

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF INSPECTOR

OF

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

For the Year 1898.

PART I.—TABLES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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TABLES.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY, BART.,
M.P., SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

Home Office,

27th April, 1899.

SIR,

IN accordance with instructions, the Annual Report of the work of the Factory Department for 1898 will appear in two parts.

I beg to submit Part I. containing statistical and other tables corresponding to the appendices in former Annual Reports; reserving for Part II. the text of the Report, which will include further reference to the points summarised in the tables.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR WHITELEGGE.

TABLES.

TABLE 1.—H.M. Inspectors of Factories and Assistants, 1898.

Name.	Address.	District.	No. of Miles Travelled during the Year 1898.	Amount of Travelling and Personal Expenses during the Year 1898.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)
Chief Inspector.				£ s. d.
B. A. Whitelegge	Home Office .. .. .	.. .. .	1,036	16 11 7
Superintending Inspectors.				
W. D. Cramp	35, Paradise Street, Birmingham ..	Midlands and Wales (Inspectors' Districts 20-30).	4,262	64 7 7
E. Gould	Home Office	Southern and Eastern Counties of England (Inspectors' Districts 31-39).	2,502	27 4 0
W. O. Meade-King (retired 31st October 1898).	—	—	977	12 4 10
E. H. Osborn	176, Great Clowes Street, Broughton, Manchester.	Textile Factories using Artificial Humidity.	(see below)	(see below)
R. W. Cooke Taylor	121, West Regent Street, Glasgow ..	Scotland, Ireland and North of England (Inspectors' Districts 1-8).	10,844	179 12 11
W. A. Beaumont	25, Park Square, Leeds	Parts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (Inspectors' Districts 9-19).	7,709	169 4 1
J. A. Redgrave	Home Office	—	5,198	47 9 2
Medical Inspector.				
T. M. Legge (from 26th July, 1898)	Home Office	—	4,632	78 9 5
Inspectors.				
G. I. L. Blenkinsopp	Home Office	West Metropolitan	908	15 7 4
J. Jones	Whimble Street, Plymouth	Plymouth	2,846	100 16 6
H. J. Cameron (retired 30th April 1898).	—	—	587	3 11 1
H. W. S. Kindersley	1, Albyn Place, Edinburgh	Edinburgh	4,759	71 14 11
H. S. Richmond	51, South John Street, Liverpool ..	Liverpool	7,083	112 3 6
A. G. K. Woodgate	9, George Row, Northampton	Northampton	9,500	186 15 9
C. C. W. Hoare	Central Chambers, Rampant Horse Street, Norwich.	Norwich	11,169	151 8 11
J. S. Maitland	Carlton Chambers, Baldwin Street, Bristol.	Bristol	4,566	87 0 9
H. P. Smith	21, Fargate, Sheffield	Sheffield	7,357	124 9 1
J. F. Bevan	21, Portland Street, Southampton ..	Southampton	8,167	110 2 1
S. H. Knyvett	35, Paradise Street, Birmingham ..	Birmingham, No. 1.	785	5 4 7
E. M. Roe	35, Paradise Street, Birmingham ..	Birmingham, No. 2.	874	7 19 7
A. P. Vaughan	14, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	Central Metropolitan	2,071	14 17 3
J. D. Prior	19, Market Street, Huddersfield ..	Huddersfield	1,795	27 11 4
J. A. Hine	25, Park Square, Leeds	Leeds	6,598	69 17 5
H. M. Robinson	King John Chambers, Nottingham ..	Nottingham	3,734	53 13 7
A. Lewis	51, St. Helens Road, Swansea	Wales	10,295	144 10 4
R. P. Arnold	38, Foregate Street, Worcester	Worcester	9,403	100 2 0
G. B. Snape	124, Donegall Street, Belfast	Belfast	11,815	199 4 1
J. Pearson	82, Queen's Road, Brighton	Brighton	14,344	190 13 10
J. T. Birtwistle	34, Richmond Terrace, Blackburn ..	Blackburn	5,094	82 10 3
R. Tinker	The Albany, Mawdsley Street, Bolton ..	Bolton	2,895	80 11 2
G. Sedgwick	Victoria Parade, Gallowtree Gate, Leicester.	Leicester	4,776	62 7 7
C. W. Shaw	Queen Street, Peterborough	Peterborough	8,334	188 16 8
J. H. Walmsley	15, Glebe Buildings, Stoke-on-Trent ..	Stafford	3,796	59 3 10
D. Walmsley	Mersey Chambers, King Street East, Stockport.	Stockport	8,993	105 5 5
J. E. Ashworth	77, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton	Wolverhampton	8,370	150 10 4
R. Johnson	Prudential Assurance Buildings, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	10,198	106 7 11
Joseph Law	91a, Fishergate, Preston	Preston	10,206	171 7 4
R. E. Graves	121, West Regent Street, Glasgow ..	Glasgow	6,153	58 11 6
E. T. Dawson (retired 31st October 1898).	—	—	1,259	16 14 4
J. H. Rogers	33, Princess Street, Manchester	Manchester	1,573	22 4 2

TABLE 1.—H.M. Inspectors of Factories and Assistants, 1898—*continued*.

Name.	Address.	District.	No. of Miles Travelled during the Year 1898.	Amount of Travelling and Personal Expenses during the Year 1898.	
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	
Inspectors—cont.					
G. Bellhouse	12, Dawson Street, Dublin	Dublin	13,187	186 12 11	
W. Williams	37, Alexandra Road, Blackburn	Textile Factories using Artificial Humidity.	(see below)	(see below)	
J. Calder	21, King Street, Aberdeen	Aberdeen	18,564	358 13 4	
O. A. Shinner	41, Piccadilly, Bradford	Bradford	1,904	20 15 5	
T. Birtwistle	19, St. James Street, Accrington	Textile Particulars	(see below)	(see below)	
C. F. Wright	1, Walk Chambers, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale.	Rochdale	3,974	42 9 6	
C. R. Pendock	Home Office	—	12,500	224 14 0	
J. Jackson	County Buildings, Bridge Street, Walsall	Walsall.. .. .	2,720	27 7 10	
H. J. Wilson	13, Ward Road, Dundee	Dundee	7,662	145 8 9	
K. H. Garvie	Clarence Arcade, Ashton-under-Lyne..	Ashton-under-Lyne	1,469	24 3 0	
W. H. Seal	14, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	East Metropolitan	5,795	74 19 6	
J. M. Arbuckle	Home Office	South Metropolitan	5,375	37 11 3	
G. A. Taylor	St. James' Hall, Burnley	Burnley	4,718	53 5 6	
F. J. Parkes	181, Chapel Street, Salford	Salford	4,687	90 6 8	
Junior Inspectors.					
A. Platt	33, Princess Street, Manchester	Manchester	1,546	20 11 0	
J. E. Harston	21, Portland Street, Southampton	Southampton	13,574	165 19 0	
J. Dodgson	21, Fargate, Sheffield	Sheffield	5,013	88 18 9	
T. O. Edwards	18, Albany Road, Cardiff	Wales	6,027	78 18 6	
J. H. Crabtree	Home Office	West Metropolitan	4,920	50 7 0	
J. Hilditch	Essendon, Rhosddu, Wrexham	Wales	11,138	152 4 3	
T. C. Butler	Home Office	South Metropolitan	4,458	33 12 9	
S. Shuter	Carlton Chambers, Baldwin Street, Bristol.	Bristol	3,539	59 4 4	
A. Newlands	121, West Regent Street, Glasgow	Glasgow	6,512	132 19 7	
E. F. May	15, Glebe Buildings, Stoke-on-Trent	Stafford	5,806	127 10 5	
John Law	25, Park Square, Leeds	Leeds	5,136	77 4 7	
H. Verney	148, Burnley Road, Accrington	Textile Factories using Artificial Humidity.	(see below)	(see below)	
W. S. Smith	33, Princess Street, Manchester	Manchester	2,043	31 17 8	
S. Eraut	51, South John Street, Liverpool	Liverpool	3,383	47 7 6	
J. H. Nicholl	Old Swinford, Stourbridge	Wolverhampton	3,568	32 11 6	
W. Buchan	121, West Regent Street, Glasgow	Glasgow	4,065	42 4 5	
W. F. Ireland	14, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	East Metropolitan	6,630	120 13 1	
E. V. Clark	Prudential Assurance Buildings, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	9,052	86 9 0	
J. Kellett	124, Donegall Street, Belfast	Belfast	7,311	107 4 8	
A. Wolfe	35, Paradise Street, Birmingham	Birmingham, No. 1.. .. .	1,840	14 15 5	
W. J. Bremner-Davis	14, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	Central Metropolitan	1,658	17 2 4	
H. J. Peacock	41, Piccadilly, Bradford	Bradford	4,199	37 15 8	
J. W. Neely	12, Dawson Street, Dublin	Dublin	14,629	243 13 11	
H. Fearon	14, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	Central Metropolitan	2,553	27 11 0	
W. Lauder	51, South John Street, Liverpool.. .. .	Liverpool	1,040	13 17 8	
T. Taylor	21, Fargate Sheffield	Sheffield	—	—	
COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES, &c.					
Superintending Inspector.					
E. H. Osborn	176, Great Clowes Street, Broughton, Manchester.	Textile Factories using Artificial Humidity	4,073	105 4 2	
Inspector.					
W. Williams	37, Alexandra Road, Blackburn		3,844	53 10 7	
Junior Inspector.					
H. Verney	148, Burnley Road, Accrington		8,010	74 3 0	

TABLE 1.—H.M. Inspectors of Factories and Assistants, 1898—*continued*.

Name.	Address.	District.	No. of Miles Travelled during the Year 1898.	Amount of Travelling and Personal Expenses during the Year 1898.	
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	
PARTICULARS :					
Examiner.					
T. Birtwistle	19, St. James Street, Accrington	Textile Particulars	9,494	152 7 1	
Assistant Examiners.					
H. Taylor	19, St. James Street, Accrington		6,016	63 17 11	
E. J. Holmes	19, St. James Street, Accrington		7,133	79 8 10	
J. T. Ashton	19, St. James Street, Accrington		4,158	45 1 7	
Inspectors' Assistants.					
C. E. Whitelaw	21, Portland Street, Southampton	Southampton	13,832	149 9 5	
J. J. Pender	124, Donegall Street, Belfast	Belfast	2,229	30 5 9	
T. Davis	Home Office	South Metropolitan	4,050	26 12 7	
T. Brown	121, West Regent Street, Glasgow	Glasgow	5,866	90 19 0	
J. Burns	1, Albyn Place, Edinburgh.. ..	Edinburgh	7,927	112 4 4	
T. C. Hayward	Central Chambers, Rampant Horse Street, Norwich.	Norwich	13,715	209 5 2	
S. Fallows	Home Office	South Metropolitan	4,901	32 11 4	
J. T. Mackie	Home Office	West Metropolitan.. ..	5,220	25 17 8	
R. A. Goddard.. .. .	14, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	Central Metropolitan	3,426	13 15 5	
A. M. Thomas.. .. .	Home Office	West Metropolitan.. ..	2,478	13 0 3	
A. Ballantyne.. .. .	121, West Regent Street, Glasgow	Glasgow	12,274	125 16 4	
J. Ryan	33, Princess Street, Manchester	Manchester	5,920	94 4 9	
R. G. Broadhead	Home Office	South Metropolitan	4,124	24 11 6	
F. T. Beaumont	25, Park Square, Leeds	Leeds	4,887	61 13 10	
C. H. Morris	21, Fargate, Sheffield	Sheffield	3,170	45 17 9	
J. Clark	14, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	East Metropolitan	3,044	15 13 1	
F. W. Sedgwick	51, South John Street, Liverpool.. ..	Liverpool	2,910	26 11 1	
D. Timothy	51, St. Helens Road, Swansea	Wales	5,079	45 0 2	
J. Dean	34, Richmond Terrace, Blackburn	Blackburn	7,775	66 9 6	
R. J. Foot	Whimble Street, Plymouth	Plymouth	10,882	126 10 10	
H. Evans	14, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	East Metropolitan	4,475	27 4 0	
J. F. Cotty	14, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	Central Metropolitan	1,846	7 15 11	
A. G. H. Thatcher	14, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	Central Metropolitan	2,072	14 16 11	
R. W. H. Sharland	Carlton Chambers, Baldwin Street, Bristol.	Bristol	1,920	14 12 4	
J. H. Parker	12, Dawson Street, Dublin	Dublin	6,573	72 13 2	
LADY INSPECTORS :					
Principal Lady Inspector.					
A. M. Anderson	Home Office	—	3,851	59 18 6	
Inspectors.					
M. M. Paterson	121, West Regent Street, Glasgow	—	15,847	296 5 9	
L. A. E. Deane	Home Office	—	9,900	158 0 7	
R. E. Squire	Home Office	—	8,479	145 4 0	
A. Tracey	Home Office	—	7,950	130 9 10	
E. Sadler	Home Office	—	1,762	29 13 2	
Grand Total			670,770	9,440 19 9	
Do. 1897			640,328	8,983 18 1	

NOTE.—The above table includes all the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors on the Staff at the end of 1898. At that date one Junior Inspectorship was vacant.

TABLE 2.—H.M. Inspectors' Districts, 1898.

Number of District.	District.	District Inspector.	Junior Inspectors.	Inspectors' Assistants.	Registered		Principal Industries.
					Factories (including Laundries).	Workshops (including Laundries).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Dundee. —Counties of Forfar, Perth, Fife, Clackmannan, and Kinross.	H. J. Wilson ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,643	2,031	Jute, flax, wool, linoleum, paper.—Iron-founding and engineering, wood-working, dye-works and breweries.
1a	Aberdeen. —Counties of Aberdeen, Inverness, Banff, Kincardine, Elgin, Caithness, Ross and Cromarty, Orkney and Shetland, and Sutherland.	J. Calder ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,529	3,280	Distilleries, fish-curing, hosiery, combmaking, granite, paper and flax.
2	Glasgow. —Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Dumfries (except Langholm and District), Kirkcudbright, Wigtown, Argyre, Dumbar-ton, and part of Stirling.	R. E. Graves ..	A. Newlands .. W. Buchan.	T. Brown .. A. Ballantyne.	4,373	7,320	Iron, cotton, wool, silk, jute, hair, carpets, rope, and sails.—Ship-building, engineering, foundries, calico printing, dyeing, sewing thread.
3	Edinburgh. —Counties of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Haddington, Berwick, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, part of Stirling, and Langholm and District.	H. W. S. Kin-dersley.	.. ..	J. Burns ..	1,415	2,434	Glass, cotton, wool, carpets, gunpowder, silk, paraffin oil.—Letterpress printing, bookbinding, engineer-ing.
4	Belfast. —Counties of An-trim, Londonderry, Down, Donegal, Tyrone, and parts of Fermanagh, Monaghan and Armagh.	G. B. Snape ..	J. Kellett ..	J. J. Pender ..	2,974	2,544	Flax, cotton, rope.—Making shirts, collars, cuffs, and handker-chiefs.—Shipbuilding.
5	Dublin. —All Ireland south of the preceding District.	G. Bellhouse ..	J. W. Neely ..	J. H. Parker ..	2,464	3,467	Flax, jute, wool, army clothing, butter, condensed milk.—Breweries, distilleries.
6	Newcastle-on-Tyne. —Counties of Durham, Northumberland, and greater part of North Yorkshire.	R. Johnson ..	E. V. Clark ..	.. ..	2,410	2,603	Iron, glass, white-lead, chemicals, hemp and wire rope, manures.—Shipbuilding, engineer-ing, shot making
7	Preston. —Preston, North Lancashire, Cumberland, and greater part of Westmor-land.	Joseph Law ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,883	2,361	Cotton, wool, iron, lead-pencils, bobbins, gun-powder. — Shipbuild-ing, engineering.
8	Blackburn. —Blackburn, Darwen, Church, Accrington, Whalley, Clitheroe, Hasling-den, Ramsbottom, Rishton, Great Harwood, Settle, Hawes, and part of North Yorkshire and South-East Westmorland.	J. T. Birtwistle ..	.. ..	J. Dean ..	1,231	1,788	Cotton, wool.—Engi-neering, bleaching, and calico printing.
	Total for Glasgow Division.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	19,922	27,828	
9	Leeds. —Leeds, Morley, Pud-sey, Yeadon, Selby, Hull, Beverley, Scarborough, Stan-ningley, Thirsk, York, Ripon, Harrogate, Otley, Guiseley, Whitby.	J. A. Hine ..	John Law ..	F. T. Beaumont	3,171	3,829	Cotton, wool, iron, ready-made clothing.—Engineering, loco-motive and carriage works, shipbuilding.
10	Bradford. —Bradford, Wake-field, Dewsbury, Pontrefract, Batley, Normanton, Goole, Shipley, and Saltaire.	O. A. Shinner ..	H. J. Peacock..	.. ..	2,414	1,620	Cotton, wool, worsted, carpets, mungo, shoddy, iron. — Engineering, woollen printing, rag-grinding.
11	Huddersfield. —Hudders-field, The Colne Valley, Melt-ham, Honley and Brockholes, Holmth and District, Den-by Dale and District, Shepley and Shelley, Kirkheaton and Kirkburton, Halifax, Light-cliffe, Brighouse, Elland, West Vale and Stainland, Sowerby Bridge, The Rip-ponden Valley, and Mirfield.	J. D. Prior ..	One vacancy ..	.. ..	2,214	2,443	Wool, worsted, cotton, aniline dyes.—En-gineering, cloth dye-ing, stone planing, calico printing.
12	Burnley. —Burnley, Nelson, Colne, Todmorden, Hebden Bridge, Padiham, Barnoldsw-ick and Earby, Bingley, Skipton and Keighley.	G. A. Taylor ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,570	634	Cotton, ready - made clothing. — Engineer-ing, fustian cutting, bobbin making.
13	Rochdale. —Rochdale, Shaw, Royton, Bacup, Bury, East Side of Oldham, Heywood, Rawtenstall, and the Rossen-dale Valley.	C. F. Wright ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,575	1,139	Cotton, wool, silk, paper, felt hats, felt carpets, slippers.—Engineering, fustian cutting, bleach works, calico printing.

TABLE 2.—H.M. Inspectors' Districts—*continued*.

Number of District.	District.	District Inspector.	Junior Inspectors.	Inspectors' Assistants.	Registered		Principal Industries.
					Factories (including Laundries).	Workshops (including Laundries).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
14	Salford. —Salford, Pendleton, Eccles, Patricroft, Swinton, Pendlebury, Walkden, Radcliffe, Whitefield, Prestwich, Middleton, West Side of Oldham, including Hollinwood, Failsworth, and Lees.	F. J. Parkes ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,208	781	Cotton, paper, silk, iron, wool, worsted.—Engineering, fustian cutting, bleaching, calico printing.
15	Manchester. —Manchester, Stretford, Altrincham, Warrington, Cadishead, Lymm, Knutsford, Northwich, Sale, Irlam.	J. H. Rogers ..	A. Platt .. W. S. Smith.	J. Ryan ..	3,012	5,183	Cotton, clothing of all kinds, salt, chemicals, white-lead.—Engineering, fustian cutting, bleaching, dyeing, calico print works.
16	Bolton. —Bolton, Wigan, Farnworth, Atherton, Tyldesley, Leigh, Bedford-Leigh, West Leigh, West-houghton, Hindley, Ince, Horwich, Newton-le-Willows, Earlstown, and Golborne.	R. Tinker ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,190	1,373	Cotton, hosiery.—Engineering, bleaching, dyeing.
17	Liverpool. —Liverpool, Prescott, Runcorn, St. Helens, Birkenhead, Chester, and all west of railway between Liverpool and Croston.	H. S. Richmond ..	S. Eraut .. W. Lauder.	F. W. Sedgwick ..	2,340	4,192	Glass, rope, chemicals, white and red lead.—Engineering, ship-building, seed crushing, corn and rice mills.
18	Ashton-under-Lyae. —Ashton, Dukinfield, Audenshaw, Droylsden, Bardsley, Hurst, Stalybridge, Upper and Lower Mossley, Micklehurst, Saddleworth, Greenfield, Uppermill, Diggle, Dobcross, Delph, Glossop, Hadfield, Dinting, Mottram, Marple, New Mills, Hayfield, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	K. H. Garvie ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	777	698	Cotton, wool, hats, chemicals.—Engineering, bleaching, calico printing.
19	Stockport. —Stockport, Macclesfield, Bollington, Hyde, Sandbach, Denton, Crewe, Winsford, Nantwich, Middlewich, Buxton, Peak Forest, Millers Dale, Doveholes, Bakewell.	D. Walmsley ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,053	714	Cotton, hats, silk, clothing, salt, chemicals.—Engineering, locomotive works, fustian cutting.
	Total for Leeds Division.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	20,524	22,606	
20	Sheffield. —Sheffield, Barnsley, Chesterfield, Retford, Doncaster, Gainsborough, Grimsby, Rotherham, Chapel Town and Ecclesfield, Eckington, The Loxley and Rivelin Valleys, Stannington, Wadsley, Oughtibridge, Penistone, Castleton, and North Lincolnshire.	H. P. Smith ..	J. Dodgson .. T. Taylor.	C. H. Morris ..	6,222	3,993	Glass, electro-plate, cutlery, iron, ropes, stoves, sails, netting, chemicals.—Engineering, fish-curing.
21	Nottingham. —Central and South Nottinghamshire, Mid-Lincolnshire and the towns of Alfreton and Ilkeston in Derbyshire.	H. M. Robinson ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,763	1,194	Lace, hosiery, bicycles, chemicals, clothing, iron.—Engineering, cotton doubling.
22	Leicester. —The County of Leicester and the following towns in Derbyshire: Melbourne, Derby, Duffield, Belper, Ripley, Ambergate, Wirksworth and Matlock Bath.	G. Sedgwick ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,700	1,195	Boots, elastic-web, hosiery, silk, iron, china, ribbons.—Engineering, bleach works.
23	Stafford. —The Potteries and North Staffordshire, Newport and Market Drayton in Shropshire, and Ashbourne in Derbyshire.	J. H. Walmsley ..	E. F. May ..	.. .. .	1,602	2,584	China, earthenware, silk, boots.—Breweries.
24	Walsall. —Walsall, Bilston, Cannock, Darlaston, Lichfield, Oldbury, Smethwick, Tipton, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, Pelsall and Aldridge, Rugeley, and Sedgley.	J. Jackson ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,189	1,484	Iron, hollow-ware, nails, cutlery, chain.—Engineering.
25	Wolverhampton. —Wolverhampton, Dudley, Stourbridge, Kidderminster, Bewdley, Stourport, Bridgnorth, Wellington, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Church Stretton, Ludlow, Willenhall, Deepfields, Brierley Hill, Old Hill, and Halesowen.	J. E. Ashworth ..	J. H. Nicholl ..	.. .. .	1,834	3,936	Iron, chain, hollow-ware, anchors, nails, clothing, boots.—Engineering, enamelling iron plates.

TABLE 2.—H.M. Inspectors' Districts—*continued.*

Number of District.	District.	District Inspector.	Junior Inspectors.	Inspectors' Assistants.	Registered		Principal Industries.
					Factories (including Laundries).	Work-shops (including Laundries).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
26	Northampton. —Coventry, Rugby, Leamington, Nuneaton, Northampton, Oxford, Banbury, Witney, and portions of Buckinghamshire and Gloucestershire.	A. G. K. Woodgate.	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,388	1,598	Silk, elastic-web, felt hats, hosiery, boots, gloves, clothing, cycles.
27	Birmingham No. 1. —East side of Birmingham and part of Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon, Studley, Alcester, Redditch, and some villages in Worcestershire.	S. H. Knyvett..	A. Wolfe	.. .. .	2,231	2,522	Glass, cycles, saddlery, cutlery, toys, railway carriages and waggons.—Brass casting and finishing, gunmaking, button-making, enamelling of iron plates.
28	Birmingham No. 2. —West side of Birmingham, Tamworth, Handsworth, Warwick, Meriden, Solihull, Coleshill, and Sutton Coldfield.	E. M. Roe ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,413	1,825	Glass, iron, bolts, nuts, screws and nails, bedsteads, toys, jewellery, silver plate, electroplate, pins, steel pens, cycles.—Engineering, coining, tool making, button making.
29	Worcester. —The County of Worcester (except the north) and Herefordshire, Gloucester, Winchcomb, Cheltenham, Wotton-under-Edge, Stroud, Painswick, Nailsworth, Berkeley, Dursley, Forest of Dean, Stow-on-the-Wold, Tewkesbury, Newent, and Cirencester.	R. P. Arnold ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,067	1,193	China and porcelain, salt, iron, wool, carpets, silk, gloves, pins, ready-made clothes.—Fruit pressing.
30	Wales. —Wales and the County of Monmouth.	A. Lewis ..	T. O. Edwards J. Hilditch.	D. Timothy ..	3,649	5,310	Iron and tin-plates, patent fuel, slates—Lead and silver-ore dressing, copper smelting, engineering, shipbuilding, white-lead.
	Total for Birmingham Division.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	24,058	26,734	
31	Peterborough. —The Counties of Bedford and Rutland, the greater part of Huntingdonshire, the North part of Northamptonshire, and South part of Lincolnshire.	C. W. Shaw ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,465	3,242	Iron, agricultural implements, malt, boots and shoes, straw hats.
32	Norwich. —The Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, Colchester, Kelvedon, St. Ives, Cambridge, Ely, March, and Wisbech.	C. C. W. Hoare	.. .. .	T. C. Hayward..	2,126	3,825	Boots and shoes, clothing, silk crape, cocoa fibre, manures.—Breweries, fish-curing, fruit preserving.—Paper-making, mustard, starch, engine building, organs.
33	East Metropolitan. —The Metropolis east of Mile End Road, thence to Chelmsford, northward to Buntingford, Hertford, and Bishops Stortford; thence east and south-east to Salcot in Essex.	W. H. Seal ..	W. F. Ireland..	J. Clark H. Evans.	2,342	4,323	Glass, chemicals, rope, confectionery and preserves, tobacco, malt, white-lead, paints and colours, india-rubber, lucifer matches, manures, small-arms, gunpowder.—Engineering, shipbuilding, telegraph works.
34	Central Metropolitan. —The Metropolis east of Farringdon Road to Wapping; then northward to Cambridge Heath, Stamford Hill; thence to Barnet, Hatfield, Watford, Rickmansworth, Tring, West Hertfordshire and Middlesex to Willesden; thence to Farringdon Road.	A. P. Vaughan	W. J. Bremner-Davis. H. Fearon.	R. A. Goddard.. J. F. Cotty. A. G. H. Thatcher	2,990	7,010	Boots, clothing, umbrellas, straw hats, organs and pianos, white-lead, tobacco, envelopes and stationery.—Engineering, paper staining, letterpress printing, lithography, bookbinding, cabinet making.
35	West Metropolitan. —The Metropolis west of Farringdon Road, with the chief part of Bucks, and parts of Middlesex, Berks, and Oxfordshire.	G. I. L. Blenkinsopp.	J. H. Crabtree..	J. T. Mackie .. A. M. Thomas.	3,083	7,378	Pianos, clothing, paper, wood-ware, gunpowder.—Letterpress printing, lithography, bookbinding, engineering, paper staining, diamond cutting, furniture making, ironfounding, electrical engineering, brick-making, glass-blowing, chair making.
36	Bristol. —Bristol, Bath, the greater part of Somersetshire, and Northern parts of Wiltshire and Berkshire.	J. S. Maitland..	S. Shuter	.. R. W. H. Sharland	2,146	3,275	Clothing, stays, wool, hair, silk, boots, paper.—Brick-making, locomotives and rolling stock, bacon curing.

TABLE 2.—H.M. Inspectors' Districts—*continued*.

Number of District.	District.	District Inspector.	Junior Inspectors.	Inspectors' Assistants.	Registered		Principal Industries.
					Factories (including Laundries).	Work-shops (including Laundries).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
37	South Metropolitan.—The Metropolis South of the Thames, and the greater part of Surrey, and part of Kent.	J. M. Arbuckle	T. C. Butler ..	T. Davis S. Fallows. R. G. Broadhead.	3,416	8,446	Clothing, rabbit skin fur, cement, paper, linoleum, biscuits.—Engineering, brick-making, fruit preserving, the Royal Dockyards and Arsenals, telegraph works.
37a	Brighton.—County of Sussex, and parts of Surrey and Kent.	J. Pearson ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,560	3,352	
38	Southampton.—Counties of Hants and Dorset, Isle of Wight, southern parts of Wilts, Somerset, and Berkshire.	J. F. Bevan ..	J. E. Harston ..	C. E. Whitelaw	2,614	7,985	Flax, ropes, nets, lace, biscuits, gloves, corsets, boots.—Engineering, brickmaking, breweries, railway carriage works, bacon curing, ship and yacht building, stone mills, quarries, the Royal Dockyard.
39	Plymouth.—Counties of Cornwall and Devon.	J. Jones ..	.. .. .	R. J. Foot ..	1,609	3,598	Biscuits, paper, lace, boots, gloves, wool, tin streams. — Shipbuilding, the Royal Dockyards.
	Total for London Division.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	23,351	52,434	
	GRAND TOTAL	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	87,855	129,602	
—	Textile Factories using Artificial Humidity.	E. H. Osborn (Superintending Inspector). W. Williams.	H. Verney .. .. .	.. .. .	793 352 140 47	Humidifying Cotton Cloth Factories.* Other Humidifying Textile Factories. Humidifying Factories. Dry Spinning Factories.	
—	Textile Particulars ..	T. Birtwistle (Examiner). H. Taylor, E. J. Holmes, J. T. Ashton (Assistant Examiners).	.. .. .	.. .. .	6,426 260	Textile Factories } In which workers Textile Work- } are paid by the shops. } piece.	

* Each room is separately counted (s. 4, 1889).

TABLE 3.—Laundries, Docks, &c., Warehouses; Non-Textile
Particulars: 1898.

DISTRICT. (1.)	Laundries.			Docks, Wharves and Quays. (5.)	Ware- houses (1895 Act). (6.)	Non-Textile Factories and Workshops engaged in Trades to which the Particulars Section has been extended.				
	Factory. (2.)	Workshop. (3.)	Hotel (also inclu- ded in Cols. 2 and 3.) (4.)			Handker- chiefs. (7.)	Chains, Cables, Anchors. (8.)	Locks, Latches, Keys. (9.)	Felt Hats. (10.)	Whole- sale Tailoring. (11.)
1. Dundee	16	11	3	32	23	—	—	—	—	2
1a. Aberdeen	8	16	3	71	31	—	—	—	—	—
2. Glasgow	58	294	17	95	460	12	2	1	—	16
3. Edinburgh	26	23	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
4. Belfast	28	28	3	15	31	222	—	—	1	3
5. Dublin	21	64	5	46	43	2	—	—	5	6
6. Newcastle-on-Tyne	20	16	—	257	4	—	4	—	—	1
7. Preston	19	5	2	20	12	—	—	—	1	1
8. Blackburn	9	3	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	2
Total for Glasgow Division.	205	460	33	544	616	236	6	1	7	31
9. Leeds	61	78	4	70	124	6	—	1	—	349
10. Bradford	22	8	—	8	96	—	—	—	—	—
11. Huddersfield	15	6	1	3	67	5	—	—	—	10
12. Burnley	19	2	—	4	24	—	—	—	—	36
13. Rochdale	6	2	—	5	8	2	—	—	5	—
14. Salford	16	22	—	26	47	1	4	—	2	—
15. Manchester	48	74	5	146	699	97	9	—	—	200
16. Bolton	6	5	—	—	16	—	—	4	—	4
17. Liverpool	43	239	7	316	1,341	—	4	2	—	9
18. Ashton-under-Lyne	3	7	—	16	49	—	—	—	14	5
19. Stockport	11	23	5	—	11	3	—	—	68	14
Total for Leeds Division.	250	466	22	594	2,482	114	17	7	89	627
20. Sheffield	14	8	1	11	9	—	—	—	—	8
21. Nottingham	16	18	—	4	8	35	—	—	—	4
22. Leicester	18	16	—	5	5	—	—	—	1	6
23. Stafford	6	—	1	—	7	—	2	—	—	2
24. Walsall	4	10	—	3	27	—	34	13	—	5
25. Wolverhampton ..	6	14	—	—	11	—	250	150	—	11
26. Northampton	9	90	—	—	2	—	—	—	12	5
27. Birmingham, No. 1	12	43	—	4	3	3	—	5	—	4
28. Birmingham, No. 2	11	11	4	7	7	2	—	5	—	3
29. Worcester	12	52	—	13	9	—	—	1	—	3
30. Wales	37	50	3	173	54	—	2	—	—	10
Total for Birming- ham Division.	145	312	9	220	142	40	288	174	13	61
31. Peterborough	18	16	1	3	12	—	—	—	9	16
32. Norwich	21	80	2	7	4	—	—	—	—	30
33. East Metropolitan..	62	373	—	45	5	—	6	—	—	795
34. Central Metropolitan	120	564	1	37	437	2	—	1	15	122
35. West Metropolitan	140	1,049	2	22	7	—	—	—	1	—
36. Bristol	32	66	1	46	71	—	—	—	1	12
37. South Metropolitan	277	1,082	—	111	22	—	—	—	4	7
37a. Brighton	71	520	6	15	1	—	—	—	—	6
38. Southampton	40	240	1	76	12	—	—	—	—	11
39. Plymouth	20	131	2	31	1	—	—	—	—	3
Total for London Division.	801	4,121	16	393	572	2	6	1	30	1,002
Total for United Kingdom.	1,401	5,359	80	1,751	3,812	392	317	183	139	1,721

TABLE 4.—Certifying Surgeons.—Examination of Children and Young Persons for Employment in Factories, 1895-6-7-8.

Ages.		Examined.			Passed.			Rejected.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1.)		(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)
Children under 14 ..	1898	43,821	38,287	82,108	42,987	37,729	80,716	834	558	1,392
	1897	46,171	39,320	85,491	45,250	38,670	83,920	921	650	1,571
	1896	45,162	39,767	84,929	44,177	39,058	83,235	985	709	1,694
	1895	43,031	37,973	81,004	42,047	37,210	79,257	984	763	1,747
Young Persons under 16.	1898	175,871	127,394	303,265	173,897	126,081	299,978	1,974	1,313	3,287
	1897	161,552	120,138	281,690	159,689	118,903	278,592	1,863	1,235	3,098
	1896	160,191	119,963	280,154	158,443	118,311	276,754	1,748	1,652	3,400
	1895	134,808	105,832	240,630	133,398	104,512	237,910	1,410	1,320	2,730
TOTAL ... 1898		219,692	165,681	385,373	216,884	163,810	380,694	2,808	1,871	4,679
Do. ..	1897	207,723	159,458	367,181	204,939	157,573	362,512	2,784	1,885	4,669
Do. ..	1896	205,353	159,730	365,083	202,620	157,369	359,989	2,733	2,361	5,094
Do. ..	1895	177,839	143,805	321,634	175,445	141,722	317,167	2,394	2,083	4,477

CAUSES OF REJECTION.

Cause.		Rejections.							
		Number.				Percentage of Applicants.			
		1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1898	1897.	1896.	1895.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	
1. Imperfect growth, impaired use of limbs ..	211	175	183	160	0·48	0·48	0·54	0·55	
2. Defective sight, disease of eyes	315	327	365	371					
3. Deafness	46	41	44	32					
4. Mental defect	15	8	22	13					
5. Disease of heart or lungs	125	98	122	159					
6. Anæmia, debility	231	212	244	224					
7. Infectious or contagious disease	65	67	217	125					
8. Disease of skin	334	202	191	181	0·21	0·25	0·30	0·28	
9. Want of cleanliness	211	366	343	284					
10. Other medical reasons	313	281	263	218					
11. Age	805	909	1,098	917					
12. Other non-medical reasons	2,908	1,983	2,002	1,793	0·52	0·54	0·55	0·56	
TOTAL	4,679	4,669	5,084	4,477	1·21	1·27	1·32	1·32	

	In 1898.	In 1897.	In 1896.	In 1895.
Persons (employed in <i>workshops</i>) examined in pursuance of the permissive power given by Section 28 of the Act of 1878.	138	364	402	321
Persons referred by H.M. Inspectors for re-examination by the Certifying Surgeons (s. 29, 1878).	0	3	0	0
Number of Certifying Surgeons	1,948	1,920		
Number of accidents reported to Certifying Surgeons	19,227	15,985		

TABLE 5.—Factories and Work-

Works under Flax and Linen Special Rules are stated in Table 2; Quarries (more

DISTRICT.	DESCRIPTION										
	White Lead.	Red and Orange Lead.	Yellow Lead.	Lead Smelt- ing.	Paints, Colours, &c.	Enamel- ling Iron Plates.	Lucifer Matches.	Earthenware and China.		Ex- plosives (where di-nitro- benzole is used).	Chemi- cals.
								New Rules (1898).	Old Rules (1894).		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Dundee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	3
1a. Aberdeen	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2
2. Glasgow	2	3	—	1	33	1	1	14	2	—	69
3. Edinburgh	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	6	3	—	18
4. Belfast	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	4	—	2
5. Dublin	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	—	13
6. Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	8	7	5	6	7	—	—	16	1	—	33
7. Preston	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	—	1	4
8. Blackburn	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	7	—	—	12
Total for Glasgow Division.	10	10	5	8	57	3	7	53	12	1	156
9. Leeds	1	—	—	1	28	—	2	4	—	—	6
10. Bradford	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	—	—	36
11. Huddersfield	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	—	—	28
12. Burnley	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
13. Rochdale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
14. Salford	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	17
15. Manchester	1	—	—	—	19	—	2	1	—	—	48
16. Bolton	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	1	9
17. Liverpool	2	—	—	2	29	—	1	6	—	—	61
18. Ashton-under-Lyne ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
19. Stockport	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	4
Total for Leeds Division.	4	—	—	5	95	1	6	28	—	2	222
20. Sheffield	2	—	—	1	5	—	—	10	9	1	28
21. Nottingham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4
22. Leicester	2	1	—	1	14	—	—	5	2	—	4
23. Stafford	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	411	1	—	17
24. Walsall	—	1	—	—	4	4	—	2	4	—	9
25. Wolverhampton	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	10	1	—	7
26. Northampton.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
27. Birmingham, No. 1. ..	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	1	—	—	8
28. Birmingham, No. 2. ..	—	1	—	—	7	—	—	3	—	—	3
29. Worcester	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	—	—	6
30. Wales	1	2	—	7	12	—	2	17	1	—	113
Total for Birming- ham Division.	5	5	—	9	59	13	3	470	20	1	199
31. Peterborough.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
32. Norwich	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	8	—	6
33. East Metropolitan ..	5	—	—	1	45	1	5	—	2	1	37
34. Central Metropolitan ..	1	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	2
35. West Metropolitan ..	2	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	3
36. Bristol	1	—	—	2	6	—	1	1	—	—	4
37. South Metropolitan ..	2	1	—	1	23	2	1	6	7	—	32
37a. Brighton.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	1	3
38. Southampton	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	2	11	—	7
39. Plymouth	—	—	—	2	9	—	—	10	1	—	10
Total for London Division.	11	1	—	6	109	3	8	20	49	2	105
TOTAL FOR UNITED KINGDOM.	30	16	5	28	320	20	24	571	81	6	682

shops under Special Rules, 1898.

than 20 feet deep) under Special Rules are inspected by H.M. Inspectors of Mines.

OF WORKS.											DISTRICT.
Bi-chrom-ate.	Enamel-ling Iron Hollow Ware.	Enamel-ling Metal Hollow Ware.	Electric Accu-mulator.	Yellow Chrom-ate of Lead.	Brass.	Aërated Water.	Wool Sorting.	Vulcan-ising of India-rubber by means of Bi-sul-phide of Carbon.	Handling of Foreign or Dry East Indian Hides and Skins.	Making of Trans-fers for Earthen-ware and China.	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
—	—	—	—	—	25	80	1	—	4	—	1. Dundee.
—	—	—	—	2	15	65	—	—	—	—	1a. Aberdeen.
2	5	—	—	2	139	139	1	3	—	—	2. Glasgow.
1	—	2	—	—	13	62	—	6	—	—	3. Edinburgh.
—	—	—	—	—	29	54	—	—	—	—	4. Belfast.
—	—	—	—	—	28	102	—	—	—	—	5. Dublin.
—	—	—	—	—	68	180	—	—	—	1	6. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
—	—	—	—	1	25	116	2	1	—	—	7. Preston.
—	—	—	—	12	23	38	1	—	—	—	8. Blackburn.
3	5	2	—	17	365	836	5	10	4	1	Total for Glasgow Division.
—	—	—	—	—	88	120	1	—	11	—	9. Leeds.
—	—	—	—	—	27	52	27	—	—	—	10. Bradford.
—	—	—	—	1	38	40	2	—	—	—	11. Huddersfield.
—	—	—	—	—	22	27	7	—	—	—	12. Burnley.
—	—	—	—	4	24	22	—	—	1	—	13. Rochdale.
—	1	—	—	1	11	28	—	6	—	—	14. Salford.
1	—	—	—	7	70	60	—	12	25	—	15. Manchester.
2	—	—	—	10	13	41	—	—	—	—	16. Bolton.
1	—	—	—	—	50	90	—	—	5	—	17. Liverpool.
—	—	—	1	—	15	19	—	1	—	—	18. Ashton-under-Lyne.
—	—	—	—	10	15	32	—	3	—	—	19. Stockport.
4	1	—	1	33	373	531	37	22	42	—	Total for Leeds Division.
—	—	—	—	—	104	96	—	1	—	—	20. Sheffield.
—	—	—	—	—	18	46	—	—	—	—	21. Nottingham.
—	—	—	—	—	16	55	—	—	—	—	22. Leicester.
—	—	—	1	—	28	46	—	—	—	6	23. Stafford.
—	5	—	—	—	92	36	—	—	—	—	24. Walsall.
—	14	—	1	—	83	58	3	—	—	—	25. Wolverhampton.
—	—	—	—	—	24	57	—	—	—	—	26. Northampton.
—	11	6	—	—	273	29	—	3	—	—	27. Birmingham, No. 1.
—	3	2	—	1	133	17	—	—	1	—	28. Birmingham, No. 2.
—	—	—	—	—	6	52	—	—	4	—	29. Worcester.
—	—	—	—	—	199	161	—	—	—	—	30. Wales.
—	33	8	2	1	976	653	3	4	5	6	Total for Birming-ham Division.
—	—	—	—	—	18	77	—	—	2	—	31. Peterborough.
—	—	—	—	—	53	83	1	—	1	—	32. Norwich.
—	—	—	4	1	44	76	—	4	—	—	33. East Metropolitan.
—	—	—	3	—	28	55	—	—	3	—	34. Central Metropolitan.
—	—	—	1	—	34	74	—	—	—	—	35. West Metropolitan.
—	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	2	3	1	36. Bristol.
—	—	—	5	—	64	102	—	1	10	—	37. South Metropolitan.
—	—	—	—	—	9	126	—	1	—	—	37a. Brighton.
—	—	—	—	—	11	168	8	—	—	—	38. Southampton.
—	—	—	—	—	9	81	—	—	13	—	39. Plymouth.
—	—	—	13	1	270	916	9	8	32	1	Total for London Division.
7	39	10	16	52	1,984	2,936	54	44	83	8	TOTAL FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

TABLE 6.—Notices served on H.M. Inspectors: 1898.

Official No. of Notice.	Description of Notice.	Act and Section.	Number of Notices received during			
			1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)
To be served on H.M. Inspector.						
29	Notice of intention to employ adults only ... (In this case the prescribed periods of employment of women under ss. 15, 42, 43 (1878) are relaxed.)	1891, s. 13.	44	56	130	55
*	Notice of intention to employ adults only in scutch mills. (Relaxation as to period of employment of women.)	1878, s. 62	—	—	—	—
35	Notice of occupation of a factory or workshop...	1878, s. 75. 1891, s. 26. 1895, s. 41.	10,049	11,136	11,966	6,247
*	Notice of production of artificial humidity ...	1889, s. 8. 1895, s. 31.	20	19	7	22
*	Notice of ceasing to produce artificial humidity	1889, s. 11.	31	14	9	8
40 ^a	Factory overtime reports	1878, ss. 53, 66. Sch. 3, Part 3. 1895, ss. 14, 37.	44,561	42,564	43,686	68,505
40 ^b	Workshop overtime reports	1878, ss. 53, 66. Sch. 3, Part 3. 1895, ss. 14, 37.	112,846	110,194	116,577	117,226
43	Notice of accidents	1895, s. 18.	57,562	40,474	35,074	10,466
43 ^a	Notice of poisoning, &c.	1895, s. 29.	1,078	1,033		
To be served on H.M. Inspector and kept in the Works.						
44	List of outworkers in certain manufactures ...	1895, s. 42.	2,115	2,237	2,300	No record
To be served on H.M. Inspector and exhibited in the Works.						
9	Notice of intention to work between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. (A limited class of non-textile factories and workshops may work on this system.)	1878, ss. 43, 66.	57	55	216	139
10	Notice of intention to employ male young persons above 16 in lace factories between 4 a.m. and 10 p.m. (This is permitted under strict conditions as to meals and rest, and intervals between periods of employment.)	1878, ss. 44, 66.	2	9	9	No record
11	Notice of intention to employ male young per- sons above 16 in bakehouses between 5 a.m. and 9 p.m. (This is permitted under strict conditions as to meals and rest, and intervals be- tween periods of employment.)	1878, ss. 45, 66.	146	57	280	120
13	Notice of intention to substitute another day for Saturday. (In certain occupations and districts another early closing day may be fixed instead of Saturday.)	1878, ss. 46, 66.	2,896	3,059	3,648	2,738
15	Notice of intention to continue work for five hours without an interval. (Extended only to a certain class of textile factories.)	1878, ss. 48, 66. Sch. 3, Part 7.	74	79	33	33
16	Notice of intention to allow different holidays to different sets of persons employed. (In certain occupations and districts the annual statutory holidays may be allowed to various persons at various dates.)	1878, ss. 49, 66.	34	36	39	19
17, 18	Notice of intention of Jewish occupier to avail himself of modifications in respect to holidays, overtime, and Sunday employment. (Privileges allowed in case of the Jewish Sabbath, &c.)	1878, ss. 50, 51, 66.	299	353	580	295

* Not printed.

Table 6.—Notices served on H.M. Inspectors: 1898—*continued*.

Official No. of Notice.	Description of Notice.	Act and Section.	Number of Notices received during			
			1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)
19, 20	Notice of intention to allow different meal hours to different sets, and the employment of one set during the meal hour of another. (Trades in which continuous processes are carried on, those in which nightwork is allowed, and a few others, are entitled to this modification.)	1878, ss. 52, 66. Sch. 3, Part 2.	225	269	377	171
21 & 21 ^a	Notice of intention to work overtime (1878, s. 53, and 1895, s. 22).	1878, ss. 53, 66. Sch. 3, Part 3. 1895, ss. 14, 22, 37.	3,135	3,432	7,019	No record
22	Notice of intention to work overtime (incomplete process).	1878, s. 54. Sch. 3, Part 4.	15	30	24	"
23	Notice of intention to work overtime (Turkey red dyeing and open-air bleaching).	1878, s. 55.	—	—	—	"
24	Notice of intention to work overtime (perishable articles).	1878, ss. 56, 66. Sch. 3, Part 5. 1895, s. 14.	23	20	83	"
25	Water-mills, record of lost time	1878, ss. 57, 66.	4	173	73	"
26	Notice of intention to employ male young persons on night shifts. (In certain trades in which continuous processes are carried on, male young persons may be employed at night in alternate weeks.)	1878, ss. 58, 66. Sch. 3, Part 6. 1895, ss. 14, 38.	53	95	132	44
27	Notice of intention to employ male young persons above 16 as adults on two nights a week on newspaper work.	1878, ss. 59, 66. 1895, s. 14.	41	66	156	60
28	Notice of intention to employ male young persons during the accustomed hours of the trade in glass works. (i.e., on night and day shifts with an equivalent interval for rest between periods of employment.)	1878, ss. 60, 66. 1895, s. 14.	27	28	30	3
30	Notice of intention to work eight hours on Saturdays. (Where the ordinary period of employment does not exceed eight hours per diem, such hours may be worked on Saturday.)	1891, s. 15.	—	4	10	7
31	Notice of intention to alter period of employment (The hours of work must be fixed and exhibited in a notice. Notice of intention to make any change must be sent and affixed on premises.)	1878, s. 19.	977	1,016	997	614
32	Notice of intention to alter meal hours ... (This must be dealt with in same manner as alteration of period of employment.)	1878, s. 19.	536	549	583	555
33	Notice of intention to alter system of employment of half-time children. (i.e., either on half-days only, or on alternate days only.)	1878, s. 19.	2	5	8	17
34	Notice of fixture of statutory holidays during the year.	1878, s. 22. 1891, s. 16. 1895, s. 17.	9,301	10,582	12,859	12,837
45 & 50	Monthly thermometer records under Cotton Cloth Factories Acts, and Flax Special Rules.	Cotton Cloth Factories	1889, s. 7.	31,659	28,147	20,782
		Flax Factories... ..	1891, s. 8.			
		Other Textile Factories	1895, s. 31.			
		TOTAL	277,258	259,303		

TABLE 7.—Factory

PROCESS.	NUMBER OF OVERTIME REPORTS																				
	1. Dundee.	1a. Aberdeen.	2. Glasgow.	3. Edinburgh.	4. Belfast.	5. Dublin.	6. Newcastle-on-Tyne.	7. Preston.	8. Blackburn.	9. Leeds.	10. Bradford.	11. Huddersfield.	12. Burnley.	13. Rochdale.	14. Salford.	15. Manchester.	16. Bolton.	17. Liverpool.	18. Ashton-under-Lyne.	19. Stockport.	20. Sheffield.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)	(15.)	(16.)	(17.)	(18.)	(19.)	(20.)	(21.)	(22.)
Under Section 53, and Schedule 3, part 3 (1878):																					
1. Flax scutching	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Making or finishing of bricks or tiles, not being ornamental tiles.	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
3. Open air rope making ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Open air bleaching ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Turkey red dyeing ..	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Glue making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1	—	—	—
7. Letterpress printing ..	47	109	673	489	224	176	564	136	22	348	207	134	6	28	75	602	—	107	—	19	90
8. Bookbinding	16	73	316	223	60	171	321	28	—	400	57	3	—	1	29	156	56	228	21	—	1
9. Lithographic printing ..	—	40	154	81	131	31	154	25	—	156	52	18	—	—	—	159	28	78	—	—	—
10. Machine ruling	—	9	96	34	1	13	39	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	2	26	2	—	—	—
11. Firewood cutting.. ..	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Bon-bon and Christmas present making.	42	—	233	155	22	36	48	21	—	83	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	27	52	—	78
13. Almanack making ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	27	—	—
14. Valentine making ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Envelope making ..	—	6	37	38	—	12	—	73	—	—	—	—	16	30	—	29	50	15	—	34	—
16. Aërated water making..	1	54	104	78	9	8	344	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	21	8	32	—	—	41
17. Making of boxes for aërated water bottles.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
18. Playing card making ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Making up of any article of wearing apparel.	24	24	1,121	72	2,297	119	91	83	91	1,299	133	197	125	172	119	1,035	52	16	25	741	16
20. Making up of furniture hangings.	—	24	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	19	1
21. Artificial flower making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Fancy box making ..	55	25	98	57	156	18	21	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	6	110	33	59	42	52	49
23. Biscuit baking	37	17	215	170	7	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	25	—	—	—	—
24. Job dyeing.. ..	163	—	70	—	—	10	—	—	—	14	43	48	4	—	40	67	—	7	28	17	5
25. Warehouses (Textile) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
26. Do. (Non-textile) ..	—	91	155	421	—	—	133	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	61	100	38	5	121
27. Die sinking.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
28. Cardboard making ..	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	30	—	—	—	1
29. Paper colouring and enamelling.	—	22	68	—	14	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	2	—	—
30. Rolling of tea lead ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Making gasholders, boilers, &c., partly manufactured in the open air.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Dressing floors, tin streams, china claypits and quarries (in Cornwall).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Making of fireworks ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. Making of pork pies ..	—	—	20	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
35. Calendering, finishing, &c., of yarn or cloth.	31	—	1,035	—	459	—	—	86	93	47	—	—	—	—	96	772	68	—	114	88	—
36. Milling, perforating, and gumming Inland Revenue stamps and postal stationery.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37. Beer bottling	32	—	—	—	—	12	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	2
TOTAL	448	503	4,501	1,818	3,381	619	1,749	486	206	2,473	492	400	151	231	449	3,092	465	707	349	988	465

Overtime Reports, 1898.

RECEIVED IN EACH DISTRICT.																				Total in 1898.		Total Number of Reports in		
21. Nottingham. (23.)	22. Leicester. (24.)	23. Stafford. (25.)	24. Walsall. (26.)	25. Wolver- hampton. (27.)	26. Northamp- ton. (28.)	27. Birming- ham, No. 1. (29.)	28. Birming- ham, No. 2. (30.)	29. Worcester. (31.)	30. Wales. (32.)	31. Peter- borough. (33.)	32. Norwich. (34.)	33. East Metro- politan. (35.)	34. Central Me- tropolitan. (36.)	35. West Me- tropolitan. (37.)	36. Bristol. (38.)	37. South Me- tropolitan. (39.)	37a. Brighton. (40.)	38. Southamp- ton. (41.)	39. Plymouth. (42.)	Total Number of Places. (43.)	Total Number of Reports. (44.)	1897. (45.)	1898. (46.)	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	50	79	100
—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	72	24	21
6	186	18	8	26	32	52	100	93	51	—	144	82	354	654	279	165	13	82	136	552	6,537	6,870	9,139	
54	109	—	26	45	9	33	20	1	50	1	19	30	1,079	751	145	192	105	23	4	385	4,856	4,416	4,337	
—	24	—	9	1	—	—	10	—	19	—	—	7	182	126	—	128	—	—	—	142	1,613	1,498	1,500	
—	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	43	—	—	13	—	—	—	36	312	201	205	
—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	18	—	34	—	—	—	7	83	72	48	
—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	349	95	98	20	114	—	—	—	93	1,511	1,500	1,208	
32	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	10	22	—	—	—	14	186	114	108	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	19	29	21	
—	8	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	—	—	48	24	10	63	—	—	—	40	578	484	366	
—	13	—	30	10	26	64	33	12	48	—	76	75	50	119	75	193	12	45	6	153	1,595	1,374	1,534	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	19	10	9	
180	411	275	67	68	191	19	—	10	22	121	202	39	411	74	1,522	24	30	83	84	861	11,685	11,445	10,732	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	98	121	187	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
52	40	27	30	2	1	68	12	—	3	4	50	59	368	97	13	92	—	39	4	148	1,787	1,664	1,631	
—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	24	—	—	40	24	—	—	31	19	30	20	55	756	935	1,265	
—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	4	7	106	—	86	84	70	—	59	898	929	885	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	69	136	123	
—	—	62	159	136	34	51	121	—	—	—	20	104	132	—	—	160	—	—	—	185	2,191	2,157	2,096	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	31	69	17	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	11	—	—	—	6	83	59	77	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	148	169	255	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

TABLE 7.—Factory

PROCESS. (1.)	NUMBER OF OVERTIME REPORTS																					
	1. Dundee. (2.)	1a. Aberdeen. (3.)	2. Glasgow. (4.)	3. Edinburgh. (5.)	4. Belfast. (6.)	5. Dublin. (7.)	6. Newcastle- on-Tyne. (8.)	7. Preston. (9.)	8. Blackburn. (10.)	9. Leeds. (11.)	10. Bradford. (12.)	11. Hudders- field. (13.)	12. Burnley. (14.)	13. Rochdale. (15.)	14. Salford. (16.)	15. Manchester. (17.)	16. Bolton. (18.)	17. Liverpool. (19.)	18. Ashton- under-Lyne. (20.)	19. Stockport (21.)	20. Sheffield. (22.)	
Under Section 54, and Schedule 3, part 4 (1878):																						
38. Bleaching and dyeing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
39. Calico, &c. printing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
40. Iron mills, in which male young persons are not employed during any part of the night.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
41. Foundries, in which male young persons are not employed during any part of the night.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
42. Paper mills, in which male young persons are not employed during any part of the night.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
43. Bread and biscuit baking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
44. Dressing floors, tin streams, china claypits and quarries (in Corn- wall).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Under Section 55 (1878):																						
45. Turkey red dyeing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
46. Open air bleaching ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Under Section 56, and Schedule 3, part 5 (1878):																						
47. Making preserves from fruit.	178	1	248	—	47	—	2	—	5	105	35	—	—	38	—	110	—	76	48	18	18	
48. Preserving or curing fish	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
49. Making condensed milk	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
50. Preparing cream, and butter and cheese mak- ing.	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	178	57	248	—	47	78	2	—	5	105	35	—	—	38	—	110	—	76	48	22	18	
Under Section 57 (1878):																						
51. Factories in which water power alone is used to move machinery.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Under Section 22 (1895):																						
52. Laundries	16	12	453	71	101	21	79	126	—	169	94	42	24	2	43	87	2	176	7	22	21	
Grand Total	642	572	5,202	1,889	3,529	718	1,830	612	211	2,799	621	442	175	271	493	3,289	467	959	404	1,032	444	
Grand Total for 1897 ..	713	464	4,913	1,800	4,093	697	1,413	480	119	2,622	558	353	192	232	436	2,605	417	923	487	1,060	529	

Overtime Reports, 1898—continued.

RECEIVED IN EACH DISTRICT.																				Total in 1898.		Total Number of Reports in	
21. Nottingham. (23.)	22. Leicester. (24.)	23. Stafford. (25.)	24. Walsall. (26.)	25. Wolver- hampton. (27.)	26. Northamp- ton. (28.)	27. Birming- ham, No. 1. (29.)	28. Birming- ham, No. 2. (30.)	29. Worcester. (31.)	30. Wales. (32.)	31. Peter- borough. (33.)	32. Norwich. (34.)	33. East Metro- politan. (35.)	34. Central Me- tropolitan. (36.)	35. West Metro- politan. (37.)	36. Bristol. (38.)	37. South Me- tropolitan. (39.)	37a. Brighton. (40.)	38. Southamp- ton. (41.)	39. Plymouth. (42.)	Total Number of Places. (43.)	Total Number of Reports. (44.)	1897. (45.)	1898. (46.)
																				1	1	No record.	No record.
																						No record.	No record.
															11					2	63	No record.	No record.
																		1		1	1	No record.	No record.
																						No record.	No record.
																						No record.	No record.
															11			1		4	65	176	?
																						No record.	No record.
																						25	?
73							20	64	23		136	112	178		60	86		28	21	91	1,730	1,967	1,761
											8					19				5	83	104	184
					3									26	9					6	92	72	116
																29		29		5	86	91	45
73					3		20	64	23		144	112	178	26	69	134		57	21	107	1,991	2,234	2,106
	22																			2	22	207	?
9	21	22	51	1	33	2	—	18	82	22	95	89	238	294	48	1,091	320	94	53	336	4,151	3,625	2,694
419	886	404	427	292	329	337	440	198	344	221	763	990	3,285	2,420	2,207	2,563	583	524	328	3,429	44,561	42,272	43,686
423	1,456	343	274	561	447	411	657	308	434	277	707	1,017	3,667	2,072	1,387	2,267	472	428	258				

TABLE 8.—Workshop

PROCESS. (1.)	NUMBER OF OVERTIME REPORTS																				
	1. Dundee. (2.)	1a. Aberdeen. (3.)	2. Glasgow. (4.)	3. Edinburgh. (5.)	4. Belfast. (6.)	5. Dublin. (7.)	6. Newcastle- on-Tyne. (8.)	7. Preston. (9.)	8. Blackburn. (10.)	9. Leeds. (11.)	10. Bradford. (12.)	11. Hudders- field. (13.)	12. Burnley. (14.)	13. Rochdale. (15.)	14. Salford. (16.)	15. Manchester. (17.)	16. Bolton. (18.)	17. Liverpool. (19.)	18. Ashton- under-Lyne. (20.)	19. Stockport. (21.)	20. Sheffield. (22.)
Under Section 53, and Schedule 3, part 3 (1878):																					
1. Making or finishing bricks or tiles not being orna- mental tiles.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Open air rope making ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Glue making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Lithographic printing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
5. Machine ruling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Firewood cutting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Bon-bon and Christmas present making.	—	2	38	—	—	—	9	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	45
8. Almanack making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Valentine making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Envelope making	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	23	—	—	—
11. Aërated water making ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
12. Making of boxes for aëra- ted water bottles.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Playing card making ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Making up of any article of wearing apparel.	1,381	1,692	9,267	1,264	3,681	1,624	4,574	3,173	1,645	4,703	1,838	2,083	292	1,352	393	4,196	1,422	3,712	603	778	3,386
15. Making up of furniture hangings.	—	9	208	92	48	36	97	2	—	39	—	20	—	—	—	—	23	24	—	—	55
16. Artificial flower making..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Fancy box making	—	1	274	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	11	5	—	3	116
18. Biscuit baking	—	—	19	—	16	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	70	—
19. Job dyeing	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Warehouses	—	—	76	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	—	20
21. Die sinking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
22. Cardboard making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
23. Paper colouring and en- amelling.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Rolling of tea lead ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Making gasholders, boilers, &c., partly manufactured in the open air.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Dressing floors, tin streams, china claypits and quarries (in Corn- wall).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Making fireworks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Making pork pies	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	198	1	—	22	—	—	5	—	83	—	47	—	—	13
29. Warping, winding, or fill- ing as incidental to the weaving of ribbons in workshops.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Beer bottling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
TOTAL ..	1,381	1,704	9,893	1,356	3,835	1,678	4,689	3,373	1,723	4,815	1,860	2,103	292	1,360	394	4,334	1,488	3,951	603	870	3,635
Under Section 54, and Schedule 3, part 4 (1878):																					
31. Bread and biscuit baking	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Dressing floors, tin streams, china claypits and quarries (in Corn- wall).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Section 56, and Schedule 3, part 5 (1878):																					
33. Making preserves from fruit.	—	—	12	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
34. Preserving or curing fish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Making condensed milk..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Preparing cream, and butter and cheese making.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	—	—	12	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	1	—	—	—
Under Section 22 (1895):																					
37. Laundries	2	8	478	—	47	—	6	—	—	163	—	4	3	—	—	168	12	68	—	52	—
Grand Total ..	1,383	1,712	10,383	1,356	3,892	1,678	4,699	3,373	1,723	4,978	1,860	2,107	295	1,360	394	4,514	1,500	4,020	603	922	3,635
Grand Total for 1897 ..	1,398	1,777	10,176	1,324	3,619	1,535	4,527	2,820	1,751	5,302	1,513	1,950	424	1,423	606	4,498	1,182	3,647	709	975	3,546

TABLE 9.—Representations to Local Authorities by
H.M. Inspectors, 1898.

(1878, s. 4 ; 1891, ss. 2, 7 ; 1895, s. 10.)

DISTRICT.	TOTAL NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIONS.									
	Over-crowd- ing ; Air Space.	Ventila- tion ; Dust ; Fumes.	Effluvia.	Sanitary Con- veniences.	Cleanli- ness.	Fire.	Other.	Total.	Total for 1897.	Total for 1896.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)
1. Dundee	7	—	4	60	16	5	5	97	171	318
1a. Aberdeen	8	8	4	18	48	—	62	148	793	498
2. Glasgow	44	45	8	141	107	72	34	451	394	428
3. Edinburgh	3	2	4	15	23	—	6	53	97	187
4. Belfast	7	11	10	48	50	1	—	127	118	142
5. Dublin	5	1	—	116	51	15	—	188	152	410
6. Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	12	4	—	7	6	—	3	32	39	75
7. Preston	11	9	16	14	12	16	—	78	50	28
8. Blackburn	—	4	3	—	12	38	2	59	114	37
Total for Glasgow Division.	97	84	49	419	325	147	112	1,233	1,928	2,123
9. Leeds	1	—	—	14	16	27	—	58	89	56
10. Bradford	—	1	1	33	—	1	1	37	58	10
11. Huddersfield	—	2	2	29	5	96	4	138	105	38
12. Burnley	1	—	2	5	1	11	1	21	—	3
13. Rochdale	—	—	—	23	2	22	—	47	50	15
14. Salford	2	—	1	8	1	19	—	31	48	8
15. Manchester	3	14	12	31	11	47	12	130	148	49
16. Bolton	2	—	—	7	24	4	2	39	31	27
17. Liverpool	6	19	12	84	33	—	3	157	198	88
18. Ashton-under-Lyne ..	1	6	2	7	6	3	2	27	18	14
19. Stockport	2	1	3	7	7	—	—	20	36	86
Total for Leeds Division.	18	43	35	248	106	230	25	705	781	394
20. Sheffield	21	41	7	62	29	9	5	174	140	106
21. Nottingham	1	2	1	10	2	2	1	19	14	11
22. Leicester	1	3	2	19	9	9	—	43	78	11
23. Stafford	1	—	—	11	3	1	—	16	23	14
24. Walsall	5	6	1	30	15	14	—	71	119	95
25. Wolverhampton	3	2	1	1	1	—	1	9	11	12
26. Northampton	1	—	1	3	3	48	1	57	9	26
27. Birmingham, No. 1 ..	2	3	2	31	12	2	4	56	85	37
28. Birmingham, No. 2 ..	—	8	—	21	31	8	2	70	90	80
29. Worcester	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4	27	9
30. Wales	6	2	3	21	18	2	1	53	88	107
Total for Birming- ham Division.	41	67	18	209	126	95	16	572	684	508
31. Peterborough	1	—	—	2	—	5	1	9	17	22
32. Norwich	12	—	2	35	13	—	5	67	78	192
33. East Metropolitan ..	33	17	8	44	48	12	14	176	270	467
34. Central Metropolitan ..	18	15	12	140	124	51	54	414	444	273
35. West Metropolitan ..	15	6	7	16	24	6	1	75	192	77
36. Bristol	—	2	2	19	—	9	—	32	35	16
37. South Metropolitan ..	8	18	4	39	64	37	17	187	288	271
37a. Brighton	20	2	1	7	9	2	2	43	66	20
38. Southampton	27	10	7	12	37	5	10	108	137	133
39. Plymouth	—	3	3	6	—	—	1	13	14	44
Total for London Division.	134	73	46	320	319	127	105	1,124	1,541	1,515
Total—Lady Inspectors ..	41	16	27	196	26	4	18	328	311	587
GRAND TOTAL	331	283	175	1,392	902	603	276	3,962	5,245	5,127
Total for 1897	453	257	195	1,303	1,392	1,074	571	5,245		
									4,535	
Total for 1896	705	403						5,127		
Total for 1895	485	218						2,572		

Table 10.—Reported Accidents 1898: Age, Sex, Degree of Injury.

INJURY.	Adults (Over 18).				Young Persons (13—18).				Children (11—14).				All Ages.						TOTAL.	
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Both Sexes.		1898.	1897.
	F.—Factories. W.—Workshops.																		F. & W.	F. & W.
	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F. & W.	F. & W.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
All Reported Accidents... ..	44,533	75	1,998	15	9,180	43	1,405	6	224	—	83	—	53,937	118	3,486	21	57,423	139	57,562	40,474
Accidents required to be notified to Inspectors only ...	32,922	73	500	14	4,394	43	291	6	63	—	29	—	37,379	116	820	20	38,199	136	38,335	24,489
These Divisions refer to all Accidents required to be notified to Certifying Surgeons as well as Inspectors.																				
Causing Death ..	620	2	5	—	89	—	5	—	6	—	—	—	715	2	10	—	725	2	727	658
Loss of right hand or arm	29	—	5	—	17	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	11	—	57	—	57	71
Loss of left hand or arm	38	—	4	—	23	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	62	—	9	—	71	—	71	58
Loss of part of right hand	602	—	140	—	373	—	114	—	18	—	5	—	993	—	259	—	1,252	—	1,252	1,223
Loss of part of left hand... ..	664	—	81	—	280	—	90	—	12	—	3	—	956	—	174	—	1,130	—	1,130	1,090
Loss of any part of leg or foot...	56	—	—	—	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	2	—	70	—	70	91
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk	353	—	26	—	187	—	15	—	4	—	1	—	544	—	42	—	586	—	586	540
Fracture of hand or foot	310	—	45	—	143	—	36	—	4	—	—	—	457	—	81	—	538	—	538	482
Loss of sight of one or both eyes	38	—	8	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	10	—	53	—	53	45
Injuries to head and face... ..	849	—	154	—	261	—	66	—	7	—	8	—	1,117	—	228	—	1,345	—	1,345	1,038
Burns and scalds	1,708	—	39	1	327	—	23	—	3	—	2	—	2,038	—	64	1	2,102	1	2,103	1,530
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above.	6,344	—	991	—	3,069	—	750	—	106	—	35	—	9,519	—	1,776	—	11,295	—	11,295	9,159
Total of Accidents required to be notified to Certifying Surgeons as well as Inspectors.	11,611	2	1,498	1	4,786	—	1,114	—	161	—	54	—	16,558	2	2,666	1	19,224	3	19,227	15,985
Accidents notified to Certifying Surgeons in previous 10 years.	1897. (Jan.—Dec.)	9,325	4	1,256	—	4,146	—	1,030	—	154	—	70	—	13,625	4	2,356	—	15,981	4	15,985
	1896. (Jan.—Dec.)	7,946	—	1,229	—	3,913	—	1,102	—	183	—	60	—	12,042	—	2,391	—	14,433	—	(596 Fatal.)
	1895. (Jan.—Dec.)	5,618	—	910	—	2,845	—	821	—	199	—	73	—	8,662	—	1,084	—	10,466	—	(455 Fatal.)
	1894. (Nov. & Dec.)	976	—	130	—	489	—	155	—	35	—	8	—	1,500	—	293	—	1,793	—	(89 Fatal.)
	1893-4. (Nov.—Oct.)	5,204	—	842	—	2,725	—	769	—	162	—	47	—	8,091	—	1,658	—	9,749	—	(448 Fatal.)
	1892-3. (Nov.—Oct.)	4,181	—	696	—	2,343	—	675	—	211	—	80	—	6,735	—	1,451	—	8,186	—	(422 Fatal.)
	1891-2. (Nov.—Oct.)	4,491	—	834	—	2,352	—	671	—	214	—	81	—	7,057	—	1,586	—	8,643	—	(426 Fatal.)
	1890-1. (Nov.—Oct.)	4,236	—	787	—	2,399	—	742	—	272	—	91	—	6,907	—	1,620	—	8,527	—	(420 Fatal.)
	1889-90. (Nov.—Oct.)	4,102	—	799	—	2,360	—	660	—	212	—	78	—	6,674	—	1,537	—	8,211	—	(484 Fatal.)
	1888-9. (Nov.—Oct.)	4,035	—	812	—	2,152	—	658	—	212	—	98	—	6,399	—	1,568	—	7,967	—	(443 Fatal.)
	1887-8. (Nov.—Oct.)	3,759	—	732	—	1,973	—	646	—	226	—	101	—	5,958	—	1,479	—	7,437	—	(386 Fatal.)

TABLE 11.—Reported

Industry.		FATAL.																		
		Adults.				Young Persons.				Children.				All Ages.				Total.		
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males and Females.		
		F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F. & W.		
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
TEXTILE.																				
I. Cotton		24	—	2	—	6	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	31	—	4	—	35	—	35
II. Wool		9	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	11	—	11
III. Worsted		4	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	7	—	7
IV. Shoddy		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Flax		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
VI. China Grass		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Hemp		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Jute		1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
IX. Horsehair		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X. Cocoa-nut Fibre		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
XI. Silk		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XII. Lace		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
XIII. Hosiery		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIV. Elastic		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
NON-TEXTILE.																				
XV. Flax Scutching		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XVI. Gas		15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	16	—	16
XVII. Electricity		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
XVIII. India-rubber and Gutta-percha.		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
XIX. Wood		13	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	16	—	16
XX. Leather		5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	6	—	6
XXI. Ivory, Bone, Shell and Jet.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXII. Clay, Stone, &c.		23	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	27	—	27
XXIII. Glass		12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	1	—	13	—	13
XXIV. Metals, Extraction of		31	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	33	—	33
XXV. Metals, Founding and Conversion of.		67	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	75	—	75
XXVI. Metals, Galvanising, Finishing, &c.		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
XXVII. Machines, Appliances, Conveyances, Tools:																				
1. Machines, Engines, and Engineering.		76	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	88	—	—	—	88	—	88
2. Ship and Boat-building		56	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	70	—	70
3. Other		27	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	1	—	—	30	1	31
XXVIII. Chemicals, &c.		28	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	31	—	31
XXIX. Furniture, &c.		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
XXX. Food		18	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	1	—	22	—	22
XXXI. Drink:																				
1. Aerated Waters		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other		12	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	1	—	14	—	14
XXXII. Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
XXXIII. Print, Bleach, Dye Works.		12	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	21	—	21
XXXIV. Clothing		2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	4
XXXV. Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games.		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
XXXVI. Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c.		17	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	25	—	25
XXXVII. Explosives		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
XXXVIII. Laundries		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXXIX. Docks, Wharves and Quays.		87	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	89	—	89
XL. Warehouses		13	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	16	—	16
XLI. Construction and Repairing of Buildings (s. 23, ss. 1 ^a and 2 ^a , 1895 Act).		38	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	42	—	42
XLII. Buildings defined by s. 23 (ss. 2 ^b) of 1895 Act.		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
XLIII. Miscellaneous		15	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	1	—	16	—	16
TOTAL, 1898		620	2	5	—	89	—	5	—	6	—	—	—	715	2	10	—	725	2	727
1897		569	3	9	—	69	—	4	—	3	—	1	—	641	3	14	—	655	3	658
1896		503	—	3	—	77	—	7	—	5	—	1	—	585	—	11	—	596	—	—
1895		365	—	14	—	72	—	9	—	4	—	1	—	431	—	24	—	455	—	—

Accidents 1898: Age, Sex, Industry.

NON-FATAL.																		Industry.		
Adults.				Young Persons.				Children.				All Ages.				Total.				
Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Fe-males.		Males.		Females.		Males and Females.				
F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F. & W.		
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(1)	
																			TEXTILE.	
1,258	—	683	1	580	—	512	—	102	—	44	—	1,940	—	1 239	1	3,179	1	3,180	I. Cotton.	
218	1	138	—	115	—	80	—	10	—	3	—	343	1	221	—	564	1	565	II. Wool.	
226	—	156	—	122	—	95	—	18	—	17	—	366	—	268	—	634	—	634	III. Worsted.	
4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	6	—	6	IV. Shoddy.	
59	—	55	—	55	—	35	—	14	—	4	—	128	—	94	—	222	—	222	V. Flax.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI. China Grass.	
20	—	21	—	17	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	22	—	59	—	59	VII. Hemp.	
86	—	88	—	51	—	28	—	7	—	2	—	144	—	118	—	262	—	262	VIII. Jute.	
2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	5	—	5	IX. Horsehair.	
1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7	X. Cocoa-nut Fibre.	
14	—	15	—	15	—	15	—	—	—	2	—	29	—	32	—	61	—	61	XI. Silk.	
27	—	1	1	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	3	1	39	1	40	XII. Lace.	
10	—	10	—	9	—	6	—	1	—	1	—	20	—	17	—	37	—	37	XIII. Hosiery.	
4	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	4	—	10	—	10	XIV. Elastic.	
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6	NON-TEXTILE.	
752	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	759	—	—	—	759	—	759	XV. Flax Scutching.	
129	—	2	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	2	—	142	—	142	XVI. Gas.	
103	—	7	—	14	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	117	—	13	—	130	—	130	XVII. Electricity.	
1,129	3	10	—	317	3	22	—	1	—	—	—	1,447	6	32	—	1,479	6	1,485	XVIII. India-rubber and Gutta-percha.	
120	3	2	—	62	1	4	1	2	—	—	—	184	4	6	1	190	5	195	XIX. Wood.	
20	—	5	—	10	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	31	—	8	—	39	—	39	XX. Leather.	
295	1	14	—	115	—	6	—	2	—	1	—	412	1	21	—	433	1	434	XXI. Ivory, Bone, Shell and Jet.	
624	—	16	—	185	—	4	—	13	—	2	—	822	—	22	—	844	—	844	XXII. Clay, Stone, &c.	
702	—	2	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	752	—	2	—	754	—	754	XXIII. Glass.	
4,798	—	18	—	887	—	9	—	2	—	—	—	5,687	—	27	—	5,714	—	5,714	XXIV. Metals, Extraction of.	
309	1	38	—	140	1	35	—	—	—	—	—	449	2	73	—	522	2	524	XXV. Metals, Founding and Conversion of.	
9,478	4	11	—	2,354	3	4	—	9	—	—	—	11,841	7	10	—	11,851	7	11,858	XXVI. Metals, Galvanising, Finishing, &c.	
6,890	2	—	—	944	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,834	8	—	—	7,834	8	7,842	XXVII. Machines, Appliances, Conveyances, Tools:	
4,931	15	110	—	1,140	4	94	—	7	—	—	—	6,078	19	204	—	6,282	19	6,301	1. Machines, Engines, and Engineering.	
1,285	—	20	—	153	1	15	—	1	—	—	—	1,439	1	35	—	1,474	1	1,475	2. Ship and Boat-building	
265	3	6	4	82	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	347	7	12	4	359	11	370	3. Other.	
531	5	97	—	125	5	62	—	—	—	—	—	656	10	159	—	815	10	825	XXVIII. Chemicals, &c.	
102	1	72	—	60	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	162	1	77	—	239	1	240	XXIX. Furniture, &c.	
385	1	4	—	47	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	432	2	6	—	438	2	440	XXX. Food.	
23	—	16	—	12	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	20	—	55	—	55	XXXI. Drink:	
394	—	18	1	163	—	14	—	9	—	1	—	566	—	33	1	599	1	600	1. Aerated Waters.	
172	3	54	2	185	4	38	3	2	—	—	—	359	7	92	5	451	12	463	2. Other.	
66	—	18	—	34	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	28	—	128	—	128	XXXII. Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.	
733	—	90	—	532	1	146	1	6	—	2	—	1,271	1	238	1	1,509	2	1,511	XXXIII. Print, Bleach, Dye Works.	
61	—	4	—	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	8	—	76	—	76	XXXIV. Clothing.	
39	—	107	2	8	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	168	2	215	2	217	XXXV. Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games.	
3,994	—	3	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,067	—	3	—	4,070	—	4,070	XXXVI. Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c.	
2,358	—	1	—	143	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	2,505	—	2	—	2,507	—	2,507	XXXVII. Explosives.	
434	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	452	—	—	—	452	—	452	XXXVIII. Laundries.	
141	—	7	—	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	156	—	8	—	164	—	164	XXXIX. Docks, Wharves and Quays.	
715	30	77	4	214	9	68	1	7	—	2	—	936	39	147	5	1,083	44	1,127	XL. Warehouses.	
43,913	73	1,993	15	9,091	43	1,400	6	218	—	83	—	53,222	116	3,476	21	56,698	137	56,835	XLI. Construction and Repairing of Buildings (s. 23, ss. 1^b and 2^b, 1895 Act).	
29,404	41	1,654	5	7,218	27	1,202	4	186	—	75	—	36,808	68	2,931	9	39,739	77	39,816	XLII. Buildings defined by s. 23 (ss. 2^b) of 1895 Act.	
																		1897.	XLIII. Miscellaneous.	
																			TOTAL, 1898.	

TABLE 12.—Reported

Industry. (For fuller definitions, see preceding Table.)	Movement of Machinery: Machinery moved by Mechanical Power.*														Machinery NOT moved by Mechanical Power.				Hot Liquid Metal or Substance or	
	Hoists.		Shuttles.		Cranes and other Lift- ing Tackle.		Grind- stones.		Circular Saws.		Other.									
	Fatal.	Non- Fatal.	Fatal.	Non- Fatal.	Fatal.	Non- Fatal.	Fatal.	Non- Fatal.	Fatal.	Non- Fatal.	Fatal.	Non- Fatal.								
	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
TEXTILE.																				
I. Cotton	5	53	1	85	2	4	—	5	—	5	11	2,145	—	—	51	—	—	—		
II. Wool	—	12	—	8	—	3	—	2	—	—	3	392	—	—	6	—	—	—		
III. Worsted	1	26	—	15	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	444	—	—	2	—	—	—		
IV. Shoddy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—		
V. Flax	—	5	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	4	1	170	—	—	4	—	—	—		
VI. China Grass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
VII. Hemp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	5	—	—	—		
VIII. Jute	—	1	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	182	—	—	1	—	—	—		
IX. Horsehair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—		
X. Cocoa-nut Fibre	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—		
XI. Silk.. .. .	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	1	—	—	—		
XII. Lace	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—		
XIII. Hosiery	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—		
XIV. Elastic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—		
NON-TEXTILE.																				
XV. Flax Scutching	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—		
XVI. Gas.. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	30	—	1	—	2	8	46	—	—	8	—	1	—		
XVII. Electricity	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	24	—	—	4	—	—	—		
XVIII. India-rubber, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	56	—	—	15	—	—	—		
XIX. Wood	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	6	2	517	3	455	—	—	50	1	—	—		
XX. Leather	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	92	—	—	12	1	1	—		
XXI. Ivory, Bone, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	9	—	13	—	—	3	—	—	—		
XXII. Clay, Stone, &c.	1	2	—	—	2	7	—	1	—	1	11	115	—	—	16	—	—	—		
XXIII. Glass	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	1	4	31	—	—	6	—	—	—		
XXIV. Metals, Extraction of.. .. .	1	3	—	—	1	16	—	—	—	3	15	97	—	—	19	—	3	—		
XXV. Metals, Founding, &c.	1	5	—	—	11	179	—	23	—	32	36	1,031	—	—	132	—	—	—		
XXVI. Metals, Galvanising, &c.	—	3	—	—	1	3	—	5	—	2	1	220	—	—	6	—	—	—		
XXVII. Machines, Appliances, &c. :	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1. Machines, &c.	3	26	—	—	9	207	5	213	—	168	25	2,849	3	—	424	1	2	—		
2. Ship-building, &c.	—	1	—	—	9	75	—	24	—	62	5	614	—	—	180	—	1	—		
3. Other	—	16	—	—	1	64	—	81	—	120	7	1,567	—	—	80	—	2	—		
XXVIII. Chemicals, &c.	—	14	—	—	—	22	—	3	—	13	8	186	1	—	40	1	3	—		
XXIX. Furniture, &c.	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	78	—	158	—	—	13	—	—	—		
XXX. Food	1	24	—	—	—	18	—	2	—	8	10	303	—	—	27	6	—	—		
XXXI. Drink :	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1. Aerated Waters	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	1	—	—	—		
2. Other	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	44	—	—	7	—	3	—		
XXXII. Tobacco, &c.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	16	—	—	1	—	—	—		
XXXIII. Print, Bleach, Dye Works.	—	18	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	9	12	293	—	—	8	1	5	—		
XXXIV. Clothing.. .. .	—	5	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	321	—	—	12	1	1	—		
XXXV. Jewellery, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	—	58	—	—	3	—	—	—		
XXXVI. Paper, Printing, &c.	3	15	—	—	—	12	—	4	—	8	12	864	1	—	87	—	1	—		
XXXVII. Explosives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	30	—	—	2	—	—	—		
XXXVIII. Laundries	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	—	—	7	1	—	—		
XXXIX. Docks, Wharves, &c.	—	3	—	—	19	246	—	—	—	—	7	53	—	—	48	—	—	—		
XL. Warehouses	5	17	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	1	26	—	—	38	—	—	—		
XLI. Construction, &c., of Buildings (s. 23, ss. 1 ^b and 2, 1895 Act).	—	2	—	—	2	8	—	1	—	1	1	14	—	—	4	—	—	—		
XLII. Buildings defined by s. 23 (ss. 2 ^b) of 1895 Act.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—		
XLIII. Miscellaneous	3	8	—	—	1	9	—	6	—	72	2	345	1	—	24	1	4	—		
TOTAL, 1898	25	284	2	124	63	987	5	388	5	1,139	189	13,565	6	—	1,354	14	27	—		
Fatal. (Columns 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12.) 289																				
Non-Fatal. (Columns 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13.) 16,487																				
1897	267												5	—	1,211	29	24	1	—	

* Reported to Certifying Factory

Accidents 1898: Causation, Industry.

or Molten other in Vat Pan.*		Explosion.*				Electric Shock.				Escape of Gas, Steam, or Metal.*				Falls (other than those included in preceding Columns).				Other Causes.				Total.			
Non-Fatal.		Fatal.		Non-Fatal.		Fatal.*		Non-Fatal.		Fatal.		Non-Fatal.		Fatal.*		Non-Fatal.		Fatal.*		Non-Fatal.		Fatal.		Non-Fatal.	
F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F. & W.	F. & W.		
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)		
3	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	13	—	7	—	279	1	7	—	530	—	35	3,180		
8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	5	—	58	—	3	—	66	1	11	565		
2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	—	52	—	3	—	81	—	7	634		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	19	—	1	222		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	18	—	—	59		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	24	—	—	—	43	—	2	262		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	7		
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	7	—	—	61		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	1	40		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	10	—	—	37		
—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	10		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6		
7	—	1	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	—	3	—	196	—	1	—	437	—	16	759		
1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	79	—	1	142		
3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	—	—	—	37	—	1	130		
4	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	54	—	6	—	371	5	16	1,485		
2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	17	—	—	—	58	4	6	195		
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	7	—	—	39		
2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	4	—	69	1	9	—	209	—	27	434		
1	—	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	107	—	5	—	677	—	13	844		
71	—	1	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	18	—	7	—	97	—	4	—	396	—	33	754		
381	—	3	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	89	—	6	—	654	—	15	—	3,107	—	75	5,714		
29	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	194	2	2	524		
113	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	193	—	26	—	1,261	—	14	—	6,308	6	88	11,858		
9	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	47	—	1,592	—	7	—	5,259	6	70	7,842		
71	—	2	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	54	—	5	1	545	—	12	—	3,652	13	31	6,301		
89	—	5	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	5	—	243	—	9	—	779	—	31	1,475		
1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	27	3	—	—	71	8	3	370		
32	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	8	—	109	2	2	—	270	2	22	825		
—	—	—	—	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	67	1	—	240		
10	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	4	—	104	—	5	—	235	1	14	440		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	30	—	1	55		
31	—	2	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	14	—	1	—	79	—	—	—	129	—	21	600		
—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	16	3	—	—	88	8	4	463		
2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	44	—	1	128		
18	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	6	—	142	1	2	—	330	1	25	1,511		
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	1	—	28	—	1	76		
4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	37	—	—	217		
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	45	—	999	—	18	—	2,718	—	89	4,070		
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	610	—	3	—	1,766	—	16	2,507		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	29	—	177	—	9	—	244	—	42	452		
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	52	—	—	—	109	—	3	164		
9	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	3	—	125	6	2	—	472	37	16	1,127		
906	1	18	—	560	—	2	—	2	—	12	—	546	—	233	2	7,851	26	138	—	28,992	96	727	56,835		
615	—	26	—	368	1	Not distin- guished from columns 38 and 39.		Not distin- guished from columns 40 and 41.		18	—	422	—	Not distin- guished from columns 38 and 39.		Not distin- guished from columns 40 and 41.		Not distin- guished from columns 26, 27, 34, and 35.		Not distin- guished from columns 28, 29, 36, and 37.		658	39,816		

Surgeons as well as to H.M. Inspectors.

TABLE 13.—Accidents Reported to (1) Certifying Surgeons (as well as Inspectors), and (2) Inspectors only, 1897-8.

Industry.	Accidents Reported to Certifying Surgeons and also to Inspectors.				Minor Accidents Reported to Inspectors only.	
	FATAL.		NON-FATAL.		NON-FATAL.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TEXTILE.						
I. Cotton	35	18	2,319	2,143	861	499
II. Wool	11	12	434	424	131	74
III. Worsted	7	3	499	442	135	105
IV. Shoddy	—	—	4	8	2	2
V. Flax	1	2	188	182	34	22
VI. China Grass	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Hemp	—	1	27	33	32	5
VIII. Jute	2	3	194	201	68	58
IX. Horsehair	—	1	2	6	3	1
X. Coconut-fibre	1	—	1	4	6	1
XI. Silk	—	1	50	41	11	4
XII. Lace	1	1	35	38	5	6
XIII. Hosiery	—	1	24	37	13	6
XIV. Elastic	1	—	9	6	1	2
Total.—Textile	59	43	3,786	3,565	1,302	785
NON-TEXTILE.						
XV. Flax Scutching	—	—	5	4	1	—
XVI. Gas	16	16	118	96	641	450
XVII. Electricity	1	3	34	12	108	29
XVIII. India-rubber	1	2	66	56	64	72
XIX. Wood	16	25	1,004	913	481	564
XX. Leather	6	2	103	98	92	79
XXI. Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Jet	—	1	26	11	13	18
XXII. Clay, Stone, &c.	27	10	139	107	295	144
XXIII. Glass	13	2	54	58	790	452
XXIV. Metals, Extraction of	33	38	242	256	512	300
XXV. Metals, Founding and Conversion of.	75	86	1,821	1,962	3,893	3,755
XXVI. Metals, Galvanising, Finishing, &c.	2	1	279	224	245	151
XXVII. Machines, Appliances, Conveyances, Tools:—						
1. Machines, Engines, and Engineering.	88	84	3,858	3,946	8,000	6,309
2. Other Appliances, &c.	31		2,005		4,296	
3. Ship and Boat-building	70		803		7,039	
XXVIII. Chemicals, &c.	31	33	412	321	1,063	803
XXIX. Furniture, &c.	3	2	248	135	122	59
XXX. Food	22	14	409	301	416	291
XXXI. Drink:—						
1. Aerated Waters	—	20	153	142	87	358
2. Other	14		92		348	
XXXII. Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars	1	1	18	18	37	29
XXXIII. Print, Bleach, Dye Works	21	13	383	383	217	152
XXXIV. Clothing	4	3	335	261	128	150
XXXV. Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games ..	1	1	77	62	51	123
XXXVI. Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c. ..	25	21	950	800	561	352
XXXVII. Explosives	1	2	34	52	42	16
XXXVIII. Laundries	—	2	159	92	58	110
XXXIX. Docks, Wharves, and Quays	89	88	305	203	3,765	2,656
XL. Warehouses	16	12	92	49	2,415	997
XLI. Construction and Repairing of Buildings (s. 23, ss. 1 ^b and 2 ^a , 1895 Act).	42	40	27	51	425	206
XLII. Buildings defined by s. 23 (ss. 2 ^b) of 1895 Act.	3	—	1	2	163	17
XLIII. Miscellaneous.	16	28	462	572	665	534
Total.—Non-Textile	668	615	14,714	11,762	37,033	23,704
GRAND TOTAL	727	658	18,500	15,327	38,335	24,489

TABLE 14.—Reported cases of Lead, Phosphorus, and Arsenic Poisoning, and Anthrax, 1898.

Disease.	Industry.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.			Total for 1897.	Total for 1896.
	M.—Males. F.—Females. }	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M. & F.	M. & F.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)
Lead poisoning.	1. China and Earthenware ...	184	217	21	35	—	—	205	252	457	446	432
	2. Glass making	18	1	—	—	—	—	18	1	19	23	14
	3. Smelting of Metals	82	—	—	—	—	—	82	—	82	102	56
	4. Tinning and Enamelling of Iron and other Metals.	16	6	—	2	—	—	16	8	24	36	35
	5. File making	45	1	—	—	—	—	45	1	46	39	20
	6. White Lead Works	258	74	—	—	—	—	258	74	332	370	239
	7. Red and Orange Lead Works	12	3	—	—	—	—	12	3	15	Not distinguished from other Industries.	
	8. Yellow Lead Works	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3		
	9. Blue Lead Works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	10. Electric Accumulator Works	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11		
	11. Paints and Colours	57	2	—	—	—	—	57	2	59	35	93
	12. Coach making, &c.	44	—	1	—	—	—	45	—	45	18	15
	13. Other Industries	162	14	2	7	—	—	164	21	185	145*	126*
	Total—Lead Poisoning ...	892	318	24	44	—	—	916	362	1,278	1,214	1,030
Phosphorus poisoning.	1. Lucifer Match Works ...	9	11	—	—	—	—	9	11	20	2	2
	2. Other Industries	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Total—Phosphorus Poisoning†	10	11	—	—	—	—	10	11	21†	2	2
Arsenic poisoning.	1. China and Earthenware ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2. Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	3. Other Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total—Arsenic Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Anthrax.	1. Wool Sorting	13	3	—	—	—	—	13	3	16	9	3
	2. Horsehair Sorting	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
	3. Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.).	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	14	14
	4. Other Industries	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
	Total—Anthrax	23	3	2	—	—	—	25	3	28	23	17

* Including classes 7, 8, 9, 10.

† 10 of the reports included in this total related to cases of phosphorus poisoning which occurred before the year 1898.

TABLE 15.—Prosecutions, 1898: Offence and Penalty.

Description of Offence.	Statutory Provision in virtue of which Action was taken.	Groups of Prosecu- tions.*	Number of Cases.*			Result				Total Amount of Penalties.	Average Penalty in each Case where Conviction ensued.	Total Amount of Costs.	Average Costs in each Case where Conviction or With- drawal on Payment of Costs ensued.
			Factories.	Workshops.	Total.	Convictions.	Cases with- drawn on Pay- ment of Costs.	Cases dismissed, "not proven," &c.	Convictions and cases withdrawn on pay- ment of costs in 1897.				
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)
I.—GENERAL:—													
(a) Administration.													
A.—Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.:—													
1. Failure to notify commence- ment of occupation.	1878, s. 75; 1891, s. 26; 1895, s. 44	287	220	138	358	343	9	6	321	£ 300 14 9	£ 0 17 6	£ 154 19 1	£ 0 8 10
2. Failure to notify existence of workshop.	1895, s. 41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons, &c.	1878, s. 77; 1895, s. 15	78	77	5	82	79	1	2	82	44 3 0	0 11 2	33 11 3	0 8 5
4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix par- ticulars, or to send notice of same.	1878, ss. 53, 66; 1891, s. 14; 1895, ss. 22, 44	78	29	110	139	137	1	1	139	79 15 0	0 11 8	55 10 8	0 8 1
5. Failure to keep list of out- workers, or to keep it open to inspection, or to send list to H.M. Inspector.	1891, s. 27; 1895, s. 42	5	1	4	5	4	1	—	18	4 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	0 12 0
6. Failure to keep register of accidents and diseases, or to keep it open to inspection.	1895, ss. 20, 22, 23, 29	23	23	—	23	20	3	—	8	41 1 0	2 1 1	8 16 4	0 7 8
7. Forging, &c. certificate, or making false entry in register or notice.	1878, s. 85	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1895, ss. 18, 23, 29	47	50	1	51	48	2	1	48	54 17 6	1 2 10	27 17 7	0 11 2
9. Failure to notify cases of lead, phosphorus, or arsenic poisoning, or anthrax.	1895, ss. 22, 23, 29	2	4	—	4	4	—	—	1	23 0 0	5 15 0	7 5 6	1 16 5
10. Failure to serve other pre- scribed notices.	1878, s. 22; 1891, s. 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
11. Failure to send correct annual return.	1895, s. 34	21	16	5	21	19	1	1	—	26 15 6	1 8 2	6 6 6	0 6 4
B.—Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.:—		146	50	99	149	141	5	3	160	£ 88 18 5	£ 0 12 7	£ 49 6 7	£ 0 6 9
1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1878, ss. 22, 78; 1891, s. 16; 1895, ss. 1, 22, 24	141	48	96	144	136	5	3	147	84 7 11	0 12 5	47 12 4	0 6 9
2. Failure to specify on notice the period of employment, meals, &c.	1878, ss. 19, 24	5	2	3	5	5	—	—	13	4 10 6	0 18 1	1 14 3	0 6 10
C.—Obstruction or Personation of H.M. Inspectors:—		9	3	6	9	7	—	2	12	£ 2 5 0	£ 0 6 5	£ 4 6 2	£ 0 12 4
1. Obstruction	1878, s. 68; 1895, s. 23	9	3	6	9	7	—	2	12	2 5 0	0 6 5	4 6 2	0 12 4
2. Personation	1878, s. 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total: Administration		442	273	243	516	491	14	11	493	£ 391 18 2	£ 0 16 0	£ 208 11 12	£ 0 8 3
(b) Sanitation and Safety.													
D.—Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.:—													
1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1878, s. 5; 1891, s. 6; 1895, ss. 7, 13, 22, 23, 24	104	109	—	109	103	2	4	107	191 9 3	0 17 2	48 11 6	0 9 3
2. Penal Compensation in cases where death or injury has resulted from:—													
(a.) Failure to fence machi- nery.		32	32	—	32	28	—	4	38	353 2 6	12 12 3	29 18 2	1 1 4
(b.) Failure to observe special rules.	1878, ss. 5, 82; 1891, s. 6; 1895, ss. 7, 13, 22, 23, 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c.) Failure to observe other requirements of the Acts.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Using prohibited machinery	1895, ss. 4, 22, 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Allowing traversing carriage of self-acting machine to run out within a distance of 18 inches from any fixed structure not being part of machine.	1895, s. 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(See also M. 2 & 3, S. 2 & 3, X. 1 & 2, and VIII.)													
E.—Dangerous Structural Condition:—Use of dangerous factory or workshop.	1895, ss. 2, 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—

* By Case is meant each item of prosecution, e.g., a summons for employing three women beyond legal hours is entered as three "cases," but as one "group of prosecutions."

TABLE 15.—Prosecutions, 1898 : Offence and Penalty—*continued.*

Description of Offence.	Statutory Provision in virtue of which Action was taken.	Groups of Prosecutions *	Number of Cases.*			Result.				Total Amount of Penalties.	Average Penalty in each Case where Conviction ensued.	Total Amount of Costs.	Average Costs in each Case where Conviction or Withdrawal on Payment of Costs ensued.
			Factories.	Workshops.	Total.	Convictions.	Cases withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Cases dismissed, &c. "not proven," &c.	Convictions and cases withdrawn on payment of costs in 1897.				
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)
—GENERAL—cont. :—													
F.—Means of Escape in case of Fire :—	.. .. .	2	1	1	2	2	—	—	1	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 1 16 6	£ s. d. 0 18 3
1. Failure to hold certificate from sanitary authority.	1891, ss. 2, 7; 1895, s. 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Failure to observe instructions of sanitary authority.	1891, ss. 2, 7; 1895, ss. 10, 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Failure to provide moveable fire escapes.	1895, s. 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Allowing doors of factory, &c., to be illegally fastened.	1895, s. 10	2	1	1	2	2	—	—	1	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 16 6	0 18 3
5. Allowing doors of factory, &c. (not being sliding doors) to be constructed so as not to open outwards.	1895, s. 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
G.—Investigation of Accidents :— Non-compliance with summons, &c., or obstruction of court.	Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, s. 45. Factory Act, 1895, ss. 21, 23, 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H.—Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding :—	.. .. .	55	54	1	55	53	1	1	53	56 10 9	1 1 4	25 10 1	0 9 6.
1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1878, ss. 33, 34, 77; 1895, ss. 24, 27, 43	52	52	—	52	51	1	—	50	53 9 9	1 1 0	23 18 10	0 9 3
2. Failure to keep factory in cleanly condition, &c.	1878, ss. 3, 63, 66; 1895, ss. 22, 24	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
3. Neglecting to provide or use fans, &c., to prevent inhalation of dust or fumes.	1878, s. 36; 1895, ss. 24, 33	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 7 0	1 7 0
4. Allowing factory to be overcrowded, &c.	1878, ss. 3, 53, 56, 63, 66; 1895, ss. 1, 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5. Allowing workshop to be overcrowded, &c.	1878, ss. 53, 56, 63, 66; 1895, s. 1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
I.—Temperature :— Neglecting to maintain reasonable temperature.	1895, s. 32	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
J.—Sanitary Conveniences :— Neglecting to provide sufficient or suitable sanitary conveniences.	1895, s. 35.	2	1	1	2	2	—	—	2	5 10 0	2 15 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Total: Sanitation and Safety ..	.. .. .	196	198	3	201	188	3	10	204	608 12 6	3 4 9	107 17 0	0 11 4
—CHILDREN :—													
K.—Age, Fitness, &c. :—	.. .. .	43	44	11	55	52	2	1	72	24 19 0	0 9 7	22 18 0	0 8 6
1. Employing child under legal age.	1878, s. 20; 1891, s. 18; 1895, s. 22	5	1	4	5	4	—	1	5	3 11 0	0 17 9	2 4 6	0 11 2
2. Employing child without certificate of school attendance.	1878, ss. 23, 24	12	7	7	14	12	2	—	19	5 0 6	0 8 5	5 19 8	0 8 7
3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1878, s. 27	26	36	—	36	36	—	—	48	16 7 6	0 9 1	14 13 10	0 8 2
L.—Employment at Illegal Times :—	.. .. .	61	58	18	76	75	1	—	109	52 3 0	0 13 11	33 19 9	0 8 11
1. Employing child before or after legal hours.	1878, ss. 10, 12, 14, 54; 1895, s. 36	15	16	6	22	22	—	—	23	20 0 0	0 18 2	9 15 9	0 8 11
2. Employing child before or after legal hours in business of, but outside, the factory or workshop.	1895, s. 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Employing child beyond legal hour on half-holiday.	1878, ss. 10, 12, 14, 46, 54; 1895, s. 36	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	5	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
4. Employing child beyond legal number of hours in laundries.	1895, s. 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Employing child at meal times.	1878, ss. 17, 19	8	8	1	9	9	—	—	6	5 2 6	0 11 5	5 0 3	0 11 2
6. Allowing child to remain in prohibited room during meal hours.	1878, s. 39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Employing child beyond legal period without interval for meals.	1878, ss. 12, 14; 1895, s. 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1878, ss. 10, 12, 14; 1895, s. 22	26	18	11	20	28	1	—	66	12 6 0	0 8 9	10 11 6	0 7 4
9. Employing child at night ..	1878, ss. 10, 12, 14, 83; 1895, s. 36	10	14	—	14	14	—	—	6	14 7 0	1 0 6	8 4 9	0 11 9
10. Employing child on successive Saturdays.	1878, s. 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
11. Employing child on Sunday	1878, s. 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Employing child on statutory holiday.	1878, s. 22; 1891, ss. 16, 33, 34; 1895, ss. 17, 22	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0

By Case is meant each item of prosecution, e.g., a summons for employing three women beyond legal hours is entered as three "cases," but as one "group of prosecutions."

TABLE 15.—Prosecutions, 1898 : Offence and Penalty—continued.

Description of Offence.	Statutory Provision in virtue of which Action was taken.	Groups of Prosecu- tions.*	Number of Cases.*			Result.			Convictions and cases withdrawn on pay- ment of costs in 1897.	Total Amount of Penalties.	Average Penalty in each Case where Conviction ensued.	Total Amount of Costs.	Average Costs in each Case where Conviction or With- drawal on Payment of Costs ensued.
			Factories.	Workshops.	Total.	Convictions.	Cases with- drawn on Pay- ment of Costs.	Cases dismissed, "not proven," &c.					
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)
II.—CHILDREN —cont.:—													
M.—Occupation: —		4	4	1	5	4	—	1	10	£ s. d. 1 15 0	£ s. d. 0 8 9	£ s. d. 1 15 0	£ s. d. 0 8 9
1. Employing child in a pro- hibited industry.	1878, s. 38	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
2. Allowing child to clean machinery in motion.	1878, s. 9	3	4	—	4	4	—	—	7	1 15 0	0 8 9	1 15 0	0 8 9
3. Allowing child to be be- tween the fixed and tra- versing parts of a machine.	1878, s. 9 ; 1895, s. 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
N.—Parental Obligations: —		15	15	—	15	14	1	—	10	3 9 0	0 4 11	7 10 6	0 10 0
1. Parent allowing a child to be illegally employed.	1878, s. 84.	15	15	—	15	14	1	—	8	3 9 0	0 4 11	7 10 6	0 10 0
2. Parent neglecting to cause a child to attend school.	1878, ss. 23, 84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
O.—Personation: — Connivance at personation of child.	1878, s. 85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P.—Jewish Employers: —Il- legal employment by Jew of Jewish child.	1878, ss. 50, 51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total: Children		123	121	30	151	145	4	2	201	82 6 0	0 11 4	66 3 3	0 8 11
III.—YOUNG PERSONS: —													
Q.—Fitness, &c.: — Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1878, s. 27	202	362	—	362	352	4	6	377	233 18 6	0 13 3	161 15 9	0 9 1
R.—Employment at Illegal Times: —		610	639	471	1,110	1,074	13	23	1,009	624 16 0	0 11 8	462 16 6	0 8 6
1. Employing young person before or after legal hours	1878, ss. 10, 11, 13, 45, 54, 58 ; 1895, ss. 36, 38	331	361	264	625	601	10	14	623	321 3 0	0 10 8	255 18 6	0 8 5
2. Employing young person before or after legal hours in business of, but outside, the factory or workshop when employed therein before and after dinner hour.	1895, s. 16	6	2	7	9	9	—	—	3	4 4 6	0 9 5	3 18 0	0 8 8
3. Employing young person on same day in factory or workshop, and in a shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for em- ployment in factory or workshop.	1895, s. 16	9	—	0	10	10	—	—	3	9 10 0	0 19 0	0 19 6	0 9 11
4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on half-holiday.	1878, ss. 10, 11, 13, 46, 54 ; 1895, ss. 14, 36	90	41	90	131	127	1	3	128	69 0 9	0 10 1	47 18 2	0 7 6
5. Employing young person beyond legal number of hours in laundries.	1895, s. 22	8	20	—	20	20	—	—	13	14 2 0	0 14 1	7 9 8	0 7 6
6. Employing young person at meal times.	1878, ss. 17, 19, 58 ; 1895, s. 14	45	107	6	113	111	2	—	75	59 3 6	0 10	61 12 0	0 10 11
7. Allowing young person to remain in prohibited room during meal hours.	1878, ss. 39, 58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
8. Employing young person beyond legal period with- out interval for meals.	1878, ss. 11, 13, 58 ; 1895, ss. 14, 22	17	15	11	26	26	—	—	15	17 16 0	0 13 8	9 17 4	0 7 7
9. Employing young person at night.	1878, ss. 11, 13, 58, 59, 60, 83 ; 1895, ss. 14, 36, 38	86	78	71	149	143	—	6	137	114 6 9	0 16 0	60 18 10	0 8 6
10. Employing young person on Sunday.	1878, s. 21 ; 1895, s. 14	12	7	8	15	15	—	—	9	12 13 0	0 16 10	7 9 0	0 9 11
11. Employing young person on statutory holiday.	1878, s. 22 ; 1891, ss. 16, 33, 34 ; 1895, ss. 17, 22	6	8	4	12	12	—	—	1	2 16 6	0 4 9	2 15 6	0 4 8
S.—Occupation: —		5	5	—	5	4	—	1	6	0 15 0	0 3 9	4 7 0	1 1 9
1. Employing young person in a prohibited industry.	1878, s. 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
2. Allowing young person to clean mill gearing or other dangerous parts of ma- chinery in motion.	1878, s. 9 ; 1895, s. 8	2	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 14 6	0 14 6
3. Allowing young person to be between the fixed and tra- versing parts of machine	1878, s. 9 ; 1895, s. 9	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	3	0 12 6	0 4 2	3 12 6	1 4 2

* By Case is meant each item of prosecution, e.g., a summons for employing three women beyond legal hours is entered as three "cases," but as one "group of prosecutions."

TABLE 15.—Prosecutions, 1898 : Offence and Penalty—continued.

Description of Offence.	Statutory Provision in virtue of which Action was taken.	Groups of Prosecutions.*	Number of Cases.*			Result.				Total Amount of Penalties.	Average Penalty in each Case where Conviction ensued.	Total Amount of Costs.	Average Costs in each Case where Conviction or Withdrawal on Payment of Costs ensued.
			Factories.	Workshops.	Total.	Convictions.	Cases withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Cases dismissed, "not proven," &c.	Convictions and cases withdrawn on payment of costs in 1897.				
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)
—YOUNG PERSONS—cont.:—													
F.—Parental Obligations:—	1878, s. 84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Parent allowing young person to be illegally employed.										—	—	—	—
J.—Personation:—	1878, s. 85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connivance at personation of young person.													
V.—Jewish Employers:—	1878, ss. 50, 51	3	—	4	4	4	—	—	—	2 7 6	0 11 11	1 10 0	0 7 6
Illegal employment by Jew of Jewish young person.													
Total: Young Persons .. ..	.. .. .	820	1,006	475	1,481	1,434	17	30	1,393	861 17 0	0 12 0	630 9 3	0 8 8
—WOMEN:—													
W.—Employment at Illegal Times:—	.. .. .	356	486	604	1,090	1,059	3	28	1,029	568 10 5	0 10 9	409 8 7	0 7 9
1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1878, ss. 10, 11, 13, 15, 53, 54, 56; 1891 s. 13; 1895, ss. 14, 36, 37	140	126	244	370	360	2	8	294	165 11 7	0 9 2	124 6 6	0 6 10
2. Employing woman before or after legal hours in business of, but outside, the factory or workshop when employed therein before and after dinner hour.	1895, s. 16	2	9	1	10	10	—	—	9	4 12 6	0 9 3	7 0 0	0 14 0
3. Employing woman on same day in factory or workshop and in a shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for employment in factory or workshop.	1895, s. 16	12	—	14	14	13	—	1	13	9 10 0	0 14 7	7 5 4	0 11 2
4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on half-holiday.	1878, ss. 10, 11, 13, 15, 46, 54; 1891, s. 13; 1895, ss. 14, 36	75	52	160	212	210	—	2	187	119 17 0	0 11 5	72 1 1	0 6 10
5. Employing woman beyond the legal number of hours in laundries.	1895, s. 22	7	17	9	26	26	—	—	52	6 13 4	0 5 2	13 17 8	0 10 8
6. Employing woman at meal times.	1878, ss. 17, 19, 53, 56	60	229	35	264	248	1	15	269	121 4 6	0 9 9	122 8 11	0 9 10
7. Allowing woman to remain in prohibited room during meal hours.	1878, s. 39	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 19 0	0 19 0
8. Employing woman beyond legal period without interval for meals.	1878, ss. 11, 13, 15, 53, 56; 1891, s. 13; 1895, s. 22	13	6	33	39	39	—	—	31	24 8 0	0 12 6	14 5 3	0 7 4
9. Employing woman at night	1878, ss. 11, 13, 15, 53, 56, 83; 1891, s. 13; 1895, ss. 14, 36, 37	38	35	90	125	123	—	2	140	107 6 6	0 17 5	38 4 10	0 6 3
10. Employing woman on Sunday.	1878, s. 21	6	7	17	24	24	—	—	31	4 7 0	0 3 8	8 1 0	0 6 9
11. Employing woman on statutory holiday.	1878, s. 22; 1891, ss. 16, 33, 34; 1895, s. 22	2	4	1	5	5	—	—	2	4 0 0	0 16 0	0 19 0	0 3 10
12. Employing woman within four weeks after childbirth.	1891, s. 17; 1895, s. 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
K.—Occupation:—	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1. Allowing woman to clean mill gearing in motion.	1878, s. 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Allowing woman to be between fixed and traversing parts of machine.	1878, s. 9; 1895, s. 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
V.—Jewish Employers:—	1878, ss. 50, 51	3	—	10	10	10	—	—	—	3 12 8	0 7 3	2 3 6	0 4 4
Illegal employment by Jew of Jewish woman.													
Total: Women .. .. .	.. .. .	359	486	614	1,100	1,069	3	28	1,030	572 2 11	0 10 8	411 12 1	0 7 8
—DANGEROUS TRADES, &c.:—													
1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1891, ss. 9, 11; 1895, ss. 23, 24, 28	54	56	—	56	49	1	6	16	49 19 6	1 0 5	19 8 6	0 7 9
2. Neglecting to provide suitable washing conveniences where any poisonous substance is used.	1895, s. 30	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
3. Giving out work to be done in places which are injurious or dangerous to health.	1895, s. 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total: Dangerous Trades, &c. ..	.. .. .	55	56	1	57	50	1	6	17	51 19 6	1 0 9	20 2 6	0 7 11

By Case is meant each item of prosecution, e.g., a summons for employing three women beyond legal hours is entered as three "cases," but as one "group of prosecutions."

TABLE 15.—Prosecutions, 1898 : Offence and Penalty—continued.

Description of Offence.	Statutory Provision in virtue of which Action was taken.	Groups of Prosecu- tions.*	Number of Cases.*			Result.				Total Amount of Penalties.	Average Penalty in each Case where Conviction ensued.	Total Amount of Costs.	Average Costs in each Case where Conviction or With- drawal of Payment of Costs ensued.
			Factories.	Workshops.	Total.	Convictions.	Cases with- drawn on Pay- ment of Costs.	Cases dismissed, "not proven," &c.	Convictions and cases withdrawn on pay- ment of costs in 1897.				
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)
										£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
VI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE: —Allowing wearing apparel to be made in places where there is infec- tious disease.	1895, s. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
† VII.—LAUNDRIES:—													
1. Neglecting to provide, main- tain, or use fans or other proper means for regu- lating temperature in iron- ing room, or for carrying away steam in washhouse.	1895, s. 22	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 17 6	0 17 6
2. Failure to separate stoves for heating irons from iron- ing room, or allowing gas irons emitting noxious fumes to be used.	1895, s. 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Neglecting to keep floors in good condition or properly drained.	1895, s. 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total: Laundries .. ..	.. .. .	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 17 6	0 17 6
† VIII.—TENEMENT FAC- TORIES:—													
1. Neglecting to observe the regulations as to grinding (Schedule I., 1895).	1895, s. 25	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
2. Neglecting to keep in efficient condition horsing chains and hooks.	1895, s. 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Neglecting to provide in- stantaneous communication between rooms in which work is carried on and engine-room or boiler house.	1895, s. 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total: Tenement Factories ..	.. .. .	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
† IX.—BAKEHOUSES:—													
1. Allowing improperly con- structed room on level of bakehouse in same build- ing to be used as a sleeping place.	1878, s. 35; 1895, s. 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Using or allowing to be used as a bakehouse a place where sanitary regulations have not been complied with.	1883, ss. 15, 16; 1895, s. 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Using a place underground as a bakehouse.	1895, s. 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total: Bakehouses.. ..	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X.—PARTICULARS SEC- TION:—													
1. Failure to supply sufficient or correct particulars, or to supply them in legal manner.	1895, s. 40	13	47	—	47	44	—	3	51	43 0 0	0 19 7	26 8 0	0 12 0
2. Fraudulently using false indicator, or fraudulently altering automatic indicator.	1895, s. 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Disclosing particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret or soliciting a worker to make such dis- closure.	1895, s. 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total: Particulars Section ..	.. .. .	13	47	—	47	44	—	3	51	43 0 0	0 19 7	26 8 0	0 12 0
XI.—COTTON CLOTH FAC- TORIES ACTS and FLAX SPECIAL RULES:—													
1. Exceeding the maximum limit of humidity.	1889, s. 5; 1895, s. 31	8	16	—	16	11	5	—	8	70 0 0	6 7 3	6 8 6	0 8 6
2. Failure to keep instruments in proper order.	1889, s. 7; 1895, s. 31	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
3. Failure to ventilate properly	1889, s. 9; 1895, s. 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Failure to maintain, affix, or furnish registers of tem- peratures.	1889, s. 7; 1895, s. 31; 1897, s. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5. Failure to give notice re artificial humidity.	1889, ss. 8, 11; 1895, s. 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Failure to observe or affix Flax Special Rules.	1891, ss. 9, 11; 1895, ss. 24, 28.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total: Cotton Cloth Factories Acts and Flax Special Rules .. ..	.. .. .	9	17	—	17	12	5	—	10	75 0 0	6 5 0	6 18 6	0 8 6

* By Case is meant each item of prosecution, e.g., a summons for employing three women beyond legal hours is entered as three "cases," but as one "group of prosecutions."

† The offences tabulated in Classes VII., VIII., and IX. are those special to Laundries, Tenement Factories, and Bakehouses respectively. All other offences in such places are included under the more general headings.

TABLE 15—Prosecutions, 1898: Offence and Penalty—continued.

Description of Offence.	Statutory Provision in virtue of which Action was taken.	Prosecu- tions.*	Number of Cases.*			Result.				Total Amount of Penalties.	Average Penalty in each case where Conviction ensued.	Total Amount of Costs.	Average Costs in each Case where Conviction or With- drawal on Payment of Costs ensued
			Factories.	Workshops.	Total.	Convictions.	Cases with- drawn on Pay- ment of Costs.	Cases dismissed, "not proven," &c.	Convictions and cases withdrawn on pay- ment of costs in 1897.				
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)
II. — PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN ACT:—													
1. Failure to send copy of licence to H.M. Inspector.	1894, s. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2. Employing a child after the time stated on licence	1894, s. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total: Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act .. .. }	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. — PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:— Prosecutions undertaken by H.M. Inspectors in default of local authority.													
	1878, s. 4; 1891, ss. 1, 2, 4; 1895, s. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
IV.—TRUCK ACTS	1831, 1887, 1896	24	30	52	82	66	—	16	28	35 7 6	0 10 9	30 17 3	0 9 4
V.—EDUCATION ACTS..	1876, s. 7; 1878, ss. 5, &c.; 1880, s. 4; 1883, s. 14.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL		2,043	2,236	1,418	3,654	3,501	47	106	3,428	2,727 3 7	0 15 7	1,510 4 2	0 8 6
Do. for 1897		1,998	2,199	1,319	3,518	3,359	69	90	—	2,191 19 10	0 13 1	1,417 6 10	0 8 3
Do. for 1896		Not classified			3,341	3,174	82	85	—	1,913 15 0	0 12 1	1,329 18 7	0 8 2

* By Case is meant each item of prosecution, e.g., a summons for employing three women beyond legal hours is entered as three "cases," but as one "group of prosecutions."

NOTES.—Except where the penalty is fixed by the sections which create the offence, prosecutions for "non-conformity with the Act" are taken under section 81 (1878), and for "contravention of the Act" under section 83 (1878), or, in prosecutions under the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889, under section 13 of the latter Act, in addition to the sections which create the offence.

Information by the occupier against the actual offender are taken under sections 86 and 87 (1878) and section 50 (1895).

Information against occupiers of print-works and bleaching and dyeing works in respect of period of employment and meal times are also laid under section 40 (1878).

So far as regards sanitary provisions, safety, accidents, affixing of notices and abstracts, and the matters to be specified in such notices (so far as they apply to laundries), notice of occupation, and powers of inspectors, and education of children, prosecutions of occupiers of laundries are also taken under section 22 (1895).

Where the owner of a tenement factory is substituted for the occupier, any summons, notice, or proceeding may also be taken under section 24 (1895).

Where prohibition of employment or modification or limitation of the period of employment is fixed by special rules, informations are also laid under section 28 (1895).

TABLE 16.—Prosecutions, 1898:

INDUSTRY, (1.)	Number of Cases of Prosecution*			Total of Convictions and Cases With- drawn on Payment of Costs. (5.)	CONVICTIONS AND CASES WITHDRAWN									
	Factories. (2.)	Workshops. (3.)	Total. (4.)		I. General.									
					(a) Administration.				(b) Sanitation and Safety.					
					A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c. (6.)	B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c. (7.)	C. Obstruction or Per- sonation of H.M. Inspectors. (8.)	D. Fencing Dangerous Machinery, &c. (9.)	E. Dangerous Struc- tural Condition. (10.)	F. Means of Escape in case of Fire. (11.)	G. Investigation of Accidents. (12.)	H. Cleanliness, Venti- lation, Overcrowding. (13.)	I. Temperature. (14.)	J. Sanitary Con- veniences. (15.)
TEXTILE.														
I. Cotton	477	4	481	463	3	1	—	10	—	—	—	9	—	—
II. Wool	47	—	47	44	4	1	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	1
III. Worsted	31	6	37	37	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Shoddy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Flax	21	—	21	21	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
VI. China Grass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Hemp	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Jute	9	—	9	9	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Horsehair	8	11	19	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X. Cocoa-nut Fibre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI. Silk	11	14	25	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
XII. Lace	7	—	7	7	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIII. Hosiery	1	8	9	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIV. Elastic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NON-TEXTILE.														
XV. Flax Scutching	3	—	3	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
XVI. Gas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XVII. Electricity	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
XVIII. India-rubber	13	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
XIX. Wood	66	3	69	65	14	6	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
XX. Leather	32	1	33	33	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXI. Ivory, Bone, Shell and Jet ..	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXII. Clay, Stone, &c.	93	7	100	97	12	7	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	—
XXIII. Glass	18	—	18	18	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXIV. Metals, Extraction of	17	—	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXV. Metals, Founding and Con- version of.	91	—	91	90	13	2	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXVI. Metals, Galvanising, Finish- ing, &c.	3	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXVII. Machines, Appliances, Con- veyances, Tools:—														
1. Machines, Engines and Engineering.	165	2	167	161	25	6	—	15	—	—	—	9	—	—
2. Ship and Boat-build- ing.	23	—	23	22	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Other	93	50	143	140	17	16	—	12	—	—	—	3	—	—
XXVIII. Chemicals, &c.	33	—	33	30	9	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXIX. Furniture, &c.	43	41	84	83	10	2	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—
XXX. Food	102	172	274	262	17	19	—	14	—	—	—	6	—	—
XXXI. Drink:—														
1. Aerated Water	153	1	154	145	13	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other	30	1	31	31	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXXII. Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars ..	3	—	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXXIII. Print, Bleach, Dye Works ..	63	—	63	63	8	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
XXXIV. Clothing	154	1,051	1,205	1,176	150	59	5	3	—	1	—	2	—	—
XXXV. Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instru- ments, Fancy Articles, Games.	34	10	44	44	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXXVI. Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c.	211	8	219	218	17	4	—	4	—	—	—	15	—	—
XXXVII. Explosives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXXVIII. Laundries	59	18	77	77	5	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXXIX. Docks, Wharves and Quays..	3	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XL. Warehouses	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XLI. Construction and Repairing of Buildings (s. 23, ss. 1 ^b and 2 ^b , 1895 Act).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XLII. Buildings defined by s. 23 (ss. 2 ^b) of 1895 Act.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XLIII. Miscellaneous	114	10	124	120	16	2	—	11	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL	2,236	1,418	3,654	3,548	352	146	7	133	—	2	—	54	—	2
Do. for 1897	2,199	1,319	3,518	3,428	321	160	12	145	2	1	—	53	1	2
Do. for 1896	Not classified			3,341	3,256	300	179	5	93	—	—	54	—	—

By Case is meant each item of prosecution, e.g., a summons for employing

Industries and Nature of Offence.

ON PAYMENT OF COSTS (COLUMN 5), CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TABLE 15.

II. Children.						III. Young Persons.						IV. Women.																			
K. Age, Fitness, &c. (16.)	L. Employment at Illegal Times. (17.)	M. Occupation. (18.)	N. Parental Obligations. (19.)	O. Personation. (20.)	P. Jewish Employers. (21.)	Q. Fitness, &c. (22.)	R. Employment at Illegal Times. (23.)	S. Occupation. (24.)	T. Parental Obligations. (25.)	U. Personation. (26.)	V. Jewish Employers. (27.)	W. Employment at Illegal Times. (28.)	X. Occupation. (29.)	Y. Jewish Employers. (30.)	V. Dangerous Trades, &c. (31.)	VI. Infectious Disease. (32.)	VII. Laundries. (33.)	VIII. Tenement Factories. (34.)	IX. Bakehouses. (35.)	X. Particulars Section. (36.)	XI. Cotton Cloth Factories Acts and Flax Special Rules. (37.)	XII. Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act. (38.)	XIII. Public Health Acts. (39.)	XIV. Truck Acts. (40.)	XV. Education Acts. (41.)						
2	13	3	—	—	—	4	110	3	—	—	—	253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	17	—	—	—	—						
—	1	1	—	—	—	5	7	1	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—						
—	1	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	13	—						
6	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—						
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—						
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
4	3	—	—	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
—	1	—	1	—	—	36	22	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
—	5	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
—	3	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
2	9	—	2	—	—	19	27	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
7	1	—	—	—	—	50	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
4	4	—	2	—	—	15	50	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—						
—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—						
1	2	—	—	—	—	14	21	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
5	5	—	—	—	—	9	152	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
2	4	—	—	—	—	10	33	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
—	3	—	—	—	—	2	16	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
3	—	—	—	—	—	10	23	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
5	7	—	—	—	—	36	335	—	—	—	4	541	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—						
3	—	—	—	—	—	9	20	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
3	7	—	1	—	—	38	96	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—						
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
3	6	—	2	—	—	35	30	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—						
54	76	4	15	—	—	356	1,087	4	—	—	4	1,062	—	10	51	—	1	1	—	44	17	—	—	66	—						
72	109	10	10	—	—	377	1,009	6	1	—	—	1,029	1	—	17	—	—	—	—	51	10	—	1	28	—						
75	109	7	6	1	—	391	959	4	—	—	15	946	—	13	33	—	—	—	—	45	21	—	—	—	—						

three women beyond legal hours is entered as three cases.

TABLE 17.—Prosecutions, 1898 :

INDUSTRY.	Number of Persons prosecuted.	Groups of Prosecutions.*	Total Number of Cases of Prosecution.*	RESULT.			Convictions and Cases Withdrawn on Payment of Costs in 1897.	CONVICTIONS	
				Convictions.	Cases Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Cases Dismissed, "Not Proven," &c.		I. General	
								(a) Administration.	(b) Sanitation and Safety.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
TEXTILE.									
I. Cotton	122	158	481	456	7	18	433	4	19
II. Wool	26	33	47	44	—	3	50	5	9
III. Worsted	11	12	37	37	—	—	11	—	2
IV. Shoddy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Flax	10	11	21	21	—	—	8	—	3
VI. China Grass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Hemp	1	1	2	2	—	—	8	—	—
VIII. Jute	8	8	9	8	1	—	4	—	3
IX. Horsehair	4	4	19	13	—	6	—	—	—
X. Cocoa-nut Fibre.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
XI. Silk	11	12	25	21	2	2	3	—	2
XII. Lace	4	5	7	6	1	—	35	1	1
XIII. Hosiery	2	3	9	9	—	—	16	—	1
XIV. Elastic.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NON-TEXTILE.									
XV. Flax Scutching	3	3	3	3	—	—	2	1	2
XVI. Gas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XVII. Electricity	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
XVIII. India-rubber and Gutta-percha ..	6	7	13	13	—	—	5	—	1
XIX. Wood	52	58	69	59	6	4	69	20	12
XX. Leather	9	13	33	33	—	—	8	1	1
XXI. Ivory, Bone, Shell and Jet	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
XXII. Clay, Stone, &c... .. .	62	75	100	93	4	3	83	20	7
XXIII. Glass	13	14	18	18	—	—	6	1	2
XXIV. Metals, Extraction of	2	5	17	17	—	—	—	—	—
XXV. Metals, Founding and Conversion of	52	66	91	89	1	1	142	16	6
XXVI. Metals, Galvanising, Finishing, &c.	2	3	3	3	—	—	24	1	—
XXVII. Machines, Appliances, Conveyances, Tools:—									
1. Machines, Engines and Engineering.	84	121	167	160	1	6	294	31	24
2. Ship and Boat-building ..	10	13	23	21	1	1		4	—
3. Other	102	119	143	139	1	3		33	15
XXVIII. Chemicals, &c.	21	27	33	30	—	3	23	11	3
XXIX. Furniture, &c.	40	50	84	83	—	1	64	12	6
XXX. Food	151	192	274	256	6	12	251	36	20
XXXI. Drink:—									
1. Aerated Waters	77	102	154	143	2	9	102	18	3
2. Other	15	20	31	30	1	—		3	4
XXXII. Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars	2	2	3	3	—	—	—	1	—
XXXIII. Print, Bleach, Dye Works	22	32	63	61	2	—	53	9	4
XXXIV. Clothing	462	595	1,205	1,169	7	29	1,194	214	6
XXXV. Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games.	20	26	44	44	—	—	69	7	1
XXXVI. Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c. ..	104	132	219	217	1	1	222	21	19
XXXVII. Explosives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXXVIII. Laundries	25	36	77	77	—	—	83	12	2
XXXIX. Docks, Wharves and Quays	3	3	3	1	2	—	1	3	—
XL. Warehouses	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—
XLI. Construction and Repairing of Buildings (s. 23, ss. 1 ^b and 2 ^a , 1895 Act).	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
XLII. Buildings defined by s. 23 (ss. 2 ^b) of 1895 Act.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XLIII. Miscellaneous	62	79	124	120	—	4	159	18	12
Total	1,603	2,043	3 654	3,501	47	106	3,428	505	191
Total for 1897	1,580	1,998	3,518	3,359	69	90	—	493	204
Total for 1896	Not classified.		3,341	3,174	82	85	—	484	147

* By Case is meant each item of prosecution, e.g., a summons for employing three women

Industries and Nature of Offence (Summary).

AND CASES WITHDRAWN ON PAYMENT OF COSTS (COLUMNS 5 AND 6), CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TABLE 15.														INDUSTRY.	
II. Children.	III. Young Persons.	IV. Women.	V. Dangerous Trades, &c.	VI. Infectious Disease.	VII. Laundries.	VIII. Tenement Factories.	IX. Bakehouses.	X. Particulars Section.	XI. Cotton Cloth Factories Acts and Flax Special Rules.	XII. Prevention of Cruelty to Chil- dren Act.	XIII. Public Health Acts.	XIV. Truck Acts.	XV. Education Acts.	(1)	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(1)	
18	117	253	—	—	—	—	—	35	17	—	—	—	—	TEXTILE.	
2	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	Cotton.	
1	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	13	—	Wool.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Worsted.	
7	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Shoddy.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Flax.	
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	China Grass.	
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hemp.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Jute.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	Horsehair.	
2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cocoa-nut Fibre.	
1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	Silk.	
—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lace.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hosiery.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Elastic.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NON-TEXTILE.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Flax Scutching.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gas.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Electricity.	
—	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	India-rubber and Gutta-percha.	
1	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wood.	
7	15	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Leather.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ivory, Bone, Shell and Jet.	
2	58	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Clay, Stone, &c.	
5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Glass.	
3	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Metals, Extraction of.	
13	46	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Metals, Founding and Conversion of.	
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Metals, Galvanising, Finishing, &c.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Chemicals, &c.	
8	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Machines, Appliances, Conveyances, Tools:	
—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1. Machines, Engines and Engineering.	
10	65	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2. Ship and Boat-building.	
—	10	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3. Other.	
3	35	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Furniture, &c.	
10	161	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Food.	
6	43	48	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Drink:—	
3	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1. Aerated Waters.	
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2. Other.	
3	33	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.	
12	375	551	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	Print, Bleach, Dye Works.	
3	29	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Clothing.	
11	134	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c.	
1	27	32	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	Explosives.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Laundries.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Docks, Wharves and Quays.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Warehouses.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Construction and Repairing of Build- ings (s. 23, ss. 1^b and 2^a, 1895 Act).	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Buildings defined by s. 23 (ss. 2^b) of 1895 Act.	
11	65	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	Miscellaneous.	
149	1,451	1,072	51	—	1	1	—	44	17	—	—	66	—	Total.	
301	1,393	1,030	17	—	—	—	—	51	10	—	1	28	—	<i>Total for 1897.</i>	
198	1,369	959	33	—	—	—	—	45	21	—	—	—	—	<i>Total for 1896.</i>	

beyond legal hours is entered as three "cases," but as one "group of prosecutions."

TABLE 18.—Prosecutions, 1898:

DISTRICT.				CONVICTIONS AND CASES													
				Number of Cases of Prosecution.*			I. General.										
							(a.) Administration.			(b.) Sanitation and Safety.							
										A. Keeping Registers, Notices, &c.	B. Posting of Ab- stracts, Notices, &c.	C. Obstruction or Per- sonation of H.M. Inspectors.	D. Fencing; Danger- ous Machinery, &c.	E. Dangerous Struc- tural Condition.	F. Means of Escape in case of Fire.	G. Investigation of Accidents.	H. Cleanliness, Ven- tilation, Over- crowding.	I. Temperature.	J. Sanitary conveniences.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)	(15.)			
1. Dundee	30	19	49	44	3	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1a. Aberdeen	47	18	65	65	9	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
2. Glasgow	110	105	215	211	17	11	1	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
3. Edinburgh	14	6	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
4. Belfast	51	57	108	107	11	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—		
5. Dublin	41	50	91	88	4	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
6. Newcastle-on-Tyne	147	104	251	244	9	3	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
7. Preston	47	39	86	86	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
8. Blackburn	76	50	126	126	3	1	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total for Glasgow Division ..	563	448	1,011	991	59	25	6	34	—	2	—	—	4	—	—		
9. Leeds	117	53	170	164	16	9	—	10	—	—	—	—	5	—	1		
10. Bradford	60	20	80	75	8	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
11. Huddersfield.. .. .	46	27	73	72	11	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—		
12. Burnley.. .. .	54	5	59	59	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
13. Rochdale	173	6	179	177	7	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	6	—	—		
14. Salford	110	4	114	114	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—		
15. Manchester	79	40	119	118	27	4	—	11	—	—	—	—	8	—	—		
16. Bolton	6	11	17	17	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—		
17. Liverpool	61	93	154	152	11	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	2	—	—		
18. Ashton-under-Lyne	66	3	69	53	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
19. Stockport	47	2	49	46	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—		
Total for Leeds Division ..	819	264	1,083	1,047	96	21	—	47	—	—	—	—	33	—	1		
20. Sheffield.. .. .	75	26	101	100	4	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
21. Nottingham	20	3	23	23	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
22. Leicester	63	8	71	70	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
23. Stafford	62	21	83	81	7	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—		
24. Walsall.. .. .	33	13	46	46	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
25. Wolverhampton	61	27	88	86	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
26. Northampton	2	2	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
27. Birmingham, No. 1	65	6	71	69	15	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	—		
28. Birmingham, No. 2	32	7	39	39	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
29. Worcester	14	—	14	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
30. Wales	81	69	150	144	25	8	—	9	—	—	—	—	2	—	—		
Total for Birmingham Division	508	182	690	676	83	37	1	22	—	—	—	—	10	—	—		
31. Peterborough	10	10	20	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
32. Norwich	75	133	213	189	27	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1		
33. East Metropolitan	20	43	63	59	6	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
34. Central Metropolitan.. .. .	38	40	78	78	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
35. West Metropolitan	39	164	203	197	28	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
36. Bristol	73	4	77	77	27	2	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
37. South Metropolitan	59	77	136	135	14	22	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
37a. Brighton	5	11	16	15	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
38. Southampton	25	37	62	62	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—		
39. Plymouth	2	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total for London Division ..	346	524	870	834	114	63	—	30	—	—	—	—	7	—	1		
GRAND TOTAL	2,236	1,418	3,654	3,548	352	146	7	133	—	2	—	—	54	—	2		
Lady Inspectors' Prosecutions (also included in District Summaries above).	119	91	210	206	18	10	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—		

* By Case is meant each item of prosecution, e.g., a summons for

Districts and Nature of Offence.

WITHDRAWN ON PAYMENT OF COSTS (COLUMN 5), CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TABLE 15.

II. Children.						III. Young Persons.						IV. Women						X. Par- ticulars Section.		XI. Cotton Cloth Factories Acts and Flax Special Rules.		XII. Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act.	XIII. Public Health Acts.	XIV. Truck Acts.	XV. Education Acts.
K. Age, Fitness, &c. (16.)	L. Employment at Il- legal Times. (17.)	M. Occupation. (18.)	N. Parental Obligations. (19.)	O. Personation. (20.)	P. Jewish Employers. (21.)	Q. Fitness, &c. (22.)	R. Employment at Il- legal Times. (23.)	S. Occupation. (24.)	T. Parental Obligations. (25.)	U. Personation. (26.)	V. Jewish Employers. (27.)	W. Employment at Il- legal Times. (28.)	X. Occupation. (29.)	Y. Jewish Employers. (30.)	V. Dangerous Trades, &c. (31.)	VI. Infectious Disease. (32.)	VII. Laundries. (33.)	VIII. Tenement Factories. (34.)	IX. Bakehouses. (35.)	Textile. (36.)	Non-textile. (37.)					Cotton Cloth, &c. (38.)	Flax. (39.)
2	1	—	6	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	—	—	—	—	24	18	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	6	—	—	—	—	23	55	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4	1	—	1	—	—	20	21	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	1	—	—	—	—	8	34	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	16	116	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	2	—	—	—	—	9	25	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	
—	—	2	—	—	—	1	19	—	—	—	—	76	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	13	—	1	—	—	
14	11	2	7	—	—	101	309	—	—	—	—	389	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	17	—	4	—	—	
—	1	—	—	—	—	17	84	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4	—	—	—	—	—	14	18	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	
3	7	—	—	—	—	4	26	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	4	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	
—	1	—	—	—	—	4	42	3	—	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	10	—	—	
—	1	—	—	—	—	6	38	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	
1	1	—	—	—	—	11	25	—	—	—	1	25	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	6	—	—	—	—	3	48	—	—	—	3	53	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	1	1	—	—	3	12	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
1	—	—	—	—	—	3	19	1	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	22	1	1	—	—	65	331	4	—	—	4	345	—	8	5	—	—	—	—	27	—	10	—	—	
3	6	—	1	—	—	10	46	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	2	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	16	27	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	3	—	1	—	—	15	24	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	2	—	2	—	—	8	17	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	11	—	—	—	—	16	40	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	2	—	—	—	—	25	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	3	1	2	—	—	14	55	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15	29	1	6	—	—	126	230	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	18	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	2	—	—	—	—	7	63	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	1	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	17	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	5	—	—	—	—	13	29	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	2	—	1	—	—	15	12	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	
2	3	—	—	—	—	14	47	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	—	—	—	—	—	6	21	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	14	—	1	—	—	64	217	—	—	—	—	238	—	2	21	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	
54	76	4	15	—	—	356	1,087	4	—	—	4	1,062	—	10	51	—	1	1	—	44	—	17	—	—	
2	2	—	—	—	—	33	34	—	—	—	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE 19.—Prosecutions, 1898: Districts

DISTRICT.	Number of Persons prosecuted.	Groups of Prosecutions.*	Total Number of Cases of Prosecution.*	RESULT.			Convictions and Cases Withdrawn on Payment of Costs in 1897.	CONVICTIONS AND CASES			
				Convictions.	Cases Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Cases Dismissed, "Not Proven," &c.		I. General.		II. Children.	III. Young Persons.
								(a) Administration.	(b) Sanitation and Safety.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Dundee	13	30	49	41	3	5	66	7	7	9	12
1a. Aberdeen	24	34	65	65	—	—	70	9	5	1	42
2. Glasgow	70	101	215	210	1	4	208	29	6	9	78
3. Edinburgh	6	6	20	20	—	—	48	—	—	—	9
4. Belfast	55	60	108	107	—	1	109	15	5	6	41
5. Dublin.. .. .	44	56	91	87	1	3	75	4	7	2	42
6. Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	97	116	251	244	—	7	130	12	5	—	132
7. Preston	33	45	86	85	1	—	64	5	1	5	34
8. Blackburn	40	48	126	126	—	—	128	9	4	2	20
Total for Glasgow Division.	392	496	1,011	985	6	20	898	90	40	34	410
9. Leeds	95	121	170	160	4	6	112	25	16	1	101
10. Bradford	31	46	80	74	1	5	106	11	7	4	32
11. Huddersfield	37	47	73	72	—	1	47	11	5	10	30
12. Burnley	19	23	59	59	—	—	72	1	—	5	11
13. Rochdale	53	66	179	172	5	2	134	8	13	1	49
14. Salford	18	29	114	114	—	—	95	9	2	1	44
15. Manchester	79	93	119	117	1	1	95	31	19	2	37
16. Bolton	10	11	17	17	—	—	40	—	3	1	8
17. Liverpool	63	82	154	143	9	2	84	15	9	8	54
18. Ashton-under-Lyne..	20	28	69	53	—	16	21	2	4	2	15
19. Stockport	25	31	49	45	1	3	76	4	3	1	23
Total for Leeds Division.	450	577	1,083	1,026	21	36	882	117	81	36	404
20. Sheffield	53	70	101	98	2	1	71	11	3	10	56
21. Nottingham	14	17	23	22	1	—	58	3	1	4	12
22. Leicester	32	42	71	70	—	1	77	12	—	—	43
23. Stafford	60	66	83	77	4	2	58	14	5	7	39
24. Walsall	34	38	46	46	—	—	58	10	—	4	25
25. Wolverhampton ..	45	54	88	86	—	2	72	5	—	16	56
26. Northampton	3	3	4	4	—	—	7	1	—	—	3
27. Birmingham, No. 1 ..	50	60	71	68	1	2	119	21	11	3	30
28. Birmingham, No. 2 ..	16	20	39	39	—	—	40	9	1	1	14
29. Worcester	5	8	14	14	—	—	8	2	—	—	9
30. Wales	92	108	150	143	1	6	149	33	11	6	69
Total for Birmingham Division.	404	486	690	667	9	14	717	121	32	51	356
31. Peterborough	7	10	20	20	—	—	61	2	—	—	14
32. Norwich	92	125	213	182	7	24	173	40	4	9	70
33. East Metropolitan ..	41	44	63	58	1	4	86	24	—	1	12
34. Central Metropolitan	25	33	78	78	—	—	78	3	—	5	42
35. West Metropolitan ..	48	76	203	196	1	6	170	34	5	1	25
36. Bristol	28	48	77	76	1	—	109	29	13	4	27
37. South Metropolitan ..	84	105	136	134	1	1	180	36	10	5	61
37a. Brighton	5	8	16	15	—	1	—	3	—	—	3
38. Southampton	25	33	62	62	—	—	69	4	6	3	27
39. Plymouth	2	2	2	2	—	—	5	2	—	—	—
Total for London Division.	357	484	870	823	11	36	931	177	38	28	281
Grand Total	1,603	2,043	3,654	3,501	47	106	3,428	505	191	149	1,451
Italy Inspectors' Prosecutions (also included in District Summaries above).	57	87	210	206	—	4	196	28	5	4	67

* By Case is meant each item of prosecution, e.g., a summons for employing three women

and Nature of Offence (Summary).

WITHDRAWN ON PAYMENT OF COSTS (COLUMNS 5 AND 6), CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TABLE 15.

IV. Women. (13)	V. Dangerous Trades, &c. (14)	VI. Infectious Disease. (15)	VII. Laundries. (16)	VIII. Tenement Factories. (17)	IX. Bakehouses. (18)	X. Particulars Section. (19)	XI. Cotton Cloth Factories Acts and Flax Special Rules. (20)	XII. Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act. (21)	XIII. Public Health Acts. (22)	XIV. Truck Acts. (23)	XV. Education Acts. (24)	DISTRICT. (1)
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1. Dundee.
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1a. Aberdeen.
89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2. Glasgow.
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3. Edinburgh.
40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4. Belfast.
33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5. Dublin.
89	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
34	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	7. Preston.
76	1	—	—	—	—	13	1	—	—	—	—	8. Blackburn.
389	7	—	—	—	—	17	4	—	—	—	—	Total for Glasgow Division.
19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9. Leeds.
11	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	10. Bradford.
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11. Huddersfield.
21	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	13	—	12. Burnley.
92	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	—	—	—	—	13. Rochdale.
53	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	14. Salford.
26	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15. Manchester.
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16. Bolton.
66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17. Liverpool.
29	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	18. Ashton-under-Lyne.
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19. Stockport.
353	5	—	—	—	—	27	10	—	—	14	—	Total for Leeds Division.
14	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20. Sheffield.
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21. Nottingham.
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22. Leicester.
6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	23. Stafford.
5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	24. Walsall.
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	25. Wolverhampton.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26. Northampton.
3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27. Birmingham, No. 1.
13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28. Birmingham, No. 2.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	29. Worcester.
22	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	30. Wales.
90	18	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	Total for Birmingham Division.
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31. Peterborough.
10	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	32. Norwich.
19	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33. East Metropolitan.
23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	34. Central Metropolitan.
132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35. West Metropolitan.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	36. Bristol.
20	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37. South Metropolitan.
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37a. Brighton.
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38. Southampton.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39. Plymouth.
240	21	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	45	—	Total for London Division.
1,072	51	—	1	1	—	44	17	—	—	66	—	Grand Total.
64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	Lady Inspectors' Prosecutions (also included in District Summaries above).

beyond legal hours is entered as three "cases," but as one "group of prosecutions."

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail.

GENERAL NOTES.

In Column 1 Factories and Workshops are distinguished by the letters *F.* and *W.* respectively. The prefixed signs have the following meaning :—

* Previous prosecution.

† Prosecution by Lady Inspector.

§ „ „ Inspector under Cotton Cloth Factory Acts or Particulars Section.

In Column 3 the classification of offences is the same as in Table 15.

In Column 4 by "Case" is meant each item of prosecution, *e.g.*, a summons for employing three women beyond legal hours is entered as three cases. The italic letters refer to foot-notes.

I.—DUNDEE DISTRICT.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Adam Hill Stirton, Wellgate, Dundee, <i>Millner, W.</i>	Dundee Sheriff Court, January 12.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	2	0 5 0	0 13 0
Thomas Cousin & Co., Alloa, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Alloa Sheriff Court, September 13.	Do. do.	1a	—	—
George Langlands, Loons Road, Dundee, <i>Sawmiller, F.</i>	Dundee Sheriff Court, August 16.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	0 1 0	0 10 3
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
Thomas Donald, Lochee, Dundee, <i>Sawmiller, F.</i>	Dundee Sheriff Court, January 12.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 1 3	0 10 0
Donald Ritch, Cupar, Fife, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Cupar Sheriff Court, September 5.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 13 6
Daniel Robertson, Bonnygate, Cupar, Fife, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 3
Thomas Cousin & Co., Alloa, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Alloa Sheriff Court, September 13.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 14 6
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
Thomas Donald, Lochee, Dundee, <i>Sawmiller, F.</i>	Dundee Sheriff Court, January 12.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	0 1 3	0 10 0
The Fife Forge Co., Ingleside, Kirkcaldy, <i>Iron Forgers, F.</i>	Kirkcaldy Sheriff Court, February 2.	Do. do.	1b	—	—
Distillers Co., Ltd., Carsebridge, Alloa, <i>Distillers, F.</i>	Alloa Sheriff Court, March 2.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 3 7
James F. White & Co., Scouringburn, Dundee, <i>Calenderers, F.</i>	Dundee Sheriff Court, August 16.	Do. do.	2c	—	0 8 0
* James Martin Bradford, Baltic St., Dundee, <i>Waste Carder and Sorter, F.</i>	Dundee Sheriff Court, November 28.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 10 6
J. & A. Guthrie, Seabraes Jute Mill, <i>Jute Manufacturers, F.</i>	Dundee Sheriff Court, January 12.	2. Penal Compensation in cases where death or injury has resulted from:— (a.) Failure to fence machinery.	1	0 0 6	1 2 6
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
†The Westfield Spinning Co., Ltd., Rathay, near Blairgowrie, <i>Flax Spinners, F.</i>	Perth Sheriff Court, July 15.	2. Employing child without certificate of school attendance.	2	1 0 0	0 11 2

a.—Witnesses gave conflicting statements as to having worked, although they signed declarations at H.M. Inspector's visit. Sheriff gave it as his opinion that overtime had been worked, but held the charge "not proven" in view of conflicting evidence.

b.—"Not proven." Sheriff held that sufficient evidence was not forthcoming as to dangerous nature of the machinery (gearing of upright slotting machine), in spite of the fact that a man had lost his entire hand with same wheels four months previously.

c. Withdrawn on payment of costs, the fencing being completed.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

I.—DUNDEE DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		II.—CHILDREN—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		L. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Daniel Robertson, Bonnygate, Cupar, Fife, Tailor, W.	Cupar Sheriff Court, September 5.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	0 10 0	0 8 3
		N. Parental Obligations.			
David Dalglish, Brassworker, Dundee, parent of child employed by John Sharp & Sons, Edward Street Mill, Dundee, Jute Spinners, F.	Dundee Sheriff Court, December 21.	1. Parent allowing a child to be illegally employed.	1a	—	0 8 6
Henry Gibson, Labourer, 2, City Road, Dundee, parent of child employed by Wm. Nairn, Balgay Works Dundee, Jute Spinner, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 6	0 8 6
Joseph McDonald, Labourer, 2, Fullerton St., Dundee, parent of child employed by Wm. Nairn, Balgay Works, Dundee, Jute Spinner, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 6	0 8 6
Mary Dunn (or Burns), 8, Daniel St., Dundee, parent of child employed by Wm. Nairn, Balgay Works, Dundee, Jute Spinner, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 6	0 8 6
John Rafferty, Fish-hawker, 43, Larch St., Dundee, parent of child employed by D. Wybrants & Co., Dudhope Works, Dundee, Jute Spinners, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 6	0 8 6
Patrick Baxter, Carter, 222, Overgate, Dundee, parent of child employed by Gilroy & Sons, Tay Works, Dundee, Jute Manufacturers, F.	Do.	Do. do.		0 1 6	0 8 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Alexander McAra, East Dock St., Dundee, Coppersmith, F.	Dundee Sheriff Court, February 11.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	3	0 1 0	0 12 0
Distillers Co., Ltd., Carsebridge, Alloa, Distillers, F.	Alloa Sheriff Court, March 2.	Do. do.		0 7 6	0 10 11
Thomas Cousin & Company, Alloa, Dress-makers, W.	Alloa Sheriff Court, September 13.	Do. do.	3b	—	—
Cargill & Co., Ltd., Bleach Works, Dundee, F.	Dundee Sheriff Court, October 14.	Do. do.	2	0 2 0	0 4 10
Sarah Moffat, Tusculum House, St. Andrews, Dressmaker, W.	Cupar Sheriff Court, September 5.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 2 6	0 3 0
B. Shorthouse, Aberdour, Fife, Baker, W. ..	Dunfermline Sheriff Court, October 20.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	0 10 0	0 11 0
Thomas Milne, Aberdour, Fife, Baker, W. ..	Do.	Do. do.	2	1 10 0	0 11 6
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Cargill & Co., Ltd., Bleach Works, Dundee, F.	Dundee Sheriff Court, October 14.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	4	0 4 0	0 9 8
Sarah Moffat, Tusculum House, St. Andrews, Dressmaker, W.	Cupar Sheriff Court, September 5.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	5	0 12 6	0 15 3

Ia.—ABERDEEN DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL.			
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Glenskiach Distillery Co., Ltd., Glenskiach Distillery, Evanton, Ross-shire, F.	Dingwall Sheriff Court, April 8.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1	3 3 0	0 18 6
Norman Macrae, The Pefferside Press, Dingwall, Letterpress Printer, F.	Dingwall Sheriff Court, May 6.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs.

b.—Witnesses gave conflicting statements as to having worked, although they signed declaration at H.M. Inspector's visit. Sheriff gave it as his opinion that overtime had been worked, but held charge "not proven" in view of conflicting evidence.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

Ia.—ABERDEEN DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
I.—GENERAL—cont.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.—cont.					
Aberdeen Machine Firewood Co., Old Ford Road, Aberdeen, <i>F.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, March 28.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	1 0 0	0 5 4
James Pope, South Esplanade West, Torry, Aberdeen, <i>Stonecutter, F.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, June 28.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 6 5
R. D. Cruickshank & Co., South Esplanade East, Torry, Aberdeen, <i>Stonecutters, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 3 10
James Taggart, 92, Great Western Road, Aberdeen, <i>Stonecutter, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 8
Geo. M. Stalker, Jute St., Aberdeen, <i>Stonecutter, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 4 7
Robt. Gibb, 472, King St., Aberdeen, <i>Stonecutter, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 3 4
Fraser & Davidson, 40, High St., Inverness, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Inverness Sheriff Court, September 19.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 6 2
D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.					
James Asher, 3, Bridge St., Nairn, <i>Baker, F. ..</i>	Nairn Sheriff Court, May 3.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	2 0 0	0 17 6
Norman Macrae, The Pefferside Press, Dingwall, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Dingwall Sheriff Court, May 6.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
Alex. Austin, 1, Academy St., Elgin, <i>Baker, F.</i>	Elgin Sheriff Court, May 7.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 17 6
Stewart & Co., 556, George St., Aberdeen, <i>Granite Polishers, F.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, June 17.	2. Penal Compensation in cases where death or injury has resulted from :— (a.) Failure to fence machinery.	1a	1 1 0	0 13 6
H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.					
Low, Sons, & Co., Ltd., Station Road, Elgin, <i>Net Manufacturers, F.</i>	Elgin Sheriff Court May 28.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	2 0 0	0 19 6
II.—CHILDREN.					
K. Age, Fitness, &c.					
Aberdeen Machine Firewood Co., Old Ford Road, Aberdeen, <i>F.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, March 28.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1	0 10 0	0 5 4
III.—YOUNG PERSONS.					
Q. Fitness, &c.					
Aberdeen Machine Firewood Co., Old Ford Road, Aberdeen, <i>F.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, March 28.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	0 10 0	0 5 4
M. McLeod & Co., Dempster Gardens, Inverness, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Inverness Sheriff Court, April 22.	Do. do.	5	1 5 0	0 15 6
James Pope, South Esplanade West, Torry, Aberdeen, <i>Stonecutters, F.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, June 28.	Do. do.	2	1 10 0	0 13 11
R. D. Cruickshank & Co., South Esplanade East, Torry, Aberdeen, <i>Stonecutters, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	4	2 10 0	0 15 6
Anderson Brothers, Sinclair Road, Torry, Aberdeen, <i>Stonecutters, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	2 0 0	0 18 4
James Taggart, 92, Great Western Road, Aberdeen, <i>Stonecutter, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 8
Geo. M. Stalker, Jute St., Aberdeen, <i>Stonecutter, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	2 0 0	0 13 9
Robt. Gibb, 472, King St., Aberdeen, <i>Stonecutter, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	5	5 0 0	0 17 0

a.—While holding the machinery to be "dangerous" within the meaning of the Act, and therefore requiring to be fenced, the Sheriff, in view of some degree of carelessness on the part of the injured man, inflicted only a small penalty.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

1a.—ABERDEEN DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
R. Employment at Illegal Times.					
Wm. Boddie, 37, St. Clair St., Aberdeen, <i>Granite Polisher, F.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, October 20.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 10 0	0 15 6
John Ross, Cuminestown, Aberdeenshire, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, January 11.	9. Employing young person at night.	2	3 0 0	0 12 6
Alexander Rennie, Cuminestown, Aberdeenshire, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	3 0 0	0 12 6
John Wemyss Whyte, Bridge St., Ellon, <i>Baker, F.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, March 22.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 14 0
John Reid, 8, Low St., Buckie, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Banff Sheriff Court, April 19.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 14 0
Wm. R. Byers, 50, West Church St., Buckie, <i>Baker, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
Allan Collie Grant, Caledonian House, Grantown, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Elgin Sheriff Court, September 1.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 5 1
Fraser & Davidson, 40, High St., Inverness, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Inverness Sheriff Court, September 19.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 12 4
John Avery & Co., Ltd., 105, King St., Aberdeen, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, November 16.	Do. do.	6	2 0 0	0 16 6
IV.—WOMEN.					
W. Employment at Illegal Times.					
John Mutch, 154, George St., Aberdeen, <i>Miliner, W.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, April 12.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	1 0 0	1 0 0
Allan Collie Grant, Caledonian House, Grantown, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Elgin Sheriff Court, September 1.	Do. do.	7	7 0 0	0 17 11

II.—GLASGOW DISTRICT.

I.—GENERAL.					
A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.					
William Dickson, 186, Albert St., Glasgow, <i>Tin-box Maker, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, January 17.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1	0 10 0	0 4 11
John Soutar, trading as Soutar & Co., 14, Dalmarnock Road, Glasgow, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 5 11
The City Commercial Restaurant Co., Ltd., 60, Union St., Glasgow, <i>Bakers, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, May 13.	Do. do.	1	5 0 0	0 5 7
Marion Mirrilees, 27, Cathcart St., Rutherglen, Glasgow, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, May 30.	Do. do.	1	0 7 0	0 3 3
Sarah McPhail, 2, Holmscroft St., Greenock, <i>Laundry Occupier, W.</i>	Greenock Sheriff Court, September 13.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 4 0
A. & J. Murray, North Edward St., Dunoon, <i>Bakers, F.</i>	Dunoon Sheriff Court, October 4.	Do. do.	1	0 3 9	0 6 9
Clifton & Waddell, Laigh Cartside St., Johnstone, <i>Machine Tool Makers, F.</i>	Paisley Sheriff Court, October 19.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 0
Waters & Rigg, Gatehouse, Kirkcudbrightshire, <i>Bobbin Manufacturers, F.</i>	Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court, November 4.	Do. do.	1	3 0 0	0 7 10
The Hurlford Co-operative Society, Mauchline Road, Hurlford, <i>Bootmakers, W.</i>	Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, December 2.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 6 6
Wm. Allan & Co., Hamilton Hill, Glasgow, <i>Brick Manufacturers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, September 15.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	1 0 0	0 4 11
Wm. Miller, 71, Princes St., Port Glasgow, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Greenock Sheriff Court.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 6 6
T. Shortridge & Son, Maxwelltown, Dumfries, <i>Dyers, F.</i>	Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	1 5 0	0 2 6

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

II.—GLASGOW DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c. —cont			
* Barclay Curle & Co., Ltd., Smith St., Whiteinch, Glasgow, <i>Shipbuilders, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, March 22.	6. Failure to keep register of acci- dents and diseases, or to keep it open to inspection.	1	10 0 0	0 2
John G. Kincaid & Co., East Hamilton St., Greenock, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Greenock Sheriff Court, December 14.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 4 5
* Barclay Curle & Co., Ltd., Smith St., Whiteinch, Glasgow, <i>Shipbuilders, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, March 22.	8. Failure to send notice of acci- dent.	1	5 0 0	0 8 2
John G. Kincaid & Co., East Hamilton St., Greenock, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Greenock Sheriff Court, December 14.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 8 10
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
John Soutar, trading as Soutar & Co., 14, Dalmarnock Road, Glasgow, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, January 17.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 5 0	0 5 11
C. Ryan & Co., 20, Baird St., Glasgow, <i>Saw- millers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, January 24.	Do. do.	1	0 15 0	0 10 4
* John Wilson, 148, Duke St., Glasgow, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, March 22.	Do. do.	1	3 0 0	0 8 8
Hay Steven & Co., Maryhill, <i>Chemical Manu- facturers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, May 18.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 9
† The Caledonian Railway Co., as occupiers of The Central Station Hotel, Glasgow, <i>Laundry Occupiers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, June 29.	Do. do.	1a	—	0 12 10
Wm. Allan & Co., Hamilton Hill, Glasgow, <i>Brick Manufacturers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, September 15.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 4 11
Caledonian Hotel Co., Ltd., George St., Oban, <i>Laundry Occupiers, W.</i>	Oban Sheriff Court, September 23.	Do. do.	1	0 1 8	0 12 11
The Glenburn Hydropathic Co., Ltd., Rothesay, <i>Laundry Occupiers, W.</i>	Rothesay Sheriff Court, October 27.	Do. do.	1	—	0 1 6
Wm. Miller, 71, Princes Street, Port Glasgow, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Greenock Sheriff Court, October 28.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 6 6
Jas. Derby, East Cluden Mills, Dumfries, <i>Grain Miller, F.</i>	Dumfries Sheriff Court, November 25.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 7 0
The Hurlford Co-operative Society, Mauchline Road, Hurlford, <i>Bootmakers, W.</i>	Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, December 2.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 6 6
		C. Obstruction or Personation of H.M. Inspectors.			
Wm. Ferrie, Brickmaker in employ of W. Allan & Co., Hamilton Hill, Glasgow, <i>Brick Manufacturers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, September 15.	1. Obstructing H.M. Inspector ..	1	0 5 0	0 17 2
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
Davies & Nisbet, 80, Elcho St., Glasgow, <i>Weighing Machine Manufacturers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, March 2.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	3 0 0	0 9 10
* J. Dinwiddie & Co., 33, King St., Maxwell- town, <i>Hosiery Manufacturers, F.</i>	Maxwelltown Sheriff Court, March 31.	Do. do.	1	5 0 0	0 12 7
Hay Steven & Co., Maryhill, <i>Chemical Manu- facturers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, May 18.	Do. do.	1	10 0 0	0 5 9
Wm. Allan & Co., Hamilton Hill, Glasgow, <i>Brick Manufacturers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, September 15.	Do. do.	1	5 0 0	0 4 10
Waters & Rigg, Gatehouse, Kirkcudbright- shire, <i>Bobbin Manufacturers, F.</i>	Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court, November 4.	Do. do.	1	3 0 0	0 7 10
North British Railway Co., Cowlairst, Glasgow, <i>Railway Wagon Manufacturers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, February 3.	2. Penal Compensation in cases where death or injury has resulted from:— (a.) Failure to fence ma- chinery.	1b	—	—

a.—Convicted in costs only.

b.—The firm was charged with failing to fence an underground shaft on which a man was found dead. The Sheriff held the charge "not proven," as there was a doubt as to whether the shaft or the pulley caused death.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

II.—GLASGOW DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
A. & J. Murray, North Edward St., Dunoon, <i>Bakers, F.</i>	Dunoon Sheriff Court, October 4.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	0 3 9	0 6 9
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K.—Age, Fitness, &c.			
Adam Crooks & Son, Wellbeck St., Kil- marnock, <i>Fellmongers, F.</i>	Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, December 2.	3. Employing child without cer- tificate of fitness.	3	0 11 6	0 1 9
		L.—Employment at Illegal Times.			
Robt. Loudon & Sons, Brandon St., Mother- well, <i>Bakers, F.</i>	Hamilton Sheriff Court, February 16.	1. Employing child before or after legal hours.	1	1 0 0	0 14 6
E. McMenemy & Co., 21, West St., Calton, Glasgow, <i>Curtain Binders, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, April 15.	Do. do.	1	3 0 0	0 1 9
P. Orr & Sons, 15, Margaret St., Glasgow, <i>Glass Paper Manufacturers, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, September 15.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	1 0 0	0 11 6
Adam Crooks & Son, Wellbeck St., Kil- marnock, <i>Fellmongers, F.</i>	Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, December 2.	Do. do.	3	0 11 6	0 1 9
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
William Dickson, 186, Albert St., Glasgow, <i>Tin-box Maker, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, January 17.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fit- ness.	2	0 10 0	0 9 11
J. & J. Hay, Ltd., 106, Midwharf, Port Dundas, Glasgow, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, April 15.	Do. do.	2	3 0 0	0 10 10
P. & M. Hurl, Garnqueen, Glenboig, <i>Brick Makers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	4 10 0	0 18 2
† A. & R. Cochran, Tennant St., Glasgow, <i>Flint Glass Manufacturers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, July 22.	Do. do.	3	6 0 0	0 16 4
Clifton & Waddell, Laigh Cartside St., John- stone, <i>Machine Tool Makers, F.</i>	Paisley Sheriff Court, October 19.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 10 0
Charles McBryde, King St., Port Glasgow, <i>Engineer, F.</i>	Greenock Sheriff Court, October 28.	Do. do.	1 ^a	—	—
Waters & Rigg, Gatehouse, Kirkcudbright- shire, <i>Bobbin Manufacturers, F.</i>	Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court, November 4.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 7 10
W. Hodge & Co., 36, North Frederick St., Glasgow, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, November 11.	Do. do.	1	1 10 0	0 5 0
Adam Crooks & Son, Wellbeck St., Kilmar- nock, <i>Fellmongers, F.</i>	Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, December 2.	Do. do.	3	0 11 6	0 1 9
Jas. McPherson & Co., Cart Walk, Paisley, <i>Firelighter Manufacturers, F.</i>	Paisley Sheriff Court, December 7.	Do. do.	1	0 15 0	0 6 3
† P. McLellan & Co., Ruchill, Glasgow, <i>Rubber and Asbestos Manufacturers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, December 16.	Do. do.	5	5 0 0	0 15 2
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
J. Chalmers & Co., 536, Great Western Road, Glasgow, <i>Bakers, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, January 24.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	6	0 10 0	0 12 2
John McFarlane, 392, Dumbarton Road, Partick, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 12 0
Walter Hubbard, Crow Road, Partick, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 12 6
James Richmond, 5, Sandbed St., Kilmarnock, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, January 26.	Do. do.	1 ^b	—	0 7 0
Robert Gibson, Avon St., Hamilton, <i>Baker, F.</i>	Hamilton Sheriff Court, February 16.	Do. do.	3	2 0 0	0 14 6
James Collins, Muir St., Motherwell, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 14 6
* John Bow, Hamilton St., Carluke, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Lanark Sheriff Court, February 22.	Do. do.	1	3 0 0	0 12 0

a.—Dismissed. Charles McBryde was dead and the factory owned by a Company. No notice of alteration was sent to H.M. Inspector, nor was the register altered.

b.—Withdrawn on payment of costs.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

II.—GLASGOW DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> B. Employment at Illegal Times — <i>cont.</i>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
E. McMenemy & Co., 21, West St., Calton, Glasgow, <i>Curtain Binders, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, April 15.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	7	1 15 0	0 12 5
G. & D. Honeyman, 10, Clyde Terrace, Glasgow, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, May 30.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 13 5
Brown, Smith, & Co., 14, Buchanan St., Glasgow, <i>Milliners, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	4 10 0	0 3 6
Benjamin Louis, 10, Stockwell Place, Glasgow, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, July 1.	Do. do.	1	1 10 0	0 1 5
Peter Hepburn, 27, Otago St., Glasgow, <i>Upholsterer, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, August 9.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	0 11 8
* The Govan Rope & Sail Co., Ltd., Helen St., Govan, <i>Rope Manufacturers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, September 15.	Do. do.	2	5 0 0	0 12 6
† G. W. Allison, 146, Main St., Rutherglen, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, September 19.	Do. do.	1	3 0 0	0 12 0
W. Hodge & Co., 36, North Frederick St., Glasgow, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, November 11.	Do. do.	1	1 10 0	0 5 0
Adam Crooks & Son, Wellbeck St., Kilmarnock, <i>Fellmongers, F.</i>	Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, December 2.	Do. do.	6	1 8 1	0 4 8
William Baird, 40, Dumbarton Road, Glasgow, <i>Pastry Baker, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, January 17.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 10 0	0 12 4
Wm. Frame, Larkhall, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Hamilton Sheriff Court, March 4.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	1 2 4
The Burns Mineral Water Co., McCall's Avenue, Newton-on-Ayr, <i>Aerated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Ayr Sheriff Court, June 14.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 1
Logie & Co., 2, Main St., Bridgeton, Glasgow, <i>Milliners, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, June 22.	Do. do.	4	6 0 0	0 10 10
Harris Samuels, 28, Nelson St., City, Glasgow, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	4	5 9 0	0 5 4
Jas. McPherson & Co., Cart Walk, Paisley, <i>Firelighter Manufacturers, F.</i>	Paisley Sheriff Court, December 7.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	1	0 15 0	0 6 3
William Watson, 207, Waddell St., Glasgow, <i>Pastry Baker, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, January 17.	9. Employing young person at night.	1a	—	—
Jas. McClounnan, 129, South Wellington St., Glasgow, <i>Pastry Baker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1b	—	—
* John Wilson, 148, Duke St., Glasgow, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, March 22.	Do. do.	1	3 0 0	0 8 8
The City Commercial Restaurant Co., Ltd., 60, Union St., Glasgow, <i>Bakers, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, May 18.	Do. do.	1	5 0 0	0 5 7
George Livingstone, 96, King St., Castle Douglas, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court, May 27.	11. Employing young person on statutory holiday.		0 1 0	0 8 0
IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times.					
John Graham & Son, Carnwath Road, Carluke, <i>Cabinet Makers, W.</i>	Lanark Sheriff Court, February 22.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	3	0 15 0	0 15 0
G. P. Train, Carnwath Road, Carluke, <i>Cabinet Maker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	1 2 6	0 7 6
Marion Mirrilees, 27, Cathcart St., Rutherglen, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, May 30.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	0 9 9
Brown, Smith, & Co., 14, Buchanan St., Glasgow, <i>Milliners, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	3 0 0	0 7 0
Benjamin Louis, 10, Stockwell Place, Glasgow, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, July 1.	Do. do.	9	13 10 0	0 12 7
David Symon, 15, Great Clyde St., Glasgow, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	3 0 0	0 6 0
Herman Balkow, 135, Stockwell St., Glasgow, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	3 0 0	0 12 6

a.—Dismissed with an admonition.

b.—Not proven. H.M. Inspector's Assistant, Mr. Brown, visited at 4.15 a.m. and found the boy and his father at work. Mr. Brown took a declaration, which the boy signed after having had it read over to him. At the hearing both the boy and occupier denied that he (former) was working.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1893 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

II.—GLASGOW DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		IV.—WOMEN—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		W. Employment at Illegal Times—<i>cont.</i>			
Joseph Allan, 54, Sword St., Glasgow, <i>French Polisher, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, July 1.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	1 0 0	0 13 4
Stewart & McDonald, 187, Rutherglen Road, Glasgow, <i>Underclothing Manufacturers, F.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, November 11.	Do. do.	18	15 0 0	0 12 10
Adam Crooks & Son, Wellbeck St., Kilmarnock, <i>Fellmongers, F.</i>	Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, December 2.	Do. do.	9	2 2 5	0 7 1
George Sievwright, 112, Dumbarton Road, Glasgow, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, November 11.	3. Employing woman on same day in factory or workshop and in shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for employment in factory or workshop.	1a	6 0 0	0 10 4
G. P. Train, Carnwath Road, Carluke, <i>Cabinet Maker, W.</i>	Lanark Sheriff Court, February 22.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	3	1 2 6	0 7 6
The Burns Mineral Water Co., McCall's Avenue, Newton-on-Ayr, <i>Aerated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Ayr Sheriff Court, June 14.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 1
W. & D. Ramsay, 37-39, Harriet St., Pollokshaws, <i>Milliners, W.</i>	Paisley Sheriff Court, June 18.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 18 6
Agnes McCrossan, 745, Great Eastern Road, Glasgow, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, June 22.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 11 8
Harris Samuels, 28, Nelson St., City, Glasgow, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	7	9 11 0	0 9 8
Robertson & Co., Post Office Buildings, Lenzie, Dumbartonshire, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Dumbarton Sheriff Court, August 16.	Do. do.	8	6 0 0	1 2 0
T. Shortridge & Son, Maxwelltown, Dumfries, <i>Dyers, F.</i>	Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court, October 7.	Do. do.	3	3 15 0	0 7 6
Sarah McPhail, 2, Holmscroft St. Greenock, <i>Laundry Occupier, W.</i>	Greenock Sheriff Court, September 13.	5. Employing woman beyond the legal number of hours in laundries.	2	0 10 0	0 8 1
Caledonian Hotel Co., Ltd., George St., Oban, <i>Laundry Occupiers, W.</i>	Oban Sheriff Court, September 23.	Do. do.	5	0 8 4	3 4 7
H. F. Miller, trading as Dessenon & Co., 32, St. James St., Paisley Road, Glasgow, <i>Swiss Embroiderer, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, January 17.	9. Employing woman at night ..	1	0 10 0	0 10 8
D. A. Morren, 230, Main St., Anderston, Glasgow, <i>Underclothing Manufacturer, W.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, May 18.	Do. do.	4	6 0 0	0 10 10
The Glenburn Hydropathic Co., Ltd., Rothesay, <i>Laundry Occupiers, W.</i>	Rothesay Sheriff Court, October 27.	11. Employing woman on statutory holiday.	1	—	0 9 0

III.—EDINBURGH DISTRICT.

		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
* Henry Forwell, Lothian Bakery, Slateford Road, Edinburgh, <i>Baker, F.</i>	Edinburgh Sheriff Court, October 15.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 10 0	1 1 0
† Great Eastern Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., Gorgie Road, Edinburgh, <i>F.</i>	Edinburgh Sheriff Court, January 15.	5. Employing young person beyond legal number of hours in laundries.	4	1 0 0	0 8 8
Do. do.	Do.	8. Employing young person beyond legal period without interval for meals.	2	1 0 0	0 4 4
Morrison & Gibb, 11, Queen St., Edinburgh, <i>Printers, F.</i>	Edinburgh Sheriff Court, October 22.	9. Employing young person at night.	2	1 0 0	1 0 6
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
† Brown Brothers, Buckholm Mills, Gala-shiels, <i>Tweed Manufacturers, F.</i>	Selkirk Sheriff Court, May 27.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	5	2 10 0	1 8 2
Andrew MacNab, 3, South Charlotte St., Edinburgh, <i>Ladies' Tailor, W.</i>	Edinburgh Sheriff Court, May 9.	9. Employing woman at night ..	6	0 15 0	1 0 6

a.—Occupier cautioned on several occasions.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

IV.—BELFAST DISTRICT.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Maggie Cassidy, 16, Hawkins St., Londonderry, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Londonderry Borough Police Court, April 7.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	0 2 6	0 4 6
* John Stringer, 31, Wellington Place, Belfast, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, May 13.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 6 6
The Lisnafillan Bleaching, Dyeing, and Finishing Co., Galgorm, Ballymena, <i>F.</i>	Ahoghill Police Court, June 21.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 3 0
Geo. R. Forbes & Co., 2, Market St., Portadown, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Portadown Police Court, June 27.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 4 6
Thomas Byrne, Main St., Strabane, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Strabane Police Court, July 11.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
Matilda Crawford, Main St., Strabane, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
Rosetta O'Neill, 285, Hillmount St., Belfast, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, July 15.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 2 6
Bella Robertson, 5, Stratheden Terrace, Belfast, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 3 6
Margaret McBride, 120, Donegal St., Belfast, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, August 30.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
J. & H. Roberts, Diamond House, Enniskillen, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Enniskillen Borough Police Court, September 5.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 5 6
Thomas Kernahan, Amelia St., Belfast, <i>Handkerchief Manufacturer, F.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, December 12.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 3 6
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
Thomas Hutchison, Drumnard, near Money- more, Co. Derry, <i>Flax Scutcher, F.</i>	Money- more Police Court, January 4.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 0 6	0 3 6
James Donnell, Abercorn Road, Strabane, <i>Sawmiller, F.</i>	Strabane Police Court, March 21.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
Samuel Hyndman, Ferryquay St., Londonderry, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Londonderry Borough Police Court, August 1.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 2 6
Peter Carleton, Draperstown, <i>Shirt Maker, W.</i>	Draperstown Police Court, October 18.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 1 6
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
Durham Street Weaving Co., Ltd., Albert St., Belfast, <i>Linen Weavers, F.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, January 21.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	0 10 0	0 2 6
John H. Hegarty, Rushbrook, Blackhill, Coleraine, <i>Scutch Miller, F.</i>	Garvagh Police Court, February 25.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 15 3
James Harper, Duke St., Londonderry, <i>Shoe Manufacturer, F.</i>	Londonderry Borough Police Court, September 12.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
		F. Means of Escape in case of Fire.			
*† Durham Street Weaving Co., Ltd., Albert St., Belfast, <i>Flax Manufacturers F.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, August 24.	4. Allowing doors of factory, &c. to be illegally fastened.	1	1 0 0	1 0 0
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
James Young, Ballynacally, Blackhill, Coleraine, <i>Scutch Miller, F.</i>	Garvagh Police Court October 27.	3. Failure to provide or use fans, &c. to prevent inhalation of dust or fumes.	1	1 1 0	1 7 0
		II. CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Drapersfield Weaving Co., Ltd., Drapersfield, <i>Linen Weavers, F.</i>	Money- more Police Court, March 1.	2. Employing child without certificate of school attendance.	1	0 2 6	0 2 6
J. & H. Boal, Antrim, <i>Linen Weavers, F.</i>	Antrim Police Court, March 9.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	3	0 7 6	0 7 6

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

IV.—BELFAST DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		II.—CHILDREN—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		L. Employment at Illegal Times.			
John Henry, 58, Peters Hill Belfast, <i>Saddler, W.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, May 24.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
		N. Parental Obligations.			
Wm. Harriss, Drapersfield, Parent of child employed by Drapersfield Weaving Co., Ltd., Drapersfield, <i>Linen Weavers, F.</i>	Moneymore Police Court, March 1.	1. Parent allowing a child to be illegally employed.	1	0 0 6	0 2 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Bright Bros., Bridge St., Portadown, <i>Builders, F.</i>	Portadown Police Court, March 14.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	0 2 6	0 2 6
Hy. Matier & Co., Ltd., High St., Lurgan, <i>Handkerchief Manufacturers, F.</i>	Lurgan Police Court, March 15.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 2 6
Rosebank Weaving Co., Ltd., Flax St., Belfast, <i>Linen Weavers, F.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, April 5.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 5 0
John A. Taylor, Barrack St., Strabane, <i>Iron Founder, F.</i>	Strabane Police Court, May 2.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 5 0
Jas. B. Hanna, William St., Lurgan, <i>Handkerchief Manufacturer, F.</i>	Lurgan Police Court, May 3.	Do. do.	4	0 10 0	0 12 0
Standard Collar Co., Fountain St., Belfast, <i>Collar Manufacturers, F.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, May 13.	Do. do.	3	0 15 0	0 7 6
The Lurgan Manufacturing Co., Lurgan, <i>Apron Manufacturers, F.</i>	Lurgan Police Court, August 16.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	0 7 6
Anthony Browne, Duncrue St., Belfast, <i>Saw-miller, F.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, September 29.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
James Kane, Ballyclare, <i>Engineer, F.</i>	Ballyclare Police Court, October 20.	Do. do.	3	0 15 0	0 7 6
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Belfast Apron Manufacturing Co., Brewery Buildings, Belfast, <i>Apron Manufacturers, F.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, April 5.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	2	0 10 0	0 5 0
McClure & Lee, Brewery Buildings, Belfast, <i>Blouse Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.		1 5 0	0 10 0
Patrick Doherty, Abercorn Road, Londonderry, <i>Collar Manufacturer, W.</i>	Londonderry Borough Police Court, May 4.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 5 0
The Maine Bleaching, Dyeing, and Finishing Co., Cullybackey, <i>Bleachers, &c., F.</i>	Ballymena Police Court, June 10.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 3 0
Crawford McCullagh, 15 and 17, High St., Belfast, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, July 15.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 2 6
John A. Wheelhouse, 20, York St., Belfast, <i>Fancy Box Maker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	0 7 6
Rosetta O'Neill, 285, Hillmount St., Belfast, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 10 0	0 2 6
Mary McKenna, Moat St., Donaghadee, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Donaghadee Police Court, September 1.	Do. do.	3	1 3	0 4 6
James Hamilton, 59, Market St., Omagh, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Omagh Police Court, August 3.	Do. do.	1	1 1 0	0 1 6
John Wilson, 40-42, Market Square, Lisburn, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Lisburn Police Court, June 2.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	1 2 6	0 2 6
Ulster Spinning Co., Ltd., Linfield Road, Belfast, <i>Flax Spinners, F.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, May 13.	11. Employing young person on statutory holiday.	2	2 0	0 5 0
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
John Stringer, 31, Wellington Place, Belfast, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, January 21.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	3	0 7 6	0 7 6
C. & J. Walters, 134, Divis St., Belfast, <i>Doll Dressers, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

IV.—BELFAST DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		IV.—WOMEN—<i>cont.</i> W. Employment at Illegal Times—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ulster Spinning Co., Ltd., Linfield, Belfast, <i>Flax Spinners, F.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, April 5.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	3	1 10 0	0 7 6
Totton & Whiteside, 42, Carlisle Road, Londonderry, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Londonderry Borough Police Court, April 7.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
* Samuel McManus, 36 & 37, Market Square, Dungannon, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Dungannon Police Court, April 18.	Do. do.	5	0 12 6	0 16 0
Crawford McCullagh, 15-17, High St., Belfast, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, July 15.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	0 10 0
Jane Scott, 31a, Wellington Place, Belfast, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, September 13.	Do. do.	8	2 0 0	1 0 0
Peter Carleton, Draperstown, <i>Shirt Maker, W.</i>	Draperstown Police Court, October 18.	Do. do.	3	0 7 6	0 5 0
Johnston, Allen, & Co., Victoria St., Lurgan, <i>Handkerchief Manufacturer, F.</i>	Lurgan Petty Sessions, December 20.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 2 6
C. & J. Walters, 134, Divis Street, Belfast, <i>Doll Dressers, W.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, January 21.	3. Employing woman on same day in factory or workshop and in shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for employment in factory or workshop.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
Hood & Smythe, Main St., Newtownstewart, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Newtownstewart Police Court, February 17.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	3	0 1 6	0 4 6
John Wilson, 40 & 42, Market Square, Lisburn, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Lisburn Police Court, June 2.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 2 6
Hugh Livingstone, 47, Market St., Lurgan, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Lurgan Police Court, August 16.	Do. do.	1a	—	—
Do. do. do.	Lurgan Police Court, September 20.	Do. do.	1	3 0 0	1 0 0
Patrick Crampsie, Diamond, Londonderry, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Londonderry Borough Police Court, April 7.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
Ulster Spinning Co., Ltd., Linfield Road, Belfast, <i>Flax Spinners, F.</i>	Belfast Borough Police Court, May 13.	11. Employing woman on statutory holiday.	4	4 0 0	0 10 0

V.—DUBLIN DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Wm. Doyle, Selskar Iron Works, Wexford, <i>Engineer, F.</i>	Wexford Police Court, October 5.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1b	—	0 2 6
P. Pierce & Sons, Upper King St., Wexford, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
H. L. Copeland, Ballymore Eustace, Co. Kildare, <i>Woollen Manufacturer, F.</i>	Ballymore Eustace Police Court, June 3.	11. Failure to send correct Annual Return.	1	0 5 0	0 2 0
C. Fitzpatrick, Greville St., Mullingar, <i>Bootmaker, W.</i>	Mullingar Police Court, June 4.	Do. do.	1	0 0 6	0 1 8
		D. Fencing : Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
Shamrock Cycle Syndicate, Ltd., Marks Lane, Dublin, <i>Cycle Manufacturers, F.</i>	Dublin Metropolitan Police Court, September 2.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	5 0 0	0 1 6
Wm. Doyle, Selskar Iron Works, Wexford, <i>Engineer, F.</i>	Wexford Police Court, October 5.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 1 6
D. & G. Watson, Killorglen, Co. Kerry, <i>Butter Manufacturers, F.</i>	Killorglen Police Court, November 4.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 3 0
R. Martin & Co., Killorglen, Co. Kerry, <i>Saw-millers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 10 0	0 1 8
Doneraile Co-operative Dairy Society, Ltd., Doneraile, Co. Cork, <i>Cream Manufacturers, F.</i>	Doneraile Police Court, November 7.	Do. do.	1c	0 10 0	0 1 6
J. D. Murphy, Millstreet, Co. Cork, <i>Corn Miller, F.</i>	Millstreet Police Court, November 28.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 1 8
Killarney Electric Lighting Co., Ltd., Fleck Mills, Killarney, Co. Kerry, <i>F.</i>	Killarney Police Court, November 29.	Do. do.	1	5 0 0	0 2 6

a.—Dismissed. The only witness had gone to New York.

b.—Withdrawn on payment of costs.

c.—The Bench also made an order to have fencing completed within 14 days.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

V.—DUBLIN DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		II.—CHILDREN. K. Age, Fitness, &c.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wm. Doyle, Selskar Iron Works, Wexford, <i>Engineer, F.</i>	Wexford Police Court, October 5.	3. Employing child without cer- tificate of fitness.	1	0 5 0	0 1 6
		L. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Wm. Doyle, Selskar Iron Works, Wexford, <i>Engineer, F.</i>	Wexford Police Court, October 5.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and after- noon sets or on alternate days.	1	0 10 0	0 2 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS. Q. Fitness, &c.			
G. W. Tully, Mullingar, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Mullingar Police Court, July 8.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fit- ness.	2a	—	0 5 0
T. McDonagh & Sons, Merchants Road, Galway, <i>Sawmillers, F.</i>	Galway Police Court, July 11.	Do. do.	2b	0 2 6	0 2 6
W. Connolly & Sons, Upper Dominick St., Dublin, <i>Sawmillers, F.</i>	Dublin Metropolitan Police Court, July 12.	Do. do.	1c	—	—
P. Pierce & Sons, Upper King St., Wexford, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Wexford Police Court, October 5.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 5 0
Robert Merrick, Warren's Place, Cork, <i>Engineer, F.</i>	Cork Police Court, November 24.	Do. do.	3	0 7 6	0 7 6
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Humphrey & Armour, Crow St., Dublin, <i>Printers, F.</i>	Dublin Metropolitan Police Court, Feb- ruary 11.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	3	1 10 0	0 9 0
General Advertiser Co., Ltd., Fleet St., Dublin, <i>Printers, F.</i>	Dublin Metropolitan Police Court, April 1.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 3 0
* Cornelius Redmond, O'Connell St., Water- ford, <i>Printer, F.</i>	Waterford Police Court, April 15.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 2 6
P. H. Slyne, Dawson St., Dublin, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Dublin Metropolitan Police Court, April 22.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 3 0
Bridget Coffey, 23, Patrick St., Cork, <i>Dress- maker, W.</i>	Cork Police Court, July 6.	Do. do.	2	0 2 0	0 5 0 9m
G. W. Tully, Mullingar, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Mullingar Police Court, July 9.	Do. do.	2	0 2 0	0 3 0
Alex. McDougal, Peter St., Drogheda, <i>Letter- press Printer, F.</i>	Drogheda Police Court, August 22.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 2 6
S. J. Galbraith, Shop St., Drogheda, <i>Baker, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 2 6
J. Richmond, 52, Aungier St., Dublin, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Dublin Metropolitan Police Court, Sep- tember 2.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	0 9 0
Denning & Sons, Knox St., Sligo, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Sligo Police Court, October 17.	Do. do.	1d	—	—
Mary Halpenny, Ardee, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Ardee Police Court, October 19.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 2 6
Thomas Taafe, Market St., Ardee, <i>Dress- maker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 2 6
Richard Rogers, Bridge St., Ardee, <i>Dress- maker, W.</i>	Do	Do. do.	3	0 3 0	0 7 6
John Daly & Co., Ltd., North Main St., Cork, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Cork Police Court, March 10.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Satur- day or day substituted.	1	1 0 0	0 2 6
Elizabeth Carolan, 24, Lower Sackville St., Dublin, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Dublin Metropolitan Police Court, April 22.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 3 0
T. Crosbie & Co., Ltd., Falconer's Lane, Cork, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Cork Police Court, July 6.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 2 6

a.—Costs only, it being proved that instructions had been given to Manager to comply with law in this respect, and that he had been dismissed since in consequence of his disobeying those instructions.
b.—One case dismissed, as documentary evidence was produced showing the boy was over 16 years of age. H.M. Inspector had been unable to procure any such evidence, as the boy was born in India.
c.—Dismissed. The boy in evidence contradicted his statement made to H.M. Inspector when visiting the factory.
d.—Dismissed. The boy's birth had never been registered, but a letter was produced in Court from the parish priest showing he was over 18 years of age.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

V.—DUBLIN DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
T. Crosbie & Co., Ltd., 95, Patrick St., Cork, Letterpress Printers, F.	Cork Police Court, July 6.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 1 0	0 2 6
M. B. Kelly, 3, Molesworth St., Dublin, Ladies' Tailor, W.	Dublin Metropolitan Police Court, September 2.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 6 0
P. J. Rossiter, Main St., Bray, Printer, F. ..	Bray Police Court, October 1.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 5 0
P. W. Sheehan, Proprietor of "Wicklow Star," Bridge St., Wicklow, Printer, F.	Wicklow Police Court, February 21.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	2 10 0	0 2 6
Wm. Cullinane, Mayor's Walk, Waterford, Baker, W.	Waterford Police Court, November 18.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
Thomas Donnelly, Ballybricken, Waterford, Baker, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
Harold's Cross Laundry Co., Ltd., Harold's Cross, Dublin, Laundry Proprietors, F.	Dublin Metropolitan Police Court, April 22.	11. Employing young person on statutory holiday.	3	0 3 0	0 12 0
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
P. H. Slyne, Dawson St., Dublin, Dressmaker, W.	Dublin Metropolitan Police Court, April 22.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	2	1 0 0	0 6 0
W. Slyne & Co., 71, Grafton St., Dublin, Dressmakers, W.	Dublin Metropolitan Police Court, June 10.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 3 0
Jas. Coyle, 9, Grafton St., Dublin, Dressmaker, W.	Do.	Do. do.	3	0 15 0	0 7 6
Bridget Coffey, 23, Patrick St., Cork, Dressmaker, W.	Cork Police Court, July 6.	Do. do.	4	0 4 0	0 10 0
Forrest & Sons, Ltd., 34, Patrick St., Cork, Dressmakers, W.	Do.	Do. do.	8	0 8 0	1 0 0
Johanna H. O'Donnell, Bank Place, Tipperary, Dressmaker, W.	Tipperary Police Court, July 7.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 5 0
Mary Halpenny, Ardee, Dressmaker, W. ..	Ardee Police Court, October 19.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 2 6
Thomas Taafe, Market St., Ardee, Dressmaker, W.	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 2 0	0 5 0
Richd. Rogers, Bridge St., Ardee, Dressmaker, W.	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 2 0	0 5 0
Julia Loughnane, High St., Killarney, Dressmaker, W.	Killarney Police Court, November 8.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 3 6
Elizabeth Carolan, 42, Lower Sackville St., Dublin, Milliner, W.	Dublin Metropolitan Police Court, April 22.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	0 2 0	0 6 0
M. B. Kelly, 3, Molesworth St., Dublin, Ladies' Tailor, W.	Dublin Metropolitan Police Court, September 2.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 6 0
Robt. Morrin, Ballyroe, Athy, Co. Kildare, Brick Manufacturer, W.	Athy Police Court, September 6.	Do. do.	1	0 10 6	0 3 6
John Russell, 85, Rathmines Road, Dublin, Dressmaker, W.	Dublin Metropolitan Police Court, September 30.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 4 0
Mary Jane Minogue, The Mall, Thurles, Dressmaker, W.	Thurles Police Court, November 19.	Do. do.	1	0 1	0 2 6

VI.—NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Robinson & Co., Lynn St., West Hartlepool, Dressmakers, W.	West Hartlepool Borough Police Court, May 23.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 10 0	0 12 6
Sir Christopher Furness, Westgarth, & Co., Ltd., Commercial Road, Middlesbrough, Engineers, F.	Middlesbrough Borough Police Court, July 27.	Do. do.	1	0 6 0	0 9 0

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

VI.—NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c. —cont.			
Thomas Barker, 20, High Row, Darlington, Dressmaker, W.	Darlington Borough Police Court, June 21.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	3	0 1 0	1 11 6
Moses Cohen, 69, Blackett St., Newcastle, Tailor, W.	Newcastle City Police Court, August 28.	Do. do.	1	—	0 9 0
John Jones, 33, Linthorpe Road, Middlesbrough, Mantlemaker, W.	Middlesbrough Borough Police Court, October 19.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
Thos. John Rickaby, Sheepfold, Sunderland, Pottery Manufacturer, F.	Sunderland Borough Police Court, June 3.	11. Failure to send correct Annual Return.	1	—	0 7 6
F. T. Harker, Norton Road, Stockton-on-Tees, Engineer, F.	Stockton - on - Tees Borough Police Court, June 6.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 6
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
George Stevenson, Hetton-le-Hole, Blacksmith, W.	Houghton - le - Spring County Police Court, June 16.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 1 0	0 8 0
Young & Co., Newbottle St., Houghton-le-Spring, Bootmakers, W.	Houghton - le - Spring County Police Court, July 14.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 11 6
Sanderson & Co., Ballast Hill, Blyth, Engineers, F.	Blyth Borough Police Court, July 26.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 7 6
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
The Steel Strip & Nail Co., Commercial St., Middlesbrough, Steel Manufacturers, F.	Middlesbrough Borough Police Court, June 8.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	2	5 0 0	1 0 0
Joseph Wilkinson, Back Askew Road, Gateshead, Aërated Water Manufacturer, F.	Gateshead Borough Police Court, June 17.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 12 0
Sanderson & Co., Ballast Hill, Blyth, Engineers, F.	Blyth Borough Police Court, July 26.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 16 6
		F. Means of Escape in case of Fire.			
† H. Bines & Sons, Ltd., Fawcett St., Sunderland, Dressmakers, W.	Sunderland Borough Police Court, May 26.	4. Allowing doors of factory, &c. to be illegally fastened.	1	1 0 0	0 16 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
G. Thornton, Short Row, Jarrow, Aërated Water Maker, F.	Jarrow Borough Police Court, January 31.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1a	—	—
North Eastern Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., Elswick Court, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Printers, F.	Newcastle - on - Tyne City Police Court, May 6.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
Howarth Brothers, Elswick Court, Newcastle, Lithographers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
R. Blackett & Sons, Bishop Auckland, Saw-Millers, F.	Bishop Auckland Borough Police Court, May 16.	Do. do.	1	0 4 6	0 10 6
The Steel Strip & Nail Co., Commercial St., Middlesbrough, Steel Manufacturers, F.	Middlesbrough Borough Police Court, June 8.	Do. do.	3	3 0 0	2 0 6
Cycle & Electro Plating Co. (Savilles, Ltd.), 52, Corporation Road, Middlesbrough, Cycle Manufacturers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0	0 12 6

a.—Dismissed.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

VI.—NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty (5)	Costs. (6)
III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> Q. Fitness, &c.—cont.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A. Thompson & Co., Newgate St., Bishop Auckland, <i>Cabinet Makers, F.</i>	Bishop Auckland Borough Police Court, June 30.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	0 2 6	0 10 6
J. Johnson & Son, Amble, <i>Engineers, F.</i> ..	Alnwick County Police Court, August 6.	Do. do	1	2 0 0	0 18 0
Walbottle Coal & Fire Brick Co., Ltd., Newburn, <i>Brick Makers, F.</i>	Newcastle County Police Court, October 15.	Do. do.	5	0 5 0	3 2 6
Scott & Wilson, Albion Yard, Newgate St., Newcastle, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Newcastle City Police Court, November 11.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 9 6
Geo. Mather, Manager for J. Grieves, Ingham St., South Shields, <i>Aerated Water Manufacturer, F.</i>	South Shields Borough Police Court, November 16.	Do. do.	1a	0 2 6	—
R. Employment at Illegal Times.					
Teasdale & Co., 47, Lynn St., West Hartlepool, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	West Hartlepool Borough Police Court, February 7.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	2	2 0 0	1 3 0
Wm. Ditchburn, Foreman to Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, & Co., Ltd., 28D West Ordnance Factory, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Newcastle - on - Tyne City Police Court, April 29.	Do do	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
Alfred Bradley, Foreman in 33 Ordnance Factory at above works.	Do.	Do. do.	7	0 16 0	4 0 6
Emily Booth, Forewoman to Teasdale & Co., Lynn St., West Hartlepool, <i>Milliners, W.</i>	West Hartlepool Borough Police Court, May 2.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 11 6
Thomas Simpson & Sons, Dean St., Newcastle, <i>Printers, F.</i>	Newcastle City Police Court, May 24.	Do do.	3	0 7 6	1 14 6
Wm. Brown, Operative Fitter, employed by S. Oldham & Sons, Durham, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Durham City Police Court, May 26.	Do do.	1b	—	1 5 0
Noble & Lund, High Felling, <i>Engineers, F.</i> ..	Gateshead County Police Court, June 2.	Do. do.	5	—	3 7 6
Ralph Spark, 7, Bishopton Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees, <i>Confectioner, W.</i>	Stockton - on - Tees Borough Police Court, June 8.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 7 6
Blyth Dry Dock Co., Ltd., Blyth, <i>Ship Repairers, F.</i>	Blyth Borough Police Court, June 13.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 4 0
Byrom & Phillip, Pipewellgate, Gateshead, <i>Slate Sawyers, F.</i>	Gateshead Borough Police Court, June 17.	Do. do.	3	—	0 17 6
Baird & Barnsley, North Shields, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	North Shields Borough Police Court, June 20.	Do. do.	3	1 0 0	1 8 0
Margaret Barclay, Northumberland St., Newcastle, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Newcastle City Police Court, June 24.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	2 0 0
Janet Macpherson, Saville Row, Newcastle, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 0
Sunderland Co-operative Society, Sunderland, <i>Milliners, W.</i>	Sunderland Borough Police Court, June 30.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 7 0
John Wigham, South Hylton, Sunderland, <i>Engineer, F.</i>	Sunderland Borough Police Court, July 16.	Do. do.	3	0 15 0	1 15 6
Thomas Lowrie, Manager for Dunn & Co., Market St., Newcastle, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Newcastle City Police Court, July 22.	Do. do.	4c	0 10 0	—
Sir Christopher Furness, Westgarth, & Co., Ltd., Commercial Road, Middlesbrough, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Middlesbrough Borough Police Court, July 27.	Do. do.	1	0 6 0	0 9 0
West Stanley Co-operative Society, Stanley, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Consett County Police Court, August 22.	Do. do.	4	4 0 0	2 12 0
West Stanley Co-operative Society, Stanley, <i>Milliners, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 13 0
Alfred Spence, Newcomen St., Redcar, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Guisborough County Police Court, September 13.	Do. do.	4	0 4 0	2 1 4
Charles Brand, Warrenby, Redcar, <i>Slag Brick Maker, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 7 9	0 12 3

a.—Costs (2s.) disallowed, paid by H.M. Inspector.

b.—Messrs. Oldham & Sons were originally charged with this offence, but at the hearing they charged Wm. Brown, who was convicted in the costs of both cases.

c.—Costs (£1 11s.) not allowed, paid by H.M. Inspector.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

VI.—NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lonsdale Bros., Lord St., Redcar, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Guisborough County Police Court, September 13.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	2	0 2 0	1 1 0
H. H. Wren & Co., West Row, Stockton-on-Tees, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Stockton-on-Tees Borough Police Court, October 27.	Do. do.	3	0 5 0	1 4 6
R. Fenwick & Co., North Durham St., Sunderland, <i>Beer Bottlers, F.</i>	Sunderland Borough Police Court, November 3.	Do. do.	1	—	0 11 6
Wm. Bentley, Manager for Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Darlington, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Darlington Borough Police Court, November 15.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 11 6
Head, Wrightson, & Co., Ltd., Thornaby, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Thornaby Borough Police Court, December 12.	Do. do.	2a	0 8 6	0 11 6
J. Hall, Carlisle Place, West Hartlepool, <i>Venetian Blind Maker, F.</i>	West Hartlepool Borough Police Court, December 21.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 19 0
H. M. Reed, 149, Elswick Road, Newcastle, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Newcastle City Police Court, December 23.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 19 0
* Blyth Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Blyth, <i>Ship-builders, F.</i>	Blyth Borough Police Court, June 13.	2. Employing young person before or after legal hours in the business of, but outside, the factory or workshop when employed therein both before and after dinner hour.	1	0 10 0	0 12 0
Harrison Thompson & Son, 4, Horse-market, Darlington, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Darlington Borough Police Court, June 28.	Do. do.	2	0 2 0	1 1 0
Thos. Reed, Stone Bridge, Darlington, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Darlington Borough Police Court, November 27.	3. Employing young person on same day in factory or workshop, and in a shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for employment in factory or workshop.	1	0 5 0	0 8 6
* Christina H. Potts, Hetton-le-Hole, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Houghton-le-Spring County Police Court, July 14.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 12 6
R. S. Belfield, Hetton-le-Hole, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 11 0
Christina H. Potts, Hetton-le-Hole, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Houghton-le-Spring County Police Court, June 16.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	0 10 0	1 3 0
Lonsdale Bros., Lord St., Redcar, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Guisborough County Police Court, September 13.	Do. do.	2	0 2 0	1 1 0
Bensley Bros., Stockton St., West Hartlepool, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	West Hartlepool Borough Police Court, October 17.	Do. do.	1	—	0 11 6
Geo. Mather, Manager for J. Grieves, Ingham St., South Shields, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturer, F.</i>	South Shields Borough Police Court, November 16.	Do. do.	1b	0 2 6	—
Mary Rippon, 113, Shield St., Newcastle, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Newcastle City Police Court, November 25.	Do. do.	1	—	0 7 6
Meredith Bros., Burn Road, West Hartlepool, <i>Iron Founders, F.</i>	West Hartlepool Borough Police Court, February 7.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	1 0 0	0 12 6
Thos. Spark, Holly Terrace, Sunderland, <i>Bootmaker, W.</i>	Sunderland Borough Police Court, March 17.	Do. do.	3	—	1 9 6
Mercantile Dry Dock Co., Ltd., Jarrow, <i>Ship Repairers, F.</i>	Jarrow Borough Police Court, April 21.	Do. do.	5	2 10 0	2 17 6
Thos. C. Thompson, Foreman to Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, & Co., Ltd., 28D East Ordnance Factory, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Newcastle-on-Tyne City Police Court, April 29.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
Robinson & Co., Lynn St., West Hartlepool, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	West Hartlepool Borough Police Court, May 23.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 12 6
James McGuiness, High Felling, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Gateshead County Police Court, June 2.	Do. do.	1	—	0 13 6
Louisa Lance, Forewoman to Dunn & Co., Market St., Newcastle, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Newcastle City Police Court.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 9 6

a.—One case dismissed, as the boy swore that though he was in the factory he was not working, and had not been authorised to remain by any person after 5 p.m.

b.—Costs (2s.) disallowed, paid by H.M. Inspector.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

VI.—NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs (6)
III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times—<i>cont.</i>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sir Christopher Furness, Westgarth, & Co., Ltd., Commercial Road, Middlesbrough, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Middlesbrough Borough Police Court, July 27.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	0 3 6	0 11 6
Brash & Willan, King St., South Shields, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	South Shields Borough Police Court, July 29.	Do. do.	4	2 0 0	2 6 0
George Summers, Front St., Hetton-le-Hole, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Houghton-le-Spring County Police Court, August 25.	Do do.	5	1 5 0	2 12 6
W. Dunn, Exchange Yard, Stockton-on-Tees, <i>Aerated Water Manufacturer, F.</i>	Stockton Borough Police Court, August 29.	Do. do.	3	0 3 0	1 7 0
Charles Brand, Warrenby, Redcar, <i>Slag Brick Maker, F.</i>	Guisborough County Police Court, September 13.	Do. do.	1	0 7 9	0 12 3
Wm. Bentley, Manager to the Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Darlington, <i>Engineers, &c., F.</i>	Darlington Borough Police Court, November 15.	Do. do.	3	0 15 0	1 14 6
E. Riddle, Fore St., Hexham, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Hexham County Police Court, November 17.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 9 6
R. Simpson & Son, Chapter Row, South Shields, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	South Shields Borough Police Court, November 23.	Do. do.	4a	0 4 0	0 7 0
W. G. Lennard, High St., Redcar, <i>Baker, W...</i>	Guisborough County Police Court, August 23.	10. Employing young person on Sunday.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times.					
William Dixon Charlton, Manager to D. Hill & Co., Union St., North Shields, <i>Upholsterers, W.</i>	North Shields Borough Police Court, June 1.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	2	—	0 15 0
Walter Scott, Ltd., High Felling, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Gateshead County Police Court, June 2.	Do. do.	3	—	2 0 6
Charles Davis, 139, Newport Road, Middlesbrough, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Middlesbrough Borough Police Court, June 15.	Do. do.	3	—	2 12 0
J. G. Scott, High St., Sunderland, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Sunderland Borough Police Court, June 30.	Do. do.	2	—	1 7 0
J. A. Kennedy, High St., Sunderland, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	—	2 0 6
Thos. Owen, Side, Newcastle, <i>Saddler, W.</i> ..	Newcastle City Police Court, July 22.	Do. do.	3	0 7 6	1 8 6
West Stanley Co-operative Society, Stanley, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Consett County Police Court, August 22.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	1 6 0
Alfred Proctor, High Street, Redcar, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Guisborough County Police Court, September 13.	Do. do.	4b	—	—
Evans & Brothwell, Back Winchester Street, South Shields, <i>Aerated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	South Shields Borough Police Court, October 24.	Do. do.	11	2 15 0	5 10 0
R. Fenwick & Co., North Durham St., Sunderland, <i>Aerated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Sunderland Borough Police Court, November 3.	Do. do.	6	—	2 14 0
R. Fenwick & Co., North Durham St., Sunderland, <i>Beer Bottlers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	—	1 7 0
John Harrison, Norton Road, Stockton-on-Tees, <i>Printer, F.</i>	Stockton-on-Tees Borough Police Court, November 7.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 10 6
Joseph Keddie, Crow Tree Road, Sunderland, <i>Printer, F.</i>	Sunderland Borough Police Court, December 29.	Do. do.	1	—	0 9 0
Wm. Younghusband, 29, High St., Gateshead, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Gateshead Borough Police Court, June 17.	3. Employing woman on same day in factory or workshop and in shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for employment in factory or workshop.	1	—	0 9 6
Christina H. Potts, Hetton-le-Hole, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Houghton-le-Spring County Police Court, July 14.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 12 6
R. S. Belfield, Hetton-le-Hole, <i>Milliner, W.</i> ..	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 15 6

a.—Costs in three cases, amounting to 6s., were disallowed and paid by H.M. Inspector.

b.—Dismissed.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

VI.—NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		IV.—WOMEN—<i>cont.</i> W. Employment at Illegal Times—<i>cont.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
† J. A. Kennedy, High St., Sunderland, <i>Dressmaker, W</i>	Sunderland Borough Police Court, May 26.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	5	2 10 0	2 7 6
† Empire Mantle Co., High St., Sunderland, <i>Mantlemakers, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 16 6
† J. G. Scott, High St., Sunderland, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
James Kershaw & Son, Back Askew Road, Gateshead, <i>Aerated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Gateshead Borough Police Court, November 2.	Do. do.	3	0 3 0	0 18 0
J. Fenwick & Son, Hexham, <i>Laundry Occu- piers F.</i>	Hexham County Police Court, November 17.	5. Employing woman beyond the legal number of hours in laundries.	10	0 10 0	4 15 0
Thos. Owen, Side, Newcastle, <i>Saddler, W.</i>	Newcastle City Police Court, July 22.	8. Employing woman beyond legal period without interval for meals.	3	0 7 6	1 8 6
Newcastle & District Newspaper Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd. Hunters Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Newcastle City Police Court, January 21.	9. Employing woman at night ..	1	0 10 0	0 9 6
† J. Jones & Co., High Street, Sunderland, <i>Mantlemakers, W.</i>	Sunderland Borough Police Court, May 26.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 11 6
James McGuinness, High Felling, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Gateshead County Police Court, June 2.	Do. do.	1	—	0 13 6
Geo. Henry Gunson, 97, Linthorpe Road, Middlesbrough, <i>Draper, W.</i>	Middlesbrough Borough Police Court, June 15.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 12 6
Louisa Lance, Forewoman to Dunn & Co., Market St., Newcastle, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Newcastle City Police Court, July 22.	Do. do.	6	0 15 0	2 17 0
George Summers, Front St., Hetton-le-Hole, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Houghton-le-Spring County Police Court, August 25.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 1 0
James Kershaw & Son, Back Askew Road, Gateshead, <i>Aerated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Gateshead Borough Police Court, November 2.	Do. do.	4	2 0 0	1 18 0
Do. do.	Do.	10. Employing woman on Sunday	7	0 10 0	2 9 6
		V.—DANGEROUS TRADES, &c.			
Mary Ann Goodwin, Gray Horse Yard, Newcastle-on-Tyne, <i>White Lead Worker, F.</i>	Newcastle City Police Court, January 14.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1	—	0 3 6
Mary Jane Fenwick, 52, Noble St., Newcastle-on-Tyne, <i>White Lead Worker.</i>	Newcastle City Police Court, February 22.	Do. do.	1a	0 2 6	—
John Howse, 26, Coral St., Middlesbrough, <i>Aerated Water Bottler, F.</i>	Middlesbrough Borough Police Court, May 11.	Do. do.	1	—	0 5 0
Marmaduke Smithson, 8, Granville St., Middlesbrough, <i>Aerated Water Bottler, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	—	0 2 0
John Collins, 73, Blenheim St., Newcastle, <i>Aerated Water Bottler, F.</i>	Newcastle City Police Court, May 24.	Do. do.	1	—	0 11 6
Joseph Craig, West Hartlepool, <i>Aerated Water Bottler, F.</i>	West Hartlepool Borough Police Court, July 4.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 7 6
James Lockwood, employed by James & Co., Newcastle, <i>White Lead Manufacturers, F.</i>	Newcastle City Police Court, December 9.	Do. do.	1b	—	—

VII.—PRESTON DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Charles Smith, Great Shaw St., Preston, <i>Cabinet Maker, F.</i>	Preston Borough Police Court, March 5.	3 Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	—	0 3 6
John Bentham, 46, Market St., Chorley, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Chorley County Police Court, May 3.	4. Failure to keep register of over-time, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	0 5 0	0 10 6
Henry Fawcett & Son, Main St., Cocker- mouth, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Cockermouth County Police Court, July 25.	Do. do.	1	—	0 6 6

a.—Costs (6s.) not allowed.

b.—Unable to serve summons, defendant could not be found. Costs (2s.) paid by H.M. Inspector.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

VII.—PRESTON DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
Millom Co-operative Society, Ltd., Wellington St., Millom, <i>Bakers, W.</i>	Millom County Police Court, January 15.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 0 6	0 9 6
William Richmond, 98, St. Leonard's Gate, Lancaster, <i>Coach Builder, W.</i>	Lancaster Borough Police Court, March 7	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 9 6
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
John Askew, trading as James Miller, Guildhall St., Preston, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Preston Borough Police Court, May 16.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
The Birkacre Co., Ltd., Birkacre, Chorley, <i>Calico Printers and Bleachers, F.</i>	Chorley County Police Court, March 15.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	3	1 11	1 11 6
		L. Employment at Illegal Times.			
† G. & R. Dewhurst & Co., Ltd., Higher Walton, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Walton-le-Dale County Police Court, December 2.	1. Employing child before or after legal hours.	2	0 10 0	1 1 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Thomas Baines, Strand Road, Preston, <i>Joiner, F.</i>	Preston Borough Police Court, March 5.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	2	1 0 0	1 0 0
Charles Smith, Great Shaw St., Preston, <i>Cabinet Maker, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 0 0
Ralph Hindle, Stump Lane, Chorley, <i>Tanner, F.</i>	Chorley County Police Court, March 15.	Do. do.	2	1 1 0	1 1 0
The Birkacre Co., Ltd., Birkacre, Chorley, <i>Calico Printers and Bleachers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	1 11 6	1 11 6
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
John Bentham, 46, Market St., Chorley, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Chorley County Police Court, May 3.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 5 0	0 14 1
Edmund Cragg Brown, Broughton-in-Furness, Lancashire, <i>Blacksmith, W.</i>	Ulverston County Petty Sessions, May 12.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 18 5
Thomas Dryden, Grimshaw St., Preston, <i>Ironfounder and Engineer, F.</i>	Preston Borough Police Court, May 16.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 6 0
Elizabeth & Maria Robinson, 21, New St., Lancaster, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Lancaster Borough Police Court, July 21.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 13 6
Fanny Martin, 26, Station Road, Cocker-mouth, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Cockermouth County Police Court, July 25.	Do. do.	2	—	0 10 9
* Elizabeth Farmer, 236, Dalton Road, Barrow-in-Furness, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Barrow Borough Police Court, October 10.	Do. do.	2	0 15 0	1 6 0
† G. & R. Dewhurst & Co., Ltd., Higher Walton, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Walton-le-Dale County Police Court, December 2.	Do. do.	1	—	0 8 6
Crowdson & Grierson, Walmer Bridge, Longton, Preston, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leyland County Police Court, December 12.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 6 4
W. M. Edmunds, 27, Church St., Preston, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Preston Borough Police Court, March 19.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 5 0	0 6 6
Mary Alice Rogerson, 59, Market St., Chorley, <i>Dressmaker and Milliner, W.</i>	Chorley County Police Court, May 3.	Do. do.	1	0 10 6	0 10 6
Thomas Dryden, Grimshaw St., Preston, <i>Ironfounder and Engineer, F.</i>	Preston Borough Police Court, May 16.	Do. do.	2	—	0 7 0
Emma Pelleymounter, 27, Lapstone Road, Millom, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Millom County Police Court, August 27.	Do. do.	4	0 1 0	1 4 6

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

VII.—PRESTON DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		R. Employment at Illegal Times — <i>cont.</i>			
The Lancaster Catering and Restaurant Co., Ltd., Market St, Lancaster, <i>Bakers, W.</i>	Lancaster Borough Police Court, December 22.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 2 6	0 13 0
William Paley, Primrose Hill, Preston, <i>Cotton Manufacturer, F.</i>	Preston Borough Police Court, March 5.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	1	0 10 0	0 13 6
Kirk Brothers, Marsh Side, Workington, <i>Ironworkers, F.</i>	Workington County Police Court, May 4.	9. Employing young person at night.	2	2 0 0	1 1 0
Thomas Gooby, 15a, Church St., Preston, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Preston Borough Police Court, December 10.	Do do.	2	3 0 0	0 11 8
*Elizabeth Farmer, 236, Dalton Road, Barrow-in-Furness, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Barrow Borough Police Court, October 10.	10. Employing young person on Sunday,	1	0 5 0	0 15 6
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Annie Elizabeth Hogg, 97, Empress Buildings, Blackpool, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Blackpool County Police Court, February 28.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	3	0 3 0	1 5 6
Jane Ann Hewitt, 15, Jane St., Workington, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Workington County Police Court, April 13.	Do. do.	1	0 2 8	0 7 4
John Bell, Hanover St., Preston, <i>Out Cake Baker, W.</i>	Preston Borough Police Court, May 23.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 14 0
Fanny Martin, 26, Station Road, Cocker-mouth, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Cockermouth County Police Court, July 25.	Do. do.	2	—	0 10 9
Mary Wilson, 84, Main St., Cockermouth, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	—	0 6 6
*Elizabeth Farmer, 236, Dalton Road, Barrow-in-Furness, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Barrow Borough Police Court, October 10.	Do. do.	2	0 15 0	1 6 0
†G. & R. Dewhurst & Co., Ltd., Higher Walton, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Walton-le-Dale County Police Court, December 2.	Do. do.	1	—	0 8 6
Crewdson & Grierson, Walmer Bridge, Longton, near Preston, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leyland County Police Court, December 12.	Do. do.	3	0 10 0	0 19 2
W. M. Edmunds, 27, Church St., Preston, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Preston Borough Police Court, March 19.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 5 0	0 6 7
Mary Jane Postlethwaite, Weaver employed by Horrockes, Crewdson, & Co., Stanley St., Preston, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Preston Borough Police Court, May 16.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	1a	0 5 0	0 9 6
Esther Cottom, Weaver employed by Horrockes, Crewdson, & Co., Stanley St., Preston, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1a	0 5 0	0 9 6
John Hawkins & Sons, Greenbank Mills, Preston, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Preston Borough Police Court, December 10.	Do. do.	10	1 0 0	1 19
Thomas Gooby, 15a, Church St., Preston, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Preston Borough Police Court, December 10.	9. Employing woman at night ..	5	—	0 17 6
*Elizabeth Farmer, 236, Dalton Road, Barrow-in-Furness, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Barrow Borough Police Court, June 20.	10. Employing woman on Sunday	1	0 5 0	0 15 6
		X.—PARTICULARS SECTION.			
John Liver, Ltd., Brookfield Mills, Preston, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Preston Borough Police Court, May 24.	1. Failure to supply sufficient or correct particulars, or to supply them in legal manner.	4	0 10 0	1 9 6
		XI.—COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES ACTS AND FLAX SPECIAL RULES.			
Tennyson Road Cotton Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Preston, <i>Cotton Cloth Manufacturers, F.</i>	Preston Borough Police Court, August 13.	1. Exceeding the maximum limit of humidity.	3b	15 0 0	0 19 6

(a) These informations were laid by H.M. Inspector against Messrs. Horrockes, Crewdson, & Co., who took advantage of Sec. 87 (1878) and charged the weavers with the offences.

(b) One case was withdrawn on payment of costs, as it appeared the notices of previous contravention had been concealed from the directors.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

VIII.—BLACKBURN DISTRICT.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Thomas Winter & Co., Ltd., Canterbury St., Blackburn, <i>Engineers and Brass-founders, F.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, August 31.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 5 0	0 10 0
J. S. Duxbury & Sons, Ltd., River St., Blackburn, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, December 8.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	2	0 5 0	0 13 0
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
Thomas Winter & Co., Ltd., Canterbury St., Blackburn, <i>Engineers and Brass-founders, F.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, August 31.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 5 0	0 10 0
		C. Obstruction or Personation of H.M. Inspectors.			
Betsy Walmsley, 52, Hermitage St., Rishton, <i>Operative Dressmaker</i> , employed by Agnes Bailey, trading as Bailey & Mansergh, 22, High Street, Rishton, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Blackburn County Police Court, May 25.	1. Obstructing H.M. Inspector ..	1	—	0 11 0
Bessie Haworth, 42, High St., Rishton, <i>Operative Dressmaker</i> , employed by Agnes Bailey, trading as Bailey & Mansergh, 22, High Street, Rishton, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	—	0 11 0
Alice Fowler, 30, Hermitage St., Rishton, <i>Operative Dressmaker</i> , employed by Agnes Bailey, trading as Bailey & Mansergh, 22, High Street, Rishton, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	—	0 11 0
Jessie Adams, 131, Park View, Rishton, <i>Operative Dressmaker</i> , employed by Agnes Bailey, trading as Bailey & Mansergh, 22, High Street, Rishton, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	—	0 11 0
Esther Haworth, 26, Hermitage St., Rishton, <i>Operative Dressmaker</i> , employed by Agnes Bailey, trading as Bailey & Mansergh, 22, High Street, Rishton, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	—	0 11 0
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
J. Southworth & Sons, Brooks Mill, Clitheroe, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Clitheroe Borough Police Court, January 13.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	0 10 0	1 3 6
W. D. Coddington & Sons, Wellington New Mill, Blackburn, <i>Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, F.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, March 3.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 11 6
William Taylor & Sons, Moss Street Mills, Blackburn, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, March 31.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 11 6
Thomas Mercer, Spring Bank Brewery, Edenfield, <i>Beer Brewer, F.</i>	Bury County Police Court, June 23.	2. Penal Compensation in cases where death or injury has resulted from :— (a.) Failure to fence machinery.	1a	10 0 0	0 15 6
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		M. Occupation.			
Hollinshead Mill Co., Ltd., Daisy Street Shed, Blackburn, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, April 27.	2. Allowing child to clean machinery in motion.	2	0 10 0	0 13 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Thomas Winter & Co., Ltd., Canterbury St., Blackburn, <i>Engineers and Brass-founders, F.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, August 31.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	0 10 0	0 13 6
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
J. Southworth, 3, Railway Road, Blackburn, <i>Underclothing Manufacturer, W.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, May 27.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	4	1 0 0	0 19 0
James Fish, Melbourne Mill, Fort St., Blackburn, <i>Cotton Manufacturer, F.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, June 28.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
Thomas Nelson, 79, Cemetery Road, Darwen, <i>Monumental Mason, W.</i>	Darwen Borough Police Court, June 30.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 9 6

a.—The widow having been satisfactorily compensated, a small penalty only was inflicted.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1893 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

VIII.—BLACKBURN DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)—
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Moses Cousins, 60, St. James St., Accrington, <i>Boot and Shoe Maker, W.</i>	Accrington Borough Police Court, July 6.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 5 0	0 11 0
Olive Hill Clark, 79, Whalley Road, Accrington, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 19 6
Elizabeth Westall, 8, Whalley Road Accrington, <i>Confectioner, W.</i>	Do.	Do do.	1	0 5 0	0 11 0
J. S. Duxbury & Sons, Ltd., River St., Blackburn, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, December 8.	Do. do.	1	—	0 3 0
Edward Whewell, Bromley St., Blackburn, <i>Sawmill Occupier, F.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, March 3.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 5 0	0 3 0
Agnes Bailey, trading as Bailey & Mansergh, 22, High St., Rishton, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Blackburn County Police Court, May 25.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	1 10 10
John Robert Hartley, 4, Alma St., Blackburn, <i>Hosiery Manufacturer, W.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, June 28.	Do. do.	3	0 5 0	0 16 0
Nathaniel Fish, Hanover Street Mill, Darwen, <i>Cotton Manufacturer, F.</i>	Darwen Borough Police Court, March 10.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	2	1 0 0	1 10 0
Darwen Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Carrs Mill, Darwen, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Darwen Borough Police Court, June 30.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 14 0
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Sarah Walsh, 79, Darwen St., Blackburn, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, June 28.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	—	0 3 0
James Fish, Melbourne Mill, Fort St., Blackburn, <i>Cotton Manufacturer, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	5	2 10 0	2 10 0
Winifred Walsh, 2, King William St., Blackburn, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	—	0 6 0
Winifred Walsh, 8, Holme St., Blackburn, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	—	0 6 10
Ellen Robinson, 120, Blackburn Road, Accrington, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Accrington Borough Police Court, July 6.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 11 0
Moffitt Bros., Church Street, Accrington, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	10	0 10 0	4 7 6
Henry Sutcliffe, Providence Mill, Church, <i>Cotton Manufacturer, F.</i>	Church County Police Court, March 10.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	10	2 0 0	3 9 0
Agnes Bailey, trading as Bailey & Mansergh, 22, High St., Rishton, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Blackburn County Police Court, May 25.	Do. do.	4	—	2 10 0
John Robert Hartley, 4, Alma St., Blackburn, <i>Hosiery Manufacturer, W.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, June 28.	Do. do.	5	—	0 15 0
Worswick Bros., King William St., Blackburn, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	4	0 5 0	0 19 0
Viscimus Ashworth, 45, Abbey St., Accrington, <i>Underclothing Manufacturer, W.</i>	Accrington Borough Police Court, July 6.	Do. do.	3	0 5 0	1 8 0
Indian Mill Co., Ltd., India Mill, Church, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Church County Police Court, May 12.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	10	2 0 0	3 14 0
Eli Holden, Culvert Mill, Watery Lane, Darwen, <i>Cotton Manufacturer, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	6	0 10 0	1 7 6
John Walmsley & Sons, Holme Mill, Darwen, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Darwen Borough Police Court, June 30.	Do. do.	10	1 0 0	3 8 0
Darwen Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Carrs Mill, Darwen, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 14
Louisa Smurden, Operative employed by John Catlow & Son, New Bridge Mill, Darwen, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Darwen Borough Police Court, July 7.	Do. do.	1 ^a	0 2 6	0 17 6
Margaret Whalley, Operative employed by John Catlow & Son, New Bridge Mill, Darwen, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1 ^a	0 2 6	0 17 6

^a.—The informations in these cases were laid by H.M. Inspector against the firm, who charged their operatives as being the actual offenders.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

VIII.—BLACKBURN DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		V.—DANGEROUS TRADES, &c.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Thomas Winter & Co., Ltd., Canterbury St., Blackburn, <i>Engineers and Brassfounders, F.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, August 31.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1	0 5 0	0 10 0
		X.—PARTICULARS SECTION.			
§ John Southworth & Sons, Bankfield Mills, Blackburn, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, October 28.	1. Failure to supply sufficient or correct particulars, or to supply them in legal manner.	5	5 0 0	3 12 6
§ R. Kastner & Co., Three Brooks Mill, Oswaldtwistle, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Church County Police Court, December 15.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	1 8 6
§ Wm. Leach & Co., Gladstone Mill, St. Peter St., Blackburn, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, December 30.	Do. do.	4	5 0 0	2 0 0
		XI.—COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES ACTS AND FLAX SPECIAL RULES.			
§ Higson Bros., Peel Mills, Blackburn, <i>Cotton Cloth Manufacturers, F.</i>	Blackburn Borough Police Court, May 13.	2. Failure to keep instruments in proper order.	1	5 0 0	0 10 0

IX.—LEEDS DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL.			
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Robert Peel, Marsh Mill, Pudsey, <i>Fender and Fire-iron Manufacturer, F.</i>	Bradford County Police Court, June 13.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 10 0	0 7 6
Cook, Welton, & Gemmell, Hull, <i>Shipbuilders, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, August 30.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 6 0
W. Harrison & Co., Brook St., Hull, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, November 17.	Do. do.	1	0 7 6	0 5 0
Waterloo Mills Co., Ltd., Cleveland St., Hull, <i>Seed Crushers, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, December 21.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 5 0
James Pickup, 34, James St., Harrogate, <i>Dress-maker, W.</i>	Harrogate Borough Police Court, May 17.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	0 5 0	0 9 0
R. Jackson & Co., 27, Westgate, Ripon, <i>Dress-makers, W.</i>	Ripon County Police Court, November 23.	Do. do.	2	0 2 0	0 18 0
W. Burgh & Co., Grove Works, Claypit Lane, Leeds, <i>Clothing Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, May 20.	5. Failure to keep list of out-workers, or to keep it open to inspection, or to send list to H.M. Inspector.	1a	1 0 0	0 11 0
Hebblewhite & Wilson, 38, Sutton St., Hull, <i>Joiners, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, November 17.	6. Failure to keep register of accidents and diseases, or to keep it open to inspection.	1	1 0 0	0 7 0
H. Leatham & Sons, Hungate, York, <i>Flour Millers, F.</i>	York City Police Court, December 22.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
B. Johnson & Son, Mill Lane, Bramley, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, March 11.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	1 0 0	0 7 6
Shipham & Co., Trinity House Lane, Hull, <i>Brassfounders, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, April 6.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
G. & T. Earle, Ltd., Wilmington, Hull, <i>Cement Manufacturers, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, May 3.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 9 6
Wm. Sissons & Co., Hedon Road, Hull, <i>Saw-millers, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, July 19.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 0
Hebblewhite & Wilson, 38, Sutton St., Hull, <i>Joiners, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, November 17.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 0
H. Leatham & Sons, Hungate, York, <i>Flour Millers, F.</i>	York City Police Court, December 22.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 12 6
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
M. Berson, 77, North St., Leeds, <i>Tobacco Manufacturer, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, March 11.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 10 0	0 4 0
J. W. Roberts, Ltd., Canal Road, Armley <i>Engine Packing Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, April 1.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 4 0
† James Bacon, 149, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, <i>Photographer, W.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, April 15.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 4 0

c.—Application had been made for this return, but no notice had been taken of it.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

IX.—LEEDS DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.—<i>cont.</i>			
S. Glücksman, 16, Bridge St., Leeds, <i>Passover Cake Baker, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, April 19.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	1 0 0	0 4 0
Abm. Levy & Co., Slate Mill Yard, Leeds, <i>Passover Cake Bakers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 4 0
Abraham Silberg & Co., 33, Concord St., Leeds, <i>Slipper Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, June 17.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 4 0
F. Cohen, Belgrave Terrace, Leeds, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturer, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, October 20.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 4 0
Perry's Powders, Ltd., Upper Fountaine St., Leeds, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, November 18.	Do. do.	1a	0 5 6	0 14 6
Foster & Taylor, Granville Terrace, York, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	York City Police Court, December 22.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 7 0
		C. Obstruction or Personation of H.M. Inspectors.			
Wm. Carrison, Foreman to Waterloo Mills Co., Ltd., Cleveland St., Hull, <i>Seed Crushers, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, December 21.	1. Obstructing H.M. Inspector ..	1b	—	—
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
J. W. Crosthwaite, York Street Mills, Leeds, <i>Woollen Manufacturer, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, April 1.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	2 0 0	0 4 0
J. Matthews & Sons, Domestic St., Holbeck, <i>Brick Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 4 0
W. Johnson & Sons, Armley Road, Leeds, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, April 19	Do. do.	1	5 0 0	0 4 0
Robert Peel, Marsh Mill, Pudsey, <i>Fender and Fire-iron Manufacturer, F.</i>	Bradford County Police Court, June 13.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 3 0
F. Cohen, Belgrave Terrace, Leeds, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturer, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, October 20.	Do. do.	1c	0 10 0	0 4 0
Geo. Houlton, North St., Hull, <i>Mortar Works, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, November 1.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 6 0
Clayton, Son, & Co., Ltd., Hunslet Moor, Leeds, <i>Boiler Makers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, April 29.	2. Penal Compensation in cases where death or injury has resulted from:— (a.) Failure to fence machinery.	1	25 0 0	0 11 0
Goodall, Backhouse, & Co., Sovereign St., Leeds, <i>Sauce Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, July 1.	Do. do.	1	20 0 0	0 9 0
T. Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Wincolmllee, Hull, <i>Tanners, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, July 19.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 8 0
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
Wm. Hay, Grosvenor Street, Hull, <i>Flour Miller, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, March 16.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1d	0 5 0	0 5 0
Gimson & Co. (Leicester), Ltd., Queen's Place, Camp Road, Leeds, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, May 4.	Do. do.	1	0 16 0	0 4 0
William Douglas, City Mill, Morley, <i>Woollen Manufacturer, F.</i>	Morley Borough Police Court, May 16.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 8 6
*M. Waller & Co., Ltd., Broadley St., Hull, <i>Letterpress Printers F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, June 14.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 0
Eastern Counties Bag Co., Brook St., Hull, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, October 11.	Do. do.	1	0 7 6	0 5 0

a.—The defence in this case was that the place was not a "Factory," and that letterpress printing was not carried on in the premises. Young persons are employed in both packing powders and printing advertisements on them by means of "Arab" printing machines and stereotype blocks.
b.—Dismissed. The Stipendiary Magistrate did not think the evidence of obstruction was strong enough to convict in this case, and gave the defendant the benefit of the doubt.
c.—An order was made to fence within 14 days.
d.—The defendant, although repeatedly warned, absolutely refused to limewash his factory.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

IX.—LEEDS DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		J. Sanitary Conveniences.			
Sykes & Gaunt, Albion Mill, Morley, <i>Woollen Manufacturers, F.</i>	Morley Borough Police Court, May 16.	Neglecting to provide sufficient or suitable sanitary conveniences.	1	3 0 0	1 7 0
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		L. Employment at Illegal Times.			
W. Sessions, Spurriergate, York, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	York City Police Court, December 22.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1a	0 1 0	—
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Westerman & Co., Burley St., Leeds, <i>Cloth Finishers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, March 11.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	2	2 0 0	0 15 0
S. Laslett, Barmston Drain, Hull, <i>Firewood Manufacturer, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, March 16.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 11 0
J. Matthews & Sons, Domestic St., Holbeck, <i>Brick Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, April 1.	Do. do.	2	0 8 0	0 12 0
John Grindell, Newland, Hull, <i>Seed Crusher, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, April 6.	Do. do.	1	0 7 6	0 10 0
T. T. Cass, Dansom Lane, Hull, <i>Cabinet Maker, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, May 3.	Do. do.	1	0 7 6	0 7 0
George Pape, Butcher Row, Beverley, <i>Joiner, F.</i>	Beverley City Police Court, May 9.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 10 0
Robert Peel, Marsh Mill, Pudsey, <i>Fender and Fire-iron Manufacturer, F.</i>	Bradford County Police Court, June 13.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 13 6
J. Hindle & Co., Chapel Lane, Hull, <i>Aerated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, August 30.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 18 0
Cook, Welton, & Gemmell, Hull, <i>Shipbuilders, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 6 0
W. Harrison & Co., Brook St., Hull, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, November 17.	Do. do.	2	0 15 0	0 17 0
Perry's Powders, Ltd., Upper Fountaine St., Leeds, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, November 18.	Do. do.	2b	0 7 0	1 13 0
*J. F. Simpson, Lincoln Road, Leeds, <i>Currier, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	3 0 0	0 7 6
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Waterloo Mills Cake & Warehousing Co., Ltd., Holderness Road, Hull, <i>Seed Crushers, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, January 12.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 10 0	0 9 6
H. Burniston, 48, Briggate, Leeds, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, January 14.	Do. do.	1	0 12 6	0 7 6
P. Boschi, 3 & 4, The Calls, Leeds, <i>Picture Frame Maker, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	6	2 9 0	1 11 0
S. H. Sharp & Sons, 16 & 17, Aire St., Leeds, <i>Bookbinders, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, January 21.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 15 0
M. Waller & Co., Ltd., Broadley St., Hull, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, January 28.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 0
C. W. Wade, Low Mills, Rawdon, <i>Dyer and Cloth Finisher, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, March 8.	Do. do.	2	0 2 0	1 4 0
Shaw & Gaskell, Church St., Hull, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, March 16.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 9 0
J. & T. Seddon, Oxford St., Hull, <i>Paint and Colour Works, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, April 6.	Do. do.	1	0 7 6	0 9 0
W. & J. Oliver, Green Lane, Hull, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 7 6	0 8 6

a.—Costs (14s. 6d.) not allowed. Defendant pleaded that the child was only engaged as an errand boy.

b.—The defence in this case was that the place was not used as a "Factory," and that letterpress printing was not carried on in the premises. Young persons are employed in both packing powders and printing advertisements on them by means of "Arab" printing machines and stereotype blocks.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

IX.—LEEDS DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant.	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> B. Employment at Illegal Times — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lazarus Levi, 1a, Hibbs Place, Hull, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Hull City Police Court, April 6.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	4a	—	—
Wm. Stones, 22a, Concord St., Leeds, <i>Perambulator Maker, W.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, April 19.	Do. do.	1	0 12 6	0 7 6
H. Friedman, 67, Byron St., Leeds, <i>Watch Repairer, W.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, April 29.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 15 0
Ed. Good & Sons, Ltd., Barmston St., Hull, <i>Joiners, &c., F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, May 3.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 0
Towyn Co., Ltd., Sculcoates Lane, Hull, <i>Enamelled Slate Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	4b	1 3 0	1 13 0
John Wright & Co., Holme Church Lane, Beverley, <i>Printers, F.</i>	Beverley City Police Court, May 9.	Do. do.	6	1 10 0	2 12 6
Jas. Pickup, 34, James St., Harrogate, <i>Dress-maker, W.</i>	Harrogate Borough Police Court, May 17.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 9 6
A. E. Hagestadt, 33, Charles St., Hull, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Hull City Police Court, May 19.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 9 0
Sarah Thompson, 8, Myton Place, Hull, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 7 0
Philip Morris, 8, Vincent St., Hull, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 9 0
Simon Goldberg, 13, Nile St., Leeds, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, June 17.	Do. do.	3	3 0 0	1 2 6
Abraham Silberg & Co., 33, Concord St., Leeds, <i>Slipper Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 9 0
J. F. Simpson, 26, Lincoln Road, Leeds, <i>Currier, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 9 0
Cochrane & Cooper, Ltd., Grove Hill, Beverley, <i>Shipbuilders, F.</i>	Beverley City Police Court, July 2.	Do. do.	3	3 0 0	10 0
Robert Dixon, 6, The Promenade, Bridlington Quay, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Bridlington County Police Court, August 27.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 6
Cook, Welton, & Gemmell, Hull, <i>Shipbuilders, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, August 30.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 9 0
Earles Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Victoria Dock, Hull, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, September 15.	Do. do.	3	0 15 0	1 2 0
C. H. Johnson, Cloth Hall St., Leeds, <i>Printer, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, November 2.	Do. do.	1	0 12 6	0 7 6
Joseph Taylor, 26, Black Swan Yard, Leeds, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, November 10.	Do. do.	1c	—	0 6 0
T. Holderness, Dolly Lane, Leeds, <i>Boot Manufacturer, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, November 18.	Do. do.	2d	0 10 0	0 15 0
Fred Johnson, Mabgate Mills, Leeds, <i>Boot Manufacturer, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	4	2 0 0	1 10 0
W. J. Murgatroyd, Cardigan St., Leeds, <i>Boot Manufacturer, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	1 2 6
J. Grace & Son, 18, Gowthorpe, Selby, <i>Bakers, W.</i>	Selby County Police Court, November 21.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 12 6
Jowler Lewis, 11, Little Shambles, York, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	York City Police Court, December 1.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 9 6
Ada Harraway, 209, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, December 9.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 7 6
Mary Kent, 223, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 15 0
Waterloo Mills Co., Ltd., Cleveland St., Hull, <i>Seed Crushers, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, December 21.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 7 0
M. A. Vaux, 167, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, June 17.	3. Employing young person on same day in factory or workshop, and in a shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for employment in factory or workshop.	1	2 0 0	0 9 0
Willis Bros., 1 & 2, Carr Lane, Hull, <i>Dress-makers, W.</i>	Hull City Police Court, January 26.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	1 0 0	0 9 6

a.—Dismissed as witness did not answer to his summons.

b.—Higher penalties would have been inflicted had not the foreman said he would have to pay the fines.

c.—Withdrawn on payment of costs. The boy when found working produced a certificate to show that he was 18 years of age, but it had been tampered with. The defendant, however, was evidently ignorant of this.

d.—One case withdrawn on payment of costs.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

IX.—LEEDS DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times — <i>cont.</i>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
†James Bacon, 149, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, <i>Photographer, W.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, April 15.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 10 0	0 7 6
James Wood, 4, Commercial St., Leeds, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, June 10.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 18 0
Eliza Wood, 4, Commercial St., Leeds, <i>Dress-maker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 15 0
Geo. Greaves, Old Police Station, York, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	York City Police Court, July 7.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 9 6
Walter Howe, 1a, Hope St., Scarborough, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Scarborough Borough Police Court, August 26.	Do. do.	1	0 0 6	0 9 6
Binnington & Co., Regent St., Hull, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, September 13.	Do. do.	1a	—	0 7 0
Claro Laundry Co., Ltd., Waterside, Knaresborough, <i>Laundry Occupiers, F.</i>	Knaresborough County Police Court, May 18.	5. Employing young person beyond legal number of hours in laundries.	2	0 10 0	0 9 0
Jacob Barnet, William the IV. Yard, Leeds, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, April 1.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	1	1 0 0	0 7 6
Lazarus Goodman, Ship Inn Yard, Leeds, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 6 0
Claro Laundry Co., Ltd., Waterside, Knaresborough, <i>Laundry Occupiers, F.</i>	Knaresborough County Police Court, May 18.	8. Employing young person beyond legal period without interval for meals.	2	0 10 0	0 9 0
Earles Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Victoria Dock, Hull, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, September 15.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 7 0
C. H. Johnson, Cloth Hall St., Leeds, <i>Printer, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, November 2.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 4 0
Waterloo Mills Co., Ltd., Cleveland St., Hull, <i>Seed Crushers, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, December 21.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 0
IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times.					
H. Burniston, 48, Briggate, Leeds, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, January 14.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	0 2 6	0 7 6
M. Waller & Co., Ltd., Broadley St., Hull, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, January 26.	Do. do.	3	—	0 16 6
Sarah Thompson, 8, Myton Place, Hull, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Hull City Police Court, May 19.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 7 0
J. Rosenbaum, Three Cranes Passage, York, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	York City Police Court, May 23.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	1 3 0
Solomon Finestein, 47, William St., Hull, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Hull City Police Court, July 5.	Do. do.	1	0 7 6	0 10 6
Rayner & Lee, North Road, Ripon, <i>Milliners, W.</i>	Ripon County Police Court, November 23.	Do. do.	1b	—	—
Mary Kent, 223, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, December 9.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 7 6
James Wood, 4, Commercial St., Leeds, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, June 10.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 10 0	0 7 6
J. Henderson, Briggate, Leeds, <i>Mantle Maker, W.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, May 20.	Do. do.	1	0 12 6	0 7 6
Emily L. Freeman, 26, Colliergate, York, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	York City Police Court, July 7.	Do. do.	2	0 2 0	1 3 0
Lazarus Goodman, Ship Inn Yard, Leeds, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, April 1.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	1	0 10 0	0 7 6
Jacob Barnet, William the IV. Yard, Leeds, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 6 0

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs, as there was some doubt as to a notice (No. 13) having been sent substituting another day for Saturday.

b.—Dismissed.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—continued.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

IX.—LEEDS DISTRICT—continued.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		IV.—WOMEN—cont. W. Employment at Illegal Times—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
† James Bacon, 149, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, <i>Photographer, W.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, April 15.	8. Employing woman beyond legal period without interval for meals.	1	0 10 0	0 7 6
Marshall & Snelgrove, Ltd., Bond St., Leeds, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, June 17.	9. Employing woman at night ..	2	3 0 0	0 18 0
Nagley & Freedman, Low Close Mills, Leeds, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, September 27.	10. Employing woman on Sunday	1	0 10 0	0 9 0
		V.—DANGEROUS TRADES, &c.			
F. Cohen, Belgrave Terrace Leeds, <i>Aerated Water Manufacturer, F.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, October 20.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1a	—	0 4 0
C. H. Briggs, Garden St., Hull, <i>Brush Manufacturer, F.</i>	Hull City Police Court, October 11.	XIV.—TRUCK ACTS.	1	0 5 0	0 9 6

X.—BRADFORD DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
The Goole Times Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., Boothferry Road, Goole, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Goole County Police Court, January 19.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1a	—	0 9 0
Charles Curtis, Cottingley Terrace, Bradford, <i>Pork Pie Manufacturer, W.</i>	Bradford City Police Court, January 21.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	1 10 0
James Smith & Sons, Hartley St., Dewsbury, <i>Dyers, F.</i>	Dewsbury Borough Police Court, December 13.	Do. do.	1	1 0	0 8 6
J. Rushforth & Sons, Snowden St., Bradford, <i>Sawmillers, F.</i>	Bradford City Police Court, December 14.	6. Failure to keep register of accidents and diseases, or to keep it open to inspection.	1	0 10 0	0 8 0
The British Moss Litter Co., Ltd., Creyke's Siding, Rawcliffe Bridge, <i>Peat-moss Litter Manufacturers, F.</i>	Goole County Police Court, November 23.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	1 0 0	1 16 6
A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Leeds Road, Bradford, <i>Makers-up and Packers, F.</i>	Bradford City Police Court, May 20.	11. Failure to send correct Annual Return.	1b	3 0 0	0 1 0
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
The Windhill Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Westgate, Shipley, <i>Boot-makers, F.</i>	Bradford County Police Court, January 31.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 5 0	0 7 6
Currie & Rowlands, Hammerton St., Bradford, <i>Artificial Manure Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bradford City Police Court, November 15.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 8 0
Thornton Bros., Ltd., Marsh Mills Foundry, Cleckheaton, <i>Machine Makers, F.</i>	Dewsbury County Police Court, July 1.	2. Failure to specify on notice the period of employment, meals, &c.	1	2 0 0	0 8 6
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
Executors of Benjamin Wilson, Haycliffe Hill Mill, Great Horton, <i>Mohair Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bradford City Police Court, June 29.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	3 0 0	0 8 0
Thornton Bros., Ltd., Marsh Mills Foundry, Cleckheaton, <i>Machine Makers, F.</i>	Dewsbury County Police Court, July 1.	Do. do.	1c	—	—

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs.

b.—Defendants failed to send in the required particulars and endorsed the form “we do not consider ours a factory.” The Stipendiary, however, considered that this case was similar to that of “Rogers v. The Manchester Packing Company” recently decided in the Queen’s Bench Division.

c.—Dismissed. The Bench did not consider that *sufficient* proof had been forthcoming as to the dangerous nature of the wheels specified.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

X.—BRADFORD DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.—<i>cont.</i>			
Currie & Rowlands, Hammerton St., Bradford, <i>Artificial Manure Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bradford City Police Court, November 15.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	5 0 0	0 8 0
J. Rushforth & Sons, Snowden St., Bradford, <i>Sawmillers, F.</i>	Bradford City Police Court, December 14.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 0
John Wilson, Park Works, Shipley, <i>Tin-box Manufacturer, F.</i>	Bradford County Police Court, December 15.	Do. do.	1a	—	—
Anderson Bros., Rayner's Mill, Liversedge, <i>Worsted Weavers, F.</i>	Dewsbury County Police Court, February 11.	2. Penal Compensation in cases where death or injury has resulted from:— (a) Failure to fence machinery.	1	20 0 0	1 12 6
Wm. Ellison & Son, Mornington Shed, Priestman St., Bradford, <i>Worsted Weavers, F.</i>	Bradford City Police Court, February 18.	Do. do.	1b	15 0 0	0 16 0
John Wilson, Park Works, Shipley, <i>Tin-box Manufacturer, F.</i>	Bradford County Police Court, December 15.	Do. do.	1	10 0 0	1 18 8
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
Thornton Bros., Ltd., Marsh Mills Foundry, Cleckheaton, <i>Machine Makers, F.</i>	Dewsbury County Police Court, July 1.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	2 0 0	0 7 6
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
William Hardaker, Halstead Place, Great Horton, <i>Machinist, F.</i>	Bradford City Police Court, June 29.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	4	0 5 0	1 8 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Anderson Bros., Rayner's Mill, Liversedge, <i>Worsted Weavers, F.</i>	Dewsbury County Police Court, February 11.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	3	6 0 0	1 14 6
R. Bradley & Co., Alverthorpe Road, Wakefield, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Wakefield City Police Court, May 4.	Do. do.	3	3 0 0	1 7 0
William Hardaker, Halstead Place, Great Horton, <i>Machinist, F.</i>	Bradford City Police Court, June 29.	Do. do.	2	—	0 12 0
M. Darnbrough & Sons, Lion Brass Works, Dewsbury, <i>Brass Casters and Finishers, F.</i>	Dewsbury Borough Police Court, August 2.	Do. do.	3	3 0 0	1 6 6
Whitwood Chemical Co., Ltd., Hope Town, Normanton, <i>Chemical Manufacturers, F.</i>	Wakefield County Police Court, August 5.	Do. do.	1	1 10 0	0 8 6
W. Fletcher & Son, Dale St., Shipley, <i>Salt Crushers and Packers, F.</i>	Bradford County Police Court, October 20.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 1 0
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
The Goole Times Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., Boothferry Road, Goole, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Goole County Police Court, January 19.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	1 0 0	0 19 6
Webster & Bickerton, Phoenix Foundry, Goole, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 9 6
Hart & Clough, 21, Swaine St., Bradford, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Bradford City Police Court, January 21.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	1 0 0
The Windhill Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Westgate, Shipley, <i>Boot-makers, F.</i>	Bradford County Police Court, January 31.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
Wm. Hardill, Sons, & Co., Bradford Road, Cleckheaton, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Bradford County Police Court, March 17.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 1 0
John Elliott, 17, Manningham Lane, Bradford, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Bradford City Police Court, May 20.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0

a.—H.M. Inspector withdrew this case, paying the costs.

b.—The Bench took into consideration that £20 damages had already been awarded before the Registrar in arbitration proceedings.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

X.—BRADFORD DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jas. Carr, Trafalgar St., Bradford, <i>Perambulator Manufacturer, W.</i>	Bradford City Police Court, May 20.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
Wood, Fenlon, & Co., 104, Park Lane, Bradford, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Bradford City Police Court, June 29.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 0 0
Hollows & Fentiman, Howgate, Idle, <i>Botanical Beer Manufacturers, W.</i>	Bradford County Police Court, August 4.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
James Smith & Sons, Hartley St., Dewsbury, <i>Dyers, F.</i>	Dewsbury Borough Police Court, December 13.	Do. do.	4	2 0 0	1 15 0
Emilie Williams, 25, Hanover St., Batley, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Dewsbury County Police Court, April 29.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
Do. do.	Do.	10. Employing young person on Sunday.	1	0 10 0	0 6 6
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Wood, Fenlon, & Co., 104, Park Lane, Bradford, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Bradford City Police Court, June 29.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	2	0 10 0	1 0 0
Emilie Williams, 25, Hanover, St., Batley, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Dewsbury County Police Court, April 29.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
H. Howard, Wellington Road, Dewsbury, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Dewsbury Borough Police Court, December 13.	Do. do.	6	3 0 0	2 12 0
J. W. & F. N. Priestley, Victoria Mills, Liversedge, <i>Woollen Manufacturers, F.</i>	Dewsbury County Police Court, September 26.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	1	3 0 0	1 1 0
Emilie Williams, 25, Hanover St., Batley, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Dewsbury County Police Court, April 29.	10. Employing woman on Sunday	1	0 10 0	0 6 6
		V.—DANGEROUS TRADES, &c.			
Whitwood Chemical Co., Ltd., Hope Town, Normanton, <i>Chemical Manufacturers, F.</i>	Wakefield County Police Court, August 5.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1a	5 0 0	0 16 6
		X.—PARTICULARS SECTION.			
*§ Chas. Robinson & Co., Park Lane Mills, Batley, <i>Woollen Manufacturers, F.</i>	Dewsbury County Police Court, January 14.	1. Failure to supply sufficient or correct particulars, or to supply them in legal manner.	3	6 0 0	2 1 6
§ Hy. Thornton & Sons, Junction Mills, Shipley, <i>Worsted Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bradford County Police Court, May 12.	Do. do.	6	1 0 0	3 16 6
§ J. Tattersfield & Sons, Staincliffe Mill, Dewsbury, <i>Blanket Manufacturers, F.</i>	Dewsbury County Police Court, August 26.	Do. do.	3b	—	—

XI.—HUDDERSFIELD DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Benjn. Sykes, Knowe Road, Mirfield, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Dewsbury County Police Court, August 5.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	2	0 10 0	1 3 0
Abm. Dyson & Sons, London House, Elland, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Halifax County Police Court, August 13.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	2 12 0

a.—The firm had neglected to fence two caustic soda vessels, the height of which above the ground was less than 3 feet.

b.—Dismissed.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XI.—HUDDERSFIELD DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c. <i>—cont.</i>					
James Haigh, Globe Works, Colne Road, Huddersfield, <i>Dyer and Finisher, F.</i>	Huddersfield Borough Police Court, April 1.	6. Failure to keep register of accidents and diseases, or to keep it open to inspection.	1	1 0 0	0 7 0
Maude & Turner, Perseverance Works, Gibbet St., Halifax, <i>Machine Tool Makers, F.</i>	Halifax Borough Police Court, August 12.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 4 6
Julia Firth, 19a, Duke Street, Huddersfield, Parent of child employed by Wm. Hollins & Co., Ltd., Fairfield Mills, Huddersfield, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Huddersfield Borough Police Court, October 14.	7. Forging, &c. certificate, or making false entry in register or notice.	1a	—	—
James Haigh, Globe Works, Colne Road, Huddersfield, <i>Dyer and Finisher, F.</i>	Huddersfield Borough Police Court, April 1.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	1 0 0	1 4 0
Maude & Turner, Perseverance Works, Gibbet St., Halifax, <i>Machine Tool Makers, F.</i>	Halifax Borough Police Court, August 12.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	1 1 0
Brear & Brown, Ltd., Hipperholme, <i>Brewers, F.</i>	Halifax County Police Court, May 21.	11. Failure to send correct Annual Return.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.					
Learoyd Bros. & Co., Ltd., Trafalgar Mills, Leeds Road North, Huddersfield, <i>Woollen and Worsted Manufacturers, F.</i>	Huddersfield Borough Police Court, June 17.	2. Penal Compensation in cases where death or injury has resulted from:— (a.) Failure to fence machinery.	1b	0 10 0	0 12 6
A. Earnshaw & Sons, Ltd., Crown Works, Booth Town, Halifax, <i>Machine Tool Makers, F.</i>	Halifax County Police Court, November 15.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.					
J. F. Milner, Woodside Mills, Elland, <i>Corn Miller, F.</i>	Halifax County Police Court, April 30.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	2 0 0	1 11 6
The Bateman Syndicate, Ltd., Hope St., Halifax, <i>Machine Makers, F.</i>	Halifax Borough Police Court, August 12.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 6
Ellis Lockwood & Son, Honley Mills, Honley, <i>Corn Millers, F.</i>	Huddersfield County Police Court, October 18.	Do. do.	1c	3 0 0	0 12 6
II.—CHILDREN.					
K. Age, Fitness, &c.					
Wm. Hollins & Co., Ltd., Fairfield Mills, Huddersfield, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Huddersfield Borough Police Court, October 14.	2. Employing child without certificate of school attendance.	1	0 5 0	0 7 0
Arthur Alderson & Co., Croft Mills, Gaol Lane, Halifax, <i>Cabinet Makers, F.</i>	Halifax Borough Police Court, May 27.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1	0 10 0	0 8 6
Wm. Hollins & Co., Ltd., Fairfield Mills, Huddersfield, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Huddersfield Borough Police Court, October 14.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 7 0
L. Employment at Illegal Times.					
Lawton Bros., Dyson Lane Mills, Ripponden, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Halifax County Police Court, March 5.	1. Employing child before or after legal hours.	3	3 0 0	2 4 6
Herbert Sykes, Operative Twiner for John Wood & Sons, Lock Hill Mills, Sowerby Bridge, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Do.	5. Employing child at meal times.	1	0 10 0	0 13 0
James Taylor, Spinners' Overlooker at Lawton Brothers, Victoria Mills, Ripponden, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 18 0
Charles Wadsworth, Operative Spinner at Lawton Brothers, Victoria Mills, Ripponden, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
Albert Ellis, Operative Cotton Twiner at Lister Brothers, Wellington Mills, Mirfield, <i>Cotton Doublers, F.</i>	Dewsbury County Police Court, April 22.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 14 9

a.—The defendant swore that at the time she made use of the certificate she believed it to be a true statement of her child's age. The Bench gave her the benefit of the doubt.

b.—On learning that the injured woman had accepted £130 as compensation for the loss of an eye, struck by a shuttle flying from an unfenced loom, the Bench were of opinion that to recommend the Secretary of State to grant her any further amount under Sec. 82, Act of 1878, would be unnecessary.

c.—The Bench made an order to limewash within 14 days.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XI.—HUDDERSFIELD DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Nathan Whiteley & Sons, Chapel Field Mills, Ripponden, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Halifax County Police Court, April 2.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	0 10 0	0 9 6
The Progress Works, Ackroyd Place, North Parade, Halifax, <i>Apron Manufacturers, F.</i>	Halifax Borough Police Court, August 12.	Do. do.	3	1 11 6	1 5 6
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Worsnop & Co., Ltd., Carlton Place, Halifax, <i>Electroplaters, F.</i>	Halifax Borough Police Court, April 5.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	3	1 10 0	1 5 6
John Hartley, Stead St., Halifax, <i>Leather Dresser, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 6
Barnett Bros., 64, Briggate, Brighouse, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Halifax County Police Court, August 13.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 12 0
Abm. Dyson & Sons, London House, Elland, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 13 0
Robert William Hoyle, 32, Gibbet St., Halifax, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Halifax Borough Police Court, November 15.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 14 0
James Crowther & Son, Holme Mills, Marsden, <i>Woollen Manufacturers, F.</i>	Huddersfield County Police Court, December 20.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 6
James Spence, Rhodes St., Halifax, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Halifax Borough Police Court, February 22.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	1 0 0	0 17 0
M. B. Whiteley, 48, West St., Sowerby Bridge, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Halifax County Police Court, August 13.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 12 0
Tom Wood, Huddersfield Road, Elland, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 15 0	0 13 0
Herbert Sykes, Operative at John Wood & Sons, Lock Hill Mills, Sowerby Bridge, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Halifax County Police Court, March 5.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	1	0 10 0	0 13 0
Lewis Riley, Operative at John Wood & Sons, Lock Hill Mills, Sowerby Bridge, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 16 0
Robinson Heap, Operative Spinner at Lawton Brothers, Victoria Mills, Ripponden, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
Thomas Whiteley, Operative Spinner at Joseph Whiteley and Sons, Stone's Mills, Ripponden, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Halifax County Police Court, April 2.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 18 0
Samuel Riley, Operative Spinner at Ripponden Commercial Co.'s Mills, Ripponden, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 17 0
Nathan Whiteley & Sons, Chapel Field Mills, Ripponden, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	5	2 10 0	3 0 0
Albert Ellis, Operative Cotton Twiner at Lister Brothers, Wellington Mills, Mirfield, <i>Cotton Doublers, F.</i>	Dewsbury County Police Court, April 22.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 14 9
Slaithwaite Spinning Co., Ltd., Slaithwaite, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Huddersfield County Police Court, June 7.	Do. do.	1a	0 10 0	1 2 0
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
George Sykes & Co., 49, Buxton Road, Huddersfield, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Huddersfield Borough Police Court, August 3.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	3	1 10 0	1 1 0
J. Gaukroger & Son, 86, King Cross Road, Halifax, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Halifax Borough Police Court, August 12.	Do. do.	1	0 10 6	0 8 6
Barnett Bros., 64, Briggate, Brighouse, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Halifax County Police Court, August 13.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 4 0

a.—This was originally heard on December 14th, 1897, when two informations were laid, and the Bench dismissed the cases on the ground that there was no proof that anyone ordered the young persons to work. An appeal was made in one case only; the Bench stated a case for the decision of a superior court; and on April 29th, 1898, Mr. Justice Wills and Mr. Justice Kennedy, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, allowed the appeal, and remitted the case to the Magistrates with instructions to convict. This they did with the result here recorded.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XI.—HUDDERSFIELD DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		IV.—WOMEN—cont. W. Employment at Illegal Times—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
M. B. Whiteley, 48, West St., Sowerby Bridge, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Halifax County Police Court, August 13.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	0 10 0	1 4 0
Tom Wood, Huddersfield Road, Elland, <i>Dress-maker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	4	1 10 0	1 11 6
* John Wood & Sons, Lock Hill Mills, Sowerby Bridge, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Halifax County Police Court, March 5.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	3	3 0 0	1 19 0
Ernest Hollas, Operative Twinner at H. Crowther & Co., Lower Willow Hall Mills, Sowerby Bridge, <i>Cotton Doublers, F.</i>	Halifax County Police Court, April 2.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 15 0

XII.—BURNLEY DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
H. Hartley, Jewel Mill, Brierfield, <i>Cotton Spinner, F.</i>	Colne Borough Police Court, June 22.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
		II.—CHILDREN. K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
F. Bellingham & Sons, 57, St. James St., Burnley, <i>Cycle Makers, F.</i>	Burnley Borough Police Court, March 16.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1	0 5 0	0 11 0
		L. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Jos. King, West Lane, Keighley, <i>Worsted Weaver, F.</i>	Keighley Borough Police Court, June 17.	1. Employing child before or after legal hours.	1	0 10 0	0 9 6
John Slater & Son, Clough Mill, Barnoldswick, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Skipton County Police Court, March 19.	5. Employing child at meal times	2	0 5 0	0 15 0
Walton, Dyson, & Co., Bradley Shed, Nelson, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Nelson Borough Police Court, April 2.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 9 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS. R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
* James Eccles, 47, Ardwick St., Burnley, <i>Clogger, W.</i>	Burnley Borough Police Court, December 14.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 5 0	0 14 6
Walton, Dyson, & Co., Bradley Shed, Nelson, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Nelson Police Borough Court, April 2.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	1	0 5 0	0 9 6
Sandygate Mill Co., Ltd., Burnley, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Burnley Borough Police Court, May 18.	Do. do.	2	—	0 11 0
Hill Top Mill Co., Ltd., Burnley, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	5	—	1 7 6
E. S. Cubbon, 38, Parker St., Burnley, <i>Boot-maker, W.</i>	Burnley Borough Police Court, December 14.	9. Employing young persons at night.	2	1 0 0	1 9 0
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
† A. E. Stansfield, 9, Change Gate, Keighley, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Keighley Borough Police Court, November 15.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	0 10 0	0 13 6
† J. Cooper, Cavendish St., Keighley, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Do.	3. Employing woman on same day in factory or workshop and in shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for employment in factory or workshop.	1	0 5 0	0 12 6

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—continued.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XII.—BURNLEY DISTRICT—continued.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		IV.—WOMEN—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		W. Employment at Illegal Times—cont.			
Holme Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Walk Mill, Cliviger, Cotton Manufacturers, F.	Burnley County Police Court, March 28.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	2	0 10 0	1 1 0
Walton, Dyson, & Co., Bradley Shed, Nelson, Cotton Manufacturers, F.	Nelson Borough Police Court, April 12.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 9 6
Sandygate Mill Co., Ltd., Burnley, Cotton Manufacturers, F.	Burnley Borough Police Court, May 18.	Do. do.	9	1 0 0	2 16 6
Hill Top Mill Co., Ltd., Burnley, Cotton Manufacturers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	5	1 0 0	1 14 6
J. & E. B. Riley, Victoria Mills, Leeds Road, Nelson, Cotton Manufacturers, F.	Nelson Borough Police Court, November 19.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 7 0
		X.—PARTICULARS SECTION.			
§ Wainman & Co., Ltd., Parkfield Mills, Nelson, Cotton Manufacturers, F.	Nelson Borough Police Court, March 26.	1. Failure to supply sufficient or correct particulars, or to supply them in legal manner.	4	1 0 0	3 2 0
§ Blakey & Bibby, Sandygate Shed, Burnley, Cotton Manufacturers, F.	Burnley Borough Police Court, August 24.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	2 0 0
		XIV.—TRUCK ACTS.			
† Merrall & Sons, Ltd., Ebor Mill, Haworth, Worsted Manufacturers, F.	Keighley Borough Police Court, April 29.		6a	0 5 0	0 13 6
† Merrall & Sons, Ltd., Lees Mills, Haworth, Worsted Manufacturers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	4a	0 5 0	0 13 6
† Merrall & Sons, Ltd., New Mill, Oxenhope, Worsted Manufacturers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 13 6
† Haggas & Son, Cross Roads Mill, Haworth, Worsted Manufacturers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 13 6

XIII.—ROCHDALE DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL.			
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
W. Lees, Smith St., Oldham, Sawyer, F.	Oldham Borough Police Court, February 24.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 5 0	0 12 6
Davy, Kenyon, & Co., Ltd., Primrose St., Rochdale, Flannelette Manufacturers, F.	Rochdale Borough Police Court, February 25.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 7 0
E. Tranter, Canal St., Hopwood, Heywood, Cabinetmaker, F.	Heywood Borough Police Court, March 2.	Do. do.	1b	—	—
Do. do.	Heywood Borough Police Court, March 16.	Do. do.	1	0 2	0 15 0
S. J. Priestley, St. James St., Bacup, Letterpress Printer, F.	Bacup Borough Police Court, April 20.	Do. do.	1	0 7 6	0 10 0
Littleborough Dyeing Co., Ltd., Littleborough, Dyers and Finishers, F.	Rochdale County Police Court, December 22.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
Oldham Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bottom o' th' Moor, Oldham, Dress-makers, W.	Oldham Borough Police Court, September 29.	4. Failure to keep register of over-time, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	1 0 0	0 11 6
Davy, Kenyon, & Co., Ltd., Primrose St., Rochdale, Flannelette Manufacturers, F.	Rochdale Borough Police Court, February 25.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	0 5 0	0 11 6
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
Mary Leadstone, Half-acre, Bury Road, Rochdale, Laundry Occupier, W.	Rochdale Borough Police Court, December 16.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	—	1 4 0

a.—Costs allowed in only one case.
b.—Dismissed, no person appearing for the prosecution. By a mistake in the Offices of the Clerk to the Justices, this case was put down for hearing a week before the intended date.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XIII.—ROCHDALE DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
Rochdale District Corn Mill Society, Ltd., Weir St., Rochdale, <i>Corn Millers, F.</i>	Rochdale Borough Police Court, January 28.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	1 1 0	0 13 0
Phythian Bros., Castleton, near Manchester, <i>Cotton Weavers, F.</i>	Rochdale County Police Court, March 23	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	1 0 6
J. H. Ashworth & Co., Ltd., Hall Carr Mills, Rawtenstall, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Rawtenstall County Police Court, April 21.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 18 6
J. Chadwick, Ltd., Belfield, Rochdale, <i>Flannelette Finishers, F.</i>	Rochdale Borough Police Court, June 29.	Do. do.	1	1 1 0	0 15 0
Canliffe & Swire, Woodbine St., Rochdale, <i>Corn Millers, F.</i>	Rochdale Borough Police Court, July 13.	Do. do.	1	1 1 0	0 12 8
Rochdale Co-operative Manufacturing Society, Ltd., Bury Road, Rochdale, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Rochdale Borough Police Court, January 28.	2. Penal Compensation in cases where death or injury has resulted from:— (a.) Failure to fence machinery.	1a	—	—
The Globe Spinning Co., Ltd., Crawshawbooth, Rawtenstall, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Rawtenstall Borough Police Court, June 30.	Do. do.	1b	0 10 0	4 18 0
J. J. Shires, Albany Mills, Vulcan St., Oldham, <i>Cotton Weaver, F.</i>	Oldham Borough Police Court, September 28.	Do. do.	1c	1 0 0	1 0 0
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
A. Worth, Nile St., Rochdale, <i>Cotton Small-ware Manufacturer, F.</i>	Rochdale Borough Police Court, March 18.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	0 5 0	0 7 0
Lionel Smith & Co., Union Works, Bury, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Bury Borough Police Court, June 18.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 6
A. Hill, Dodson St., Rochdale, <i>Machinist, F...</i>	Rochdale Borough Police Court, November 11.	Do. do.	1	0 10 6	0 7 0
Leach & Co., Water St., Rochdale, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Rochdale Borough Police Court, November 16.	Do. do.	1	1 1 0	0 8 0
Watergrove Raising, Printing, & Finishing Co., Ltd., Watergrove, Wardle, <i>Flannelette Manufacturers, F.</i>	Rochdale County Police Court, December 22.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 6
Littleborough Dyeing Co., Ltd., Littleborough, <i>Dyers and Finishers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 6
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		L. Employment at Illegal Times.			
A. Lord, Howard Place, Cheetham St., Rochdale, <i>Joiner, W.</i>	Rochdale Borough Police Court, June 29.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	0 2 6	0 10 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
S. J. Priestley, St. James St., Bacup, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Bacup Borough Police Court, April 20.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	0 7 6	0 13 6
W. C. Bamford, Hamer Lane, Rochdale, <i>Woollen Manufacturer, F.</i>	Rochdale Borough Police Court, November 11.	Do. do.	1	0 10 6	0 13 0
Littleborough Dyeing Co., Ltd., Littleborough, <i>Dyers and Finishers, F.</i>	Rochdale County Police Court, December 22.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 8 0

a.—Dismissed.

b.—As the defendants had paid the injured woman £110 compensation, a nominal penalty only was inflicted.

c.—The injured person stated in Court that the firm had compensated her, and she was quite satisfied.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XIII.—ROCHDALE DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Simpson & Jackson, Strutbridge, Royton, Bleachers, F.	Royton County Police Court, January 5.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	7	2 0 0	3 11 0
Mayall & Massy, Waterhead, Oldham, Cotton Spinners, F.	Oldham Borough Police Court, February 24.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 12 6
James Smith, Market St., Bacup, Dress-maker, W.	Bacup Borough Police Court, July 20.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 12 6
Saml. McLerie, Waterfoot, near Manchester, Slipper Manufacturer, F.	Rawtenstall Borough Police Court, September 22.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	2 9 6
The Beal Spinning Co., Ltd., Shaw, Cotton Spinners, F.	Royton County Police Court, February 2.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	2	2 0 0	1 2 0
* Belgian Mills Co., Ltd., Royton, Cotton Spinners, F.	Royton County Police Court, May 4.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 16 8
Empire Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., Royton, Cotton Spinners, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 17 6
Ruby Mill Co., Ltd., Watersheddings, Oldham, Cotton Spinners, F.	Oldham Borough Police Court, May 19.	Do. do.	7	1 5 0	2 11 0
The New Ladyhouse Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., Milnrow, Cotton Spinners, F.	Rochdale County Police Court, June 29.	Do. do.	1	0 10 6	0 13 8
Wilson & Ingham, Derby St., Bury, Cotton Weavers, F.	Bury Borough Police Court, July 25.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 0
* The Garfield Spinning Co., Ltd., Newhey, near Rochdale, Cotton Spinners, F.	Rochdale County Police Court, August 10.	Do. do.	8	0 8 0	6 14 0
Parkside Spinning Co., Ltd., Royton, near Oldham, Cotton Spinners, F.	Royton County Police Court, September 7.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	2 12 0
Thornham Spinning Co., Ltd., Royton, near Oldham, Cotton Spinners, F.	Royton County Police Court, October 19.	Do. do.	1a	—	0 7 8
The Duchess Spinning Co., Ltd., Shaw, near Oldham, Cotton Spinners, F.	Do.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	2 12 0
		S. Occupation.			
J. Wild, Wren's Nest Mill, Shaw, near Oldham, Cotton Spinner, F.	Royton County Police Court, April 13.	3. Allowing young person to be between the fixed and traversing parts of a machine.	1	0 5 0	0 17 6
George Clough, Spring St., Bury, Woollen Manufacturer, F.	Bury Borough Police Court, May 20.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 16 8
Albert Langtry, Self-actor Minder employed by Standard Spinning Co., Rochdale, Cotton Spinners, F.	Rochdale Borough Police Court, June 29.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	1 18 6
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Mayall & Massy, Waterhead, Oldham, Cotton Spinners, F.	Oldham Borough Police Court, February 24.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	2	0 10 0	1 5 0
Ward, Whitam, & Co., Ltd., Honduras St., Oldham, Cycle Makers, F.	Oldham Borough Police Court, June 27	Do. do.	3	0 15 0	1 17 6
The Beal Spinning Co., Ltd., Shaw, Cotton Spinners, F.	Royton County Police Court, February 2.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	18	18 0 0	9 9 0
Rumney & Co., Ltd., Charles St., Bury, Cotton Weavers, F.	Bury Borough Police Court, April 25.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	2 3 6
Ruby Mill Co., Ltd., Watersheddings, Oldham, Cotton Spinners, F.	Oldham Borough Police Court, May 19.	Do. do.	13	—	3 11 6
The New Ladyhouse Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., Milnrow, Cotton Spinners, F.	Rochdale County Police Court, June 29.	Do. do.	3	1 11 6	2 0 6
Wilson & Ingham, Derby St., Bury, Cotton Weavers, F.	Bury Borough Police Court, July 25.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 0
* The Garfield Spinning Co., Ltd., Newhey, near Rochdale, Cotton Spinners, F.	Rochdale County Police Court, August 10	Do. do.	17	0 17 0	12 8 6

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs, owing to death of witness.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—continued.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XIII.—ROCHDALE DISTRICT—continued.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		IV.—WOMEN—cont. W. Employment at Illegal Times—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Parkside Spinning Co., Ltd., Royton, near Oldham, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Royton County Police Court, September 7.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	10	4 0 0	10 13 6
Thornham Spinning Co., Ltd., Royton, near Oldham, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Royton County Police Court, October 19.	Do. do.	3	0 15 0	1 19 0
Hamer Hall New Mill Co., Ltd., Rochdale, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Rochdale Borough Police Court, November 11.	Do. do.	1	0 10 6	0 14 0
Arkwright Spinning Co., Ltd., Hamer, Rochdale, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	1 1 0	1 4 0
Jos. Hardman, Bangor Mill, Waterhead, Oldham, <i>Cotton Spinner, F.</i>	Oldham Borough Police Court, December 19.	Do. do.	6	1 10 0	4 4 0
James Smith, Market St., Bacup, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Bacup Borough Police Court, July 20.	9. Employing woman at night ..	2	0 10 0	1 5 0
		X.—PARTICULARS SECTION.			
§ Isaac Seville & Sons, Coppice Mill, Waterhead, Oldham, <i>Cotton Doublers, &c., F.</i>	Oldham Borough Police Court, January 26.	1. Failure to supply sufficient or correct particulars, or to supply them in legal manner.	2	0 5 0	0 17 6
§ Napoleon Hopwood, Twin Mill, Hopwood, W. Heywood, <i>Cotton Manufacturer, F.</i>	Heywood Borough Police Court, October 12.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	1 11 0
		XI.—COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES ACTS AND FLAX SPECIAL RULES.			
§ James Hacking, Lockgate Mill, Rawtenstall, <i>Cotton Cloth Manufacturer, F.</i>	Rawtenstall Borough Police Court, August 11.	1. Exceeding the maximum limit of humidity.	2a	5 0 0	1 2 6
§ George Haworth, Reeds Holme Mill, near Rawtenstall, <i>Cotton Cloth Manufacturer, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2a	5 0 0	0 18 6
§ Clarkholme Commercial Co., Ltd., Clarkholme Mill, Newchurch, <i>Cotton Cloth Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	5 0 0	0 11 6
§ Oak Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Heywood, <i>Cotton Cloth Manufacturers, F.</i>	Heywood Borough Police Court, August 31.	Do. do.	2a	5 0 0	0 18 6
§ Bury Commercial Co., Ltd., Fernhill, Bury, <i>Cotton Cloth Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bury Borough Police Court, September 15.	Do. do.	1	5 0 0	0 6 6
§ Mitchell & Edwards, Oak Mills, Rochdale, <i>Cotton Cloth Manufacturers, F.</i>	Rochdale Borough Police Court, September 1.	Do. do.	2a	5 0 0	0 10 6

XIV.—SALFORD DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Waring & Gillow, Ltd., Lomax St., Salford, <i>Cabinet Makers, W.</i>	Salford Borough Police Court, December 16.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1	1 0 0	0 6 0
E. & T. B. Broadbent, Clarksfield Mills, Lees, near Oldham, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Oldham County Police Court, April 28.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 5 0	0 8 0
W. H. Leigh & Co., 140, Chapel St., Salford, <i>Packing Case Makers, F.</i>	Salford Borough Police Court, December 23.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 7 0
John Fletcher & Sons, Booth St., Salford, <i>Ironfounders, F.</i>	Salford Borough Police Court, December 9.	6. Failure to keep register of accidents and diseases, or to keep it open to inspection.	1	1 10 0	0 7 0
E. & T. B. Broadbent, Clarksfield Mills, Lees, near Oldham, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Oldham County Police Court, April 28.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	2 0 0	0 13 6
* J. C. Latham & Co., Sussex St., Lower Broughton, Salford, <i>Ironfounders, F.</i>	Salford Borough Police Court, November 18.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	1 2 6
John Fletcher & Sons, Booth St., Salford, <i>Ironfounders, F.</i>	Salford Borough Police Court, December 9.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 7 0
Waring & Gillow, Ltd., Lomax St., Salford, <i>Cabinet Makers, W.</i>	Salford Borough Police Court, December 16.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 0

a.—One case withdrawn on payment of costs.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XIV.—SALFORD DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
Joseph Phythian, Waverley Mill, St. Simon St., Salford, <i>Smallware Manufacturer, F.</i>	Salford Borough Police Court, May 20.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	1 0 0	0 7 0
* Lees Brook Spinning Co., Ltd., Lees Brook Mill, Lees, near Oldham, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Ashton County Police Court, November 23.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 11 6
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		L. Employment at Illegal Times.			
* Gladstone Spinning Co., Ltd., Firs Mill, Oldham Road, Failsworth, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, December 20.	5. Employing child at meal times	1	1 0 0	0 12 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
E. & T. B. Broadbent, Clarksfield Mills, Lees, near Oldham, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Oldham County Police Court, April 28.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	0 5 0	0 8 0
Gregg & Co. Ltd., Gravel Lane, Salford, <i>Boot Manufacturers, F.</i>	Salford Borough Police Court, May 20.	Do. do.	3	0 15 0	0 7 6
W. H. Leigh & Co., 140, Chapel St., Salford, <i>Packing Case Makers, F.</i>	Salford Borough Police Court, December 23.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 1 0
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
The Sunbeam Confectionery Co., 227, Ellor St., Pendleton, <i>Confectioners, F.</i>	Salford Borough Police Court, November 18.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	2	0 10 0	0 12 0
The Halliwell Cop Dyeing Co., Ltd., Slack Lane, Monton, Eccles, <i>Cop Dyers, F.</i>	Eccles Borough Police Court, December 19.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 6 0
Anchor Spinning Co., Ltd., Oldham, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Oldham Borough Police Court, March 3.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	10	5 0 0	4 0 0
* Gladstone Spinning Co., Ltd., Firs Mill, Oldham Road, Failsworth, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, December 20.	Do. do.	10	10 0 0	6 0 0
* Stamford Mill Co., Ltd., Stamford Mill, Lees, near Oldham, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Ashton County Police Court, December 21.	Do. do.	10	5 0 0	6 10 0
The Halliwell Cop Dyeing Co., Ltd., Slack Lane, Monton, Eccles, <i>Cop Dyers, F.</i>	Eccles Borough Police Court, December 19.	8. Employing young person beyond legal period without interval for meals.	1	0 10 0	0 9 6
* The Coldhurst Spinning Co., Ltd., Coldhurst Mill, Rochdale Road, Oldham, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Oldham Borough Police Court, November 14.	9. Employing young person at night.	3	0 15 0	1 17 6
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
The Sunbeam Confectionery Co., 227, Ellor St., Pendleton, <i>Confectioners, F.</i>	Salford Borough Police Court, November 18.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	3	0 15 0	0 18 0
Sarah Gosling, 1, Chapel St., Salford, <i>Cap Maker, W.</i>	Salford Borough Police Court, December 16.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 16 6
The Halliwell Cop Dyeing Co., Ltd., Slack Lane, Monton, Eccles, <i>Cop Dyers, F.</i>	Eccles Borough Police Court, December 19.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 13 0
* The Gladstone Spinning Co., Ltd., Firs Mill, Oldham Road, Failsworth, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, October 20.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	5	1 4 0	3 2 6
Do. do.	Manchester County Police Court, December 20.	Do. do.	7	7 0 0	4 4 0
* Stamford Mill Co., Ltd., Stamford Mill, Lees, near Oldham, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Ashton County Police Court, December 21.	Do. do.	30	17 10 0	19 10 0
Lime Mill Co., Ltd., Hollinwood, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, May 25.	9. Employing woman at night ..	5	0 5 0	1 9 0
		X.—PARTICULARS SECTION.			
J. C. Hamer, Ltd., Hope Mill, Radcliffe, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Radcliffe County Police Court, May 23.	1. Failure to supply sufficient or correct particulars, or to supply them in legal manner.	5	20 0 0	3 8 0

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XV.—MANCHESTER DISTRICT.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Standing Patent Letter Co., Ltd., Blantyre St., Hulme, Manchester, <i>Enamel Manufacturers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, April 20.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1	0 5 0	0 5 0
Maurice Finestone, Lydia St., Manchester, <i>Cap Maker, W.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, May 20.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 5 0
M. M. & S. B. Webster, 44, Wilbraham Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, <i>Dress-makers, W.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, June 21.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 10 0
National Safe Co., Soapery St., Gorton, Manchester, <i>Iron Safe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, August 26.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 6
Wm. Gilmour, Broughton St., Manchester, <i>Brick Manufacturer, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, September 16.	Do. do.	1	0 10 6	0 8 6
William West, 31, Birch Lane, Longsight, Manchester, <i>Joiner, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, October 19.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
Universal Digestive Tea Co., Ltd., 316, Stretford Road, Hulme, Manchester, <i>Tea Cutters and Coffee Roasters, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
Peter Stone & Co., 5, Regent Road, Manchester, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, October 26.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
John Hill, Gorton Lane, Manchester, <i>Brick Manufacturer, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, May 4.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
Jacob Lloyd & Sons, 5, Brunswick St., Manchester, <i>Jacquard Card Manufacturers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, July 22.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
F. Hewitt & Co. (Engraved Plating Co.), Little John St., Manchester, <i>Electroplaters, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 8 6
Robt. Johnston, Flixton, near Manchester, <i>Brick Manufacturer, F.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, September 20.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 12 0
Thos. H. Florence, 137, Princess St., Manchester, <i>Paper Box Manufacturer, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, September 30.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
George Sothorn, 49, Sackville St., Manchester, <i>Cotton Bag Maker, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, October 14.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
Lucy Mills, 22, St. Anne's Square, Manchester, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, June 24.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	0 5 0	0 8 6
Kate Jackson, St. Anne's Place, Manchester, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
Alice Priestner, 3, Grafton St., Altrincham, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Sale County Police Court, June 27.	Do. do.	1	0 0 6	0 9 6
Berger & Simcock, Oxford Road, Altrincham, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 0 6	0 9 6
J. Hawker & Co., 58, Market St., Manchester, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, April 20.	5. Failure to keep list of outworkers, or to keep it open to inspection, or to send list to H.M. Inspector.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
Handing, Son, & Co., Ltd., 18-20, New Brown St., Manchester, <i>Employers of Outworkers.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, May 4.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 15 0
Robt. Brierley, Withy Grove, Manchester, <i>Employer of Outworkers.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1a	—	0 6 0
H. Dobson & Son, Russell St., Manchester, <i>Costume Manufacturers, W.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, May 20.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
Anglo-American Caramel Co., Ltd., Piercy St., Ancoats, Manchester, <i>Confectionery Manufacturers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, December 14.	6 Failure to keep register of accidents and diseases, or to keep it open to inspection.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
D. Baker & Co., 28, Dutton St., Manchester, <i>Cabinet Makers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, January 12.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	1 10 0	0 15 0
William Robinson & Co. of Clayton, Ltd., Crabtree Lane, Manchester, <i>Chemical Manufacturers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, October 14.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 19 6
Joseph Gidman, Brook St., Knutsford, <i>Aerated Water Manufacturer, F.</i>	Knutsford County Police Court, November 2.	Do. do.	1b	—	—
Beckett & Co., Hartford, <i>Sawmillers, F.</i>	Northwich County Police Court, November 8.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 17 6
Anglo-American Caramel Co., Ltd., Piercy St., Ancoats, Manchester, <i>Confectionery Manufacturers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, December 14.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs.

b.—Withdrawn. No costs to be charged. Evidence tendered differed from statements previously obtained by H.M. Inspector.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XV.—MANCHESTER DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>			
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
Wm. Howard, off North Road, Clayton, Manchester, <i>Brick Manufacturer, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, April 20.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 5 0	0 5 0
White Bros., 3a, Arundel St., Hulme, Manchester, <i>Smiths, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, June 22.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 5 0
Jacob Stanley, 40, Alexandra Road, Moss Side, Manchester, <i>Job Dyer, F.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, October 20.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 10 0
Goldberg & Taylor, 12, Robert St., Manchester, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, June 24.	2. Failure to specify on notice the period of employment, meals, &c.	1	0 10 6	0 8 6
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
John Jones, Cornbrook Road, Manchester, <i>Smith, F.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, May 24.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Crumpsall, Manchester, <i>Biscuit Manufacturers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, June 24.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 15 0
Normie Bros., Dyche St., Rochdale Road, Manchester, <i>Cabinetmakers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
E. Jones & Co., Cornbrook Park Road, Stretford, Manchester, <i>Sawmillers, F.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, June 28.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 0
Anchor Engineering Co., Cornbrook Road, Stretford, Manchester, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 10 0
Mountford & Co., Hulme St., Manchester, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, September 30.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
Booth Royle, Halliwell Lane, Manchester, <i>Baker, F.</i>	Do	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 8 6
Mary E. Hall & Sons, Taylor St., Gorton, Manchester, <i>Brick Manufacturers, F.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, December 6.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 10 0
Ashbury Railway Carriage & Iron Co., Ltd., Openshaw, Manchester, <i>Waggon Builders, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, June 22.	2. Penal Compensation in cases where death or injury has resulted from :— (a.) Failure to fence machinery.	1	20 0 0	0 16 6
Arthur McDougall, trading as The Barlow Road Brick Co., Levenshulme, near Manchester, <i>Brick Manufacturer, F.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, August 2.	Do do.	1a	0 10 0	1 8 0
Jackson Street Spinning Co., London Road, Manchester, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, December 14.	Do. do.	1b	20 0 0	1 5 0
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
Ancoats Vale Rubber Co., Ltd., Palmerston St., Manchester, <i>India-rubber Manufacturers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, January 12.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	2 0 0	0 8 6
J. Broad & Co., Ltd., 164, Deansgate, Manchester, <i>Letterpress Printers, &c., F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, May 20.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
R. B. Wood, Hulme Hall Road, Manchester, <i>Cotton Manufacturer, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, June 22.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 6
John Rowbotham & Son, Mitchell St., Newton Heath, Manchester, <i>Rope Manufacturers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, June 24.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 6
John Niell, Ltd., Great John St., Manchester, <i>Lithographers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, September 16.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 8 6
Thos. A. Florence, 137, Princess St., Manchester, <i>Paper-box Manufacturer, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, September 30.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
T. Chadwick & Sons, 12, Albert St., Manchester, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, October 19.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 8 6
A. & G. Murray, Ltd., Murray St., Ancoats, Manchester, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, October 26.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 6

a.—Small penalty because occupier was apparently unaware the machinery should have been fenced. He had agreed to compensate injured person.

b.—The magistrates recommended that the amount of the penalty should be applied to the benefit of the injured person.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XV.—MANCHESTER DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		II.—CHILDREN.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
William Rushton, West St., Clayton, Manchester, <i>Rope Manufacturer, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, December 14.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1	1 0 0	0 13 0
		L. Employment at Illegal Times.			
M. M. & S. B. Webster, 44, Wilbraham Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, <i>Dress-makers, W.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, June 21.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	—	0 6 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Woolf Greenfield, 34, Dutton St., Manchester, <i>Paper-box Manufacturer, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, January 12.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	2 0 0	0 15 0
Executors of late R. Hattersley, Woodsend Works, Flixton, <i>Machinists, F.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, April 26.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 10 0
John Hill, Gorton Lane, Manchester, <i>Brick Manufacturer, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, May 4.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
Jacob Lloyd & Sons, 5, Brunswick St., Manchester, <i>Jacquard Card Manufacturers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, July 22.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	1 8 0
F. Hewitt & Co. (Engraved Plating Co.), Little John St., Manchester, <i>Electroplaters, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 12 0
John Fletcher, Back Gladstone St., Hartford Northwich, <i>Fustian Cutter, F.</i>	Northwich County Police Court, September 6.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 13 0
Robert Johnston, Flixton, near Manchester, <i>Brick Manufacturer, F.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, September 20.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 12 6
George Sothern, 49, Sackville St., Manchester, <i>Cotton Bag Maker, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, October 14.	Do. do.	2	4 0 0	1 8 0
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Manchester Central Packing Co., 44-46, Princess St., Manchester, <i>Makers-up and Packers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, February 16.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1a	0 2 6	0 2 6
Delany & Co., 5, Abingdon St., Manchester, <i>Makers-up, &c., F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 2 6
Lord Bros., 128, Bridge St., Warrington, <i>Mantle Makers, W.</i>	Warrington Borough Police Court, April 29.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
Israel Morris, 8, Boundary St., Strangeways, Manchester, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, May 20.	Do. do.	1	1 10 0	0 14 0
Edward G. Herbert, Cornbrook Park Road, Manchester, <i>Electrical Engineer, F.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, May 24.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 6
William Heywood, 13, Queen St., Manchester, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, June 22.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 7 6
Roberts & Longden, 33, Newton St., Manchester, <i>Pattern Card Makers, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	4	2 0 0	2 12 0
Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Crumpsall, Manchester, <i>Biscuit Manufacturers, F.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, June 24.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
Goldberg & Taylor, 12, Robert St., Manchester, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 6	0 14 0
Hannah Hibbert, North Road, Longsight, Manchester, <i>Brick Maker, W.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, October 19.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 12 6
Thos. Boyd & Co., Levenshulme, Manchester, <i>Calico Printers, F.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, October 20.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 5 0
John Albiston & Co., Cornbrook Park Road, Stretford, Manchester, <i>Confectioners, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	1 1 0	1 5 0
Thomas Jackson, North Road, Longsight, Manchester, <i>Brick Maker, W.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, October 26.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 14 0

a.—This case was dismissed on the 27th August 1897, on the ground that the defendants' premises were not a factory. This decision was reversed by the High Court, to which a case was stated by the Stipendiary Magistrate.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued.*
(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XV.—MANCHESTER DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
† Richard H. Risk, Mill St., Manchester, Travelling Bag Manufacturer, W.	Manchester City Police Court, May 25.	2. Employing young person before or after legal hours in the business of, but outside, the factory or workshop when employed therein before and after dinner hour.	2	0 10 0	1 2 6
Balfé & Co., West Gorton Mills, Manchester, Cotton Doublers, F.	Manchester City Police Court, March 23.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 2 6	0 11 0
† Joseph Bernard, Stockton Heath, Laundry Occupier, F.	Warrington Borough Police Court, September 16.	5. Employing young person beyond the legal number of hours in laundries.	2	0 10 0	1 9 0
Mills & Graefe, Hodsons Court, Corporation St., Manchester, Letterpress Printers, F.	Manchester City Police Court, March 23.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	2 0 0	0 14 0
Waterhouse & Johnson, Stanley Grove, Sale, Confectioners, W.	Sale County Police Court, October 3.	11. Employing young person on statutory holiday.	1a	0 5 0	—
		V. Jewish Employers.			
Morris Megovski, 5, Davison St., Cheetham, Manchester, Tailor, W.	Manchester City Police Court, June 24.	Illegal employment by Jew of Jewish young person.	1	0 5 0	0 7 6
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Wm. Chapman, 62, Cannon St., Manchester, Handkerchief Manufacturer, W.	Manchester City Police Court, February 16.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	4	0 5 0	1 17 0
Beatrice Glover, Upper Jackson St., Hulme, Manchester, Dressmaker, W.	Manchester City Police Court, April 20.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 7 6
Broadhurst & Co., Bradford, Manchester, India-rubber Manufacturers, F.	Manchester City Police Court, June 22.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	1 3 0
Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Crumpsall, Manchester, Biscuit Manufacturers, F.	Manchester City Police Court, June 24.	Do. do.	6	3 0 0	4 4 0
John Albiston & Co., Cornbrook Park Road, Stretford, Manchester, Confectioners, W.	Manchester County Police Court, October 20.	Do. do.	5	0 5 0	3 2 6
A. F. Seed & Co., Store Street Mills, London Road, Manchester, Gaiter Manufacturers, F.	Manchester City Police Court, December 2.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	1 8 0
Balfé & Co., West Gorton Mills, Manchester, Cotton Doublers, F.	Manchester City Police Court, March 23.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	—	0 8 6
S. A. Appleton, 32, Raby St., Moss Side, Manchester, Dressmaker, W.	Manchester County Police Court, April 26.	Do. do.	1	—	0 9 0
† Joseph Bernard, Stockton Heath, Laundry Occupier, F.	Warrington Borough Police Court, September 16.	5. Employing woman beyond legal number of hours in laundries.	3	0 15 0	2 13 6
		Y. Jewish Employers.			
Lazarus Nathan, 5, Knowsley St., Manchester, Tailor, W.	Manchester City Police Court, June 24.	Illegal employment by Jew of Jewish women.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
		V.—DANGEROUS TRADES, &c.			
Manchester Novelty Co., Clayton Lane, Manchester, India-rubber Manufacturers, F.	Manchester City Police Court, August 26.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1	5 0 0	0 16 6
Manchester Paint & Varnish Co., Palmerston St., Manchester, Paint Manufacturers, F.	Manchester City Police Court, September 16.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 16 6
D. Evans & Co., Jordan St., Knott Mill, Manchester, File Cutters, W.	Manchester City Police Court, December 2.	3. Neglecting to provide suitable washing conveniences where any poisonous substance is used.	1	2 0 0	0 14 0

a.—No costs charged.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—continued.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XVI.—BOLTON DISTRICT.

Defendant.	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Albert Mill, Bolton, Cotton Manufacturers, F.	Bolton Borough Police Court, October 31.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1a	0 5 0	0 13 6
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
Mount Pleasant Mill Co., Ltd., Smithy St., Bolton, Cotton Spinners, F.	Bolton Borough Police Court, October 13.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	0 10 0	0 8 0
Rose Bridge Spinning Co., Ltd., Rose Bridge, Ince, near Wigan, Cotton Spinners, F.	Wigan County Police Court, October 14.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 8 6
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		L. Employment at Illegal Times.			
James Fairbrother, Henhurst Bridge, Wigan, Wheelwright, W.	Wigan Borough Police Court, March 17.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	0 1 0	0 12 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
John Davies & Co., Atherton, Bolt Manufacturers, F.	Leigh County Police Court, April 4.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 5 0	0 15 6
Richard Shaw & Co., 34, Market St., Bolton, Dressmakers, W.	Bolton Borough Police Court, May 19.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 3 0
John Lancaster, 24, Darlington St., Wigan, Dressmaker, W.	Wigan Borough Police Court, June 27.	Do. do.	3	0 2 6	1 7 6
Joseph Rylance, Glass Bottle Maker, employed by C. Borron & Co., Crow Lane, Newton-le-Willows, Glass Manufacturers, F.	Newton-le-Willows Police Court, December 8.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	1 0 0	0 15 6
Robert Brown, Glass Bottle Maker, employed by C. Borron & Co., Crow Lane, Newton-le-Willows, Glass Manufacturers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 15 6
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Richard Shaw & Co., 34, Market St., Bolton, Dressmakers, W.	Bolton Borough Police Court, May 19.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	3	0 15 0	1 14 6
John Rogerson, 27, Mesnes St., Wigan, Tailor, W.	Wigan Borough Police Court, June 27.	Do. do.	2	0 2 6	0 19 6

XVII.—LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL.			
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
W. O. Roberts & Co., 46, Manchester St., Liverpool, Saddler, W.	Liverpool City Police Court, March 6.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
W. Jones & Co., 3, Cable St., Liverpool, Letterpress Printers, F.	Liverpool City Police Court, October 26.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
T Coleborn & Sons, Cherry Lane, Walton, Liverpool, Wheelwrights, F.	Walton (Liverpool) City Police Court, December 16.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
M. Hurrell, 41, County Road, Liverpool, Milliner, W.	Liverpool City Police Court, June 1.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6

a.—A woman was injured in consequence of unfenced shuttles, but the firm having compensated her to the extent of £112, a heavy penalty was not pressed for.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XVII.—LIVERPOOL DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c. <i>—cont.</i>			
Val Smith, Ltd., Church St., Liverpool, Milliners, W.	Liverpool City Police Court, June 22.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	2	2 0 0	0 11 0
James Hughes, 112, Fonthill Road, Liverpool, Aerated Water Manufacturer, F.	Liverpool City Police Court, August 17.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
The London & North-Western Railway Co., Egerton Dock, Birkenhead, Dock, Quay, and Warehouse Occupiers.	Birkenhead Borough Police Court, March 21.	6. Failure to keep register of accidents and diseases, or to keep it open to inspection.	1a	—	0 7 0
The London & North-Western Railway Co., Regent Road and Great Howard St. Warehouses, Liverpool Warehouse Occupiers.	Liverpool City Police Court, March 23.	Do. do.	1a	—	0 5 6
Coggins & Griffiths, 29, Roberts St., Liverpool, Occupiers of Docks.	Liverpool City Police Court, April 13.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	2 0 0	0 15 0
Do. do.	Liverpool City Police Court, April 20.	Do. do.	1b	—	0 15 6
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
W. O. Roberts & Co., 46, Manchester St., Liverpool, Saddlers, W.	Liverpool City Police Court, March 6.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
"Gilberts," 65 & 67, Bold St., Liverpool, Carpet Sewers, W.	Liverpool City Police Court, July 20.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
Peter Humphreys, 69, Corporation Road, Birkenhead, Firewood Cutter, F.	Birkenhead Borough Police Court, September 9.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 4 0
Solomon & Co., 37, St. Anne St., Liverpool, Picture Frame Makers, F.	Liverpool City Police Court, September 14.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
Brammall Bros., Broad Green Road, Broad Green, Liverpool, Dry Soap Manufacturers, F.	Liverpool City Police Court, August 17.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	5 0 0	0 5 6
L. Keizer & Co., 42-44, Whitechapel, Liverpool, Glass Bevelers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 6
Peter Humphreys, 69, Corporation Road, Birkenhead, Firewood Cutter, F.	Birkenhead Borough Police Court, September 9.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 4 0
Solomon & Co., 37, St. Anne St., Liverpool, Picture Frame Makers, F.	Liverpool City Police Court, September 14.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 6
J. Pearson & Co., 13, St. Anne St., Liverpool, Glass Bevelers, F.	Liverpool City Police Court, October 5.	Do. do.	1	4 0 0	0 5 6
W. B. Brown & Co., Globe Works, Bankhall St., Liverpool, Wire Rope Manufacturers, F.	Liverpool City Police Court, October 19.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 6
The St. Helens Tube & Metal Co., Ltd., Sutton, St. Helens, Metal Tube Manufacturers, F.	St. Helens Borough Police Court, November 25.	Do. do.	1	5 0 0	0 4 6
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
James Speakman, 91, Islington, Liverpool, Bookbinder, F.	Liverpool City Police Court, May 25.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
The British Workman Public House Co., 2, Marybone, Liverpool, Bakers, F.	Liverpool City Police Court, October 26.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Chester Mineral Water Co., Ltd., York St., Chester, Aerated Water Manufacturers, F.	Chester City Police Court, August 25.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1	0 5 0	0 3 6
Mary Jones & Sons, 15, Walton Road, Liverpool, Letterpress Printers, F.	Liverpool City Police Court, October 19.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs on the Company undertaking to comply in future.

b.—This case was adjourned from April 13 for attendance of the injured man to give evidence of the accident. As he was still unable to leave the hospital, the case was withdrawn on payment of costs.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XVII.—LIVERPOOL DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		II.—CHILDREN—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		L. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Chester Mineral Water Co., Ltd., York St., Chester, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Chester City Police Court, August 25.	1. Employing child before or after legal hours.	1	0 5 0	0 3 6
Mawdesley & Son, Chorley St., Liverpool, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, October 19.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 11 0
Mary Jones & Sons, 15, Walton Road, Liverpool, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
Robert Hunter, 48, Kirkland St., St. Helens. Foreman to Nuttall & Co., Ravenhead. Glass Works, St. Helens, <i>Glass Manufacturers, F.</i>	St. Helens Borough Police Court, March 11.	9. Employing child at night ..	2	0 9 0	0 11 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Harris & Thompson, 90, Wood St., Liverpool, <i>Cigar-box Manufacturers, F.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, November 23.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	2	2 0 0	0 11 0
T. Coleborn & Sons, Cherry Lane, Walton, Liverpool, <i>Wheelwrights, F.</i>	Walton (Liverpool) City Police Court, December 16.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
William Bolton Jones & Co., 20, South Castle St., Liverpool, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, January 19.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
John Shepherd & Co., 3, Luton St., Liverpool, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, March 6.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
Swain & Stockdale, Brooks Alley, Liverpool, <i>Clothing Manufacturers, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 11 0
Brown & Wallace, Vulcan St., Bootle, <i>Iron-founders, F.</i>	Bootle Borough Police Court, April 18.	Do. do.	4	0 10 0	1 8 0
Eclipse Tailoring Co., 53, Duke St., St. Helens, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	St. Helens Borough Police Court, May 20.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 4 6
*M. Hurrell, 41, County Road, Liverpool, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, June 1.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 6
Walter Ayris, 245, Lord St., Southport, <i>Mantle Manufacturer, W.</i>	Southport Borough Police Court, June 6.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 8 0
James Hughes, 112, Fonthill Road, Liverpool, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturer, F.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, August 17.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	0 16 6
Chester Mineral Water Co., Ltd., York St., Chester, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Chester City Police Court, August 25.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 3 6
Waring & Gilloy, Ltd., Bold St., Liverpool, <i>Upholsterers, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, October 5.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 6
Mawdesley & Son, Chorley St., Liverpool, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, October 19.	Do. do.	3	3 0 0	0 16 6
Harris & Thompson, 90, Wood St., Liverpool, <i>Cigar-box Manufacturers, F.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, November 23.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 11 0
Morrison & Sons, Grange Terrace, Wavertree, Liverpool, <i>Joiners, F.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, December 7.	Do. do.	5a	—	1 7 6
Geo. Phillips, 95, Hall Lane, Liverpool, <i>Boot-maker, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, October 19.	3. Employing young person on same day in factory or workshop and in shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for employment in factory or workshop.	1	2 0 0	0 5 6
*A. C. Willis, 5, Slater St., Liverpool, <i>Mantle Maker, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, March 6.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	4	4 0 0	1 2 0
Thomas Porter, 33, Great Nelson St., Liverpool, <i>Saddler, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, October 5.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 6
Lewis & Co., Ranelagh St., Liverpool, <i>Boot-makers, F.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, December 14.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
Geo. Phillips, 95, Hall Lane, Liverpool, <i>Boot-maker, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, October 19.	8. Employing young person beyond legal period without interval for meals.	1	2 0 0	0 5 6
Peter Macmuldrow & Co., 168, London Road, Liverpool, <i>Packing Case Makers, F.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, March 6.	9. Employing young person at night.	2	2 0 0	0 11 0

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs on the firm undertaking not to offend in future.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

X VII.—LIVERPOOL DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		R. Employment at Illegal Times—<i>cont.</i>			
The Liverpool Electoplating Co., 16, Brooks Alley, Liverpool, <i>Electroplaters, F.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, April 13.	9. Employing young person at night.	2	2 0 0	0 11 0
Geo. Hutchinson, 117, Prescott St., Liverpool, <i>Confectioner, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, May 18.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 11 0
* C. J. Lee & Co., 449, Smithdown Road, Liverpool, <i>Confectioners, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, July 6.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
Richard Sloan, 68, Mill St., Liverpool, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, August 17.	Do do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
D. W. Jeffreys & Co., 179, Strand Road, Bootle, <i>Shirt Maker, W.</i>	Bootle Borough Police Court, September 16.	Do. do.	3	0 7 6	1 2 6
W. B. Brown & Co., Globe Works, Bankhall St., Liverpool, <i>Wire-rope Manufacturers, F.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, October 19.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 11 0
Lewis Israel, 25, St. Vincent St., Liverpool, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, December 14.	10. Employing young person on Sunday.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
		V. Jewish Employers.			
Smolenski & Bernstein, 11, Back Blake St., Liverpool, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, December 14.	Illegal employment by Jew of Jewish young person.	1	0 2 6	0 2 6
Simon Samuels, 15-17, Frederick St., Liverpool, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	1 0 0
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Charlotte McRae, 55, Mill St., Liverpool, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, May 18.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	2	2 0 0	0 11 0
* Elaine Boustead, 35, Bold St., Liverpool, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, June 1.	Do. do.	2	6 0 0	0 11 0
Lewis & Co., Bon Marché, Basnett St., Liverpool, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	4	4 0 0	1 2 0
Walter Ayris, 245, Lord St., Southport, <i>Mantle Manufacturer, W.</i>	Southport Borough Police Court, June 6.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 8 0
Vornberger & Co., 13, St. Andrew's St., Liverpool, <i>Sausage-skin Dressers, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, July 20.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
Francis A. Ibbetson, 192, County Road, Liverpool, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, August 10.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 15 0
"Gilberts," Slater St., Liverpool <i>Upholsterers, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, September 14.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 11 0
John Allen, 120, Breck Road, Anfield, Liverpool, <i>Confectioner, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	3 0 0	0 16 6
Waring & Gillow, Ltd., Bold St., Liverpool, <i>Upholsterers, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, October 5.	Do. do.	4	8 0 0	1 2 0
W. Davis & Son, 67-69, St. George St., Liverpool, <i>Dyers and Cleaners, F.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, November 23.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 11 0
Ellen Armstrong, 5, Bold St., Liverpool, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, December 14.	Do. do.	5	0 12 6	0 12 6
Ellen Armstrong, 34, Bold St., Liverpool, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2a	0 2 6	0 5 0
* A. C. Willis, 5, Slater St., Liverpool, <i>Mantle Maker, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, March 6.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	9	9 0 0	2 9 6
Wm. Downey, 52, Rupert Lane, Liverpool, <i>Laundry Occupier, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, December 14.	5. Employing woman beyond the legal number of hours in laundries.	2	2 0 0	0 15 6
Milner's Safety Cycle Co., Aigburth St., Liverpool, <i>Cycle Manufacturers, F.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, May 18.	9. Employing woman at night ..	2	2 0 0	0 11 0
Goodson's, Ltd., 33, Church St., Liverpool, <i>Mantle Manufacturers, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, June 22.	Do. do.	3	3 0 0	0 16 6
Thomas Craig, Cherry Lane, Liverpool, <i>Cotton Kiln Occupier, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	6 0 0	0 11 0

a.—One case withdrawn on payment of costs.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XVII.—LIVERPOOL DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		IV.—WOMEN—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		W. Employment at Illegal Times—<i>cont.</i>			
*C. J. Lee & Co., 449, Smithdown Road, Liverpool, <i>Confectioners, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, July 6.	9. Employing woman at night ..	3	3 0 0	1 11 6
*Worsley Bros., Ltd., Oriel St., Liverpool, <i>Cotton Dryers and Pickers, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, October 19.	Do. do	2	4 0 0	0 16 0
J. C. Paterson, 72-76, Stanley Road, Bootle, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Bootle Borough Police Court, December 9.	Do. do.	5a	0 10 0	1 8 0
Lewis Israel, 25, St. Vincent St., Liverpool, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, December 14.	10. Employing woman on Sunday	2	2 0 0	0 11 0
		Y. Jewish Employers.			
Smolenski & Bernstein, 11, Back Blake St., Liverpool, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Liverpool City Police Court, December 14.	Illegal employment by Jew of Jewish woman.	7	0 17 6	0 17 6
		V.—DANGEROUS TRADES, &c.			
Richard H. Twist, Mill Lane, Sutton Heath, St. Helens, <i>Earthenware Manufacturer, F.</i>	St. Helens Borough Police Court, August 5.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1b	—	—

XVIII.—ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL.			
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
National Gas Engine Co., Ltd., Wellington Works, Ashton-under-Lyne, <i>Gas Engine Manufacturers, F.</i>	Ashton Borough Police Court, August 29.	6. Failure to keep register of accidents and diseases, or to keep it open to inspection.	1	1 0 0	1 2 1
Do. do.	Do.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	1 0 0	1 4 7
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
W. Hall & Son, Park St., Ashton-under-Lyne, <i>Engineers and Millwrights, F.</i>	Ashton Borough Police Court, January 24.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	—	0 6 6
J. Davidson & Co., Ashton-under-Lyne, Ltd., Bentinck St., Ashton, <i>Bakers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	—	0 9 0
THOMAS Thomas Rhodes, Ltd., Mersey Mills, Hollingworth, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Hyde County Police Court, May 2.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 13 6
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
National Gas Engine Co., Ltd., Wellington Works, Ashton-under-Lyne, <i>Gas Engine Manufacturers, F.</i>	Ashton Borough Police Court, August 29.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	1 0 0	1 2 1
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		M. Occupation.			
Albion Mills Co., Ltd., Stalybridge, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Stalybridge Borough Police Court, April 4.	2. Allowing child to clean machinery in motion.	1	0 5 0	0 13 6

a.—One case withdrawn; costs paid by H.M. Inspector.
b.—The Bench declined to convict on the defendant undertaking to comply in future.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XVIII.—ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		II.—CHILDREN—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		N. Parental Obligations.			
Robert Gatley, Foundry Fireman, 167, Birch Lane, Dukinfield, parent of child, employed by John Taylor, Cheetham Hill Road, Dukinfield, <i>Rope Manufacturer, F.</i>	Dukinfield Borough Police Court, July 7.	1. Parent allowing child to be illegally employed.	1	0 10 0	1 0 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Thomas Rhodes, Ltd., Mersey Mills, Hollingworth, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Hyde County Police Court, May 2.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	0 2 6	0 10 0
R. A. Barrett & Co., Ltd., Dean St., Ashton-under-Lyne, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Ashton Borough Police Court, August 29.	Do. do.	2	0 11 0	1 16 6
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
S. Marsden, Yorkshire St., Ashton-under-Lyne, <i>Baker, F.</i>	Ashton Borough Police Court, January 24.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 5 6	0 14 0
W. Campbell & Co., St. George's Road, New Mills, <i>Copper Roller Engravers, F.</i>	New Mills County Police Court, January 19.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	0 2 0	0 18 6
Thomas Rhodes, Ltd., Mersey Mills, Hollingworth, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Hyde County Police Court, May 2.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	3	0 5 0	0 14 6
R. H. Buckley & Sons, Ltd., Stamford Mill, Mossley, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Mossley Borough Police Court, August 18.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 11 0
J. Mayall, Ltd., New Southend Mill, Mossley, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	5	0 12 6	2 2 6
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Mary Statham, 90, St. Mary's Road, Glossop, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Glossop Borough Police Court, September 5.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	2	0 2 6	0 18 0
Peter Wood, High St., Glossop, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1a	—	—
J. J. Hadfield, Garrison Bleach Works, Birch Vale, near Stockport, <i>Bleacher, F.</i>	New Mills County Police Court, November 23.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	1 14 0
W. Campbell & Co., St. George's Road, New Mills, <i>Copper Roller Engravers, F.</i>	New Mills County Police Court, January 19.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	8	0 8 0	3 14 0
*Valley Mills Co., Mossley, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Mossley Borough Police Court, March 3.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
Egmont Spinning Co., Ltd., Albert Mills, Mossley, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	1 1 0
Brookbottom Spinning Co., Ltd., Brookbottom Mills, Mossley, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 10 6
Bannerman Mills Co., Ltd., Stalybridge, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Stalybridge Borough Court, April 4.	Do. do.	10a	—	—
Thomas Rhodes, Ltd., Mersey Mills, Hollingworth, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Hyde County Police Court, May 2.	Do. do.	6b	0 5 0	0 10 0
R. H. Buckley & Sons, Ltd., Stamford Mill, Mossley, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Mossley Borough Police Court, August 18.	Do. do.	4	0 10 0	2 5 6
J. Mayall, Ltd., New Southend Mill, Mossley, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 17 0
Weir Mill Co., Manchester Road, Mossley, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Mossley Borough Police Court, March 3.	9. Employing woman at night ..	4	0 10 0	1 10 0
		X.—PARTICULARS SECTION.			
§The Hulme Spinning Co., Robinson St., Stalybridge, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Stalybridge Borough Police Court, September 7.	1. Failure to supply sufficient or correct particulars, or to supply them in legal manner.	1	0 5 0	1 1 0

a.—Dismissed.

b.—Five cases dismissed.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—continued.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XIX.—STOCKPORT DISTRICT.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
F. H. Pym, Newton Iron Works, near Hyde, Engineer, F.	Hyde Borough Police Court, April 14.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 2 6	0 12 0
The New Hyde, Denton, & Glossop Mineral Water Co., Ltd., Hyde, Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.	Hyde Borough Police Court, September 29.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 11 0
J. D. Plant, Hulme St., Crewe, Aërated Water Manufacturer, F.	Crewe Borough Police Court, November 8.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	0 2 6	0 13 0
Joseph Thomas, Angel St., Denton, Rope Manufacturer, F.	Denton County Police Court, December 9.	Do. do.	1	0 5 6	0 14 0
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
G. Swindells & Son, Ltd., Clarence Mill, Bollington, near Macclesfield, Cotton Doub- blers, F.	Macclesfield County Police Court, Janu- ary 4.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1a	—	0 4 6
Axon, Grundy, & Rowbotham, Hazelgrove, Stockport, Hat Manufacturers, F.	Stockport County Police Court, Janu- ary 13.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 9 6
Hovis-Bread Flour Co., Ltd., Union Mills, Macclesfield, Corn Millers, F.	Macclesfield Borough Police Court, Decem- ber 19.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 0
R. Thorp & Son, Thorp St., Macclesfield, Silk Manufacturers, F.	Macclesfield Borough Police Court, Novem- ber 4.	2. Failure to keep factory in cleanly condition, &c.	1b	—	—
		I. Temperature.			
James R. Meanock, Oakley St., Crewe, Fus- tian Cutter, F.	Crewe Borough Police Court, February 1.	Neglecting to maintain reasonable temperature.	1b	—	—
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Rhodes Bros., Knight St., Macclesfield, Shirt Manufacturers, F.	Macclesfield Borough Police Court, Novem- ber 4.	2. Employing child without cer- tificate of school attendance.	1	0 2 6	0 14 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
F. H. Pym, Newton Iron Works, near Hyde, Engineer, F.	Hyde Borough Police Court, April 14.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	0 5 0	0 8 6
British Envelope Co., Ltd., Newton Moor, Hyde, Envelope Manufacturers, F.	Hyde Borough Police Court, October 20.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 6 0
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Geo. Haynes & Co., Cherry Tree Lane, Stock- port, Lamp Wick Manufacturers, F.	Stockport Borough Police Court, April 12.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	5 0	0 8 3
Tinkers, Ltd., Newton Moor, Hyde, Boiler Makers, F.	Hyde Borough Police Court, April 14.	Do. do.	4	0 10 0	1 14 0
Charles Wardle, Lord St., Stockport, Baker, F.	Stockport Borough Police Court, May 4.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 14 6
J. Wilson & Sons, Wilton St., Denton, Hat Manufacturers, F.	Denton County Police Court, May 13.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 1 0
T. & J. Leigh, Ltd., Meadow Mills, Stock- port, Cotton Spinners, F.	Stockport Borough Police Court, Sep- tember 21.	Do. do.	2	0 2 6	0 12 6

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs.
b.—Dismissed.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—continued.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XIX.—STOCKPORT DISTRICT—continued.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS —cont. R. Employment at Illegal Times—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
John Grundy, Union St., Stockport, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturer, F.</i>	Stockport Borough Police Court, September 21.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 2 6	0 9 0
Crewe Mineral Water Co., Ltd., Ludford St., Crewe, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers F.</i>	Crewe Borough Police Court, September 20.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 10 6
The New Hyde, Denton, & Glossop Mineral Water Co., Ltd., Hyde, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Hyde Borough Police Court, September 29.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 7 6
Heath Bros., St. George's St., Macclesfield, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Macclesfield Borough Police Court, October 24.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 4 6
† A. Heap & Co., Nantwich, <i>Clothing Manufacturers, W.</i>	Nantwich Borough Police Court, May 23.	2. Employing young person before or after legal hours in the business of, but outside, the factory or workshop when employed therein before and after dinner hour.	1	0 2 6	0 9 6
* H. & R. Lees, Godley, Hyde, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Hyde Borough Police Court, December 15.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	1	1 0 0	0 13 0
William Williams, High St., Winsford, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Over County Police Court, November 14.	9. Employing young person at night.	1a	0 1 0	—
		S. Occupation.			
Mary Alsop, Operative Weaver for Kershaw, Leese, & Co., Ltd., India Mills, Stockport, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Stockport Borough Police Court, July 15.	2. Allowing young person to clean mill gearing or other dangerous parts of machinery in motion.	1	0 2 6	0 14 6
* T. & J. Leigh, Ltd., Meadow Mills, Stockport, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Stockport Borough Police Court, November 2.	Do. do.	1b	—	—
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
R. McClure & Sons, Ltd., Travis Brook Mills, Stockport, <i>Cotton Manufacturers, F.</i>	Stockport Borough Police Court, February 2.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	4	0 2 6	1 10 6
Geo. Haynes & Co., Cherry Tree Lane, Stockport, <i>Lamp Wick Manufacturers, F.</i>	Stockport Borough Police Court, April 12.	Do. do.	6	1 10 0	2 9 9
T. & J. Leigh, Ltd., Meadow Mills, Stockport, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Stockport Borough Police Court, September 21.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	1 5 0
† A. Heap & Co., Nantwich, <i>Clothing Manufacturers, W.</i>	Nantwich Borough Police Court, May 23.	2. Employing woman before or after legal hours in the business of, but outside, the factory or workshop when employed therein before and after dinner hour.	1	0 2 6	0 9 6
* H. & R. Lees, Godley, Hyde, <i>Cotton Spinners, F.</i>	Hyde Borough Police Court, December 15.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	2	2 0 0	1 8 0

XX.—SHEFFIELD DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Easterbrook, Allcard, & Co., Ltd., Penistone Road, Sheffield, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Sheffield City Police Court, June 10.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 14 0	0 6 0
Geo. Underwood, Ferriby-Sluice, <i>Brick Manufacturer F.</i>	Barton - on - Humber County Police Court, July 25.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 4 6

a.—No costs allowed.
b.—Dismissed.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XX.—SHEFFIELD DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c. <i>—cont.</i>			
J. C. Wombell, Bentinck St., Doncaster, Joiner, F.	Doncaster Borough Police Court, December 5.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 2 6	0 9 0
Osborne & Co., Dronfield, Brass Casters, F. ..	Eckington County Police Court, November 7.	6. Failure to keep register of accidents and diseases, or to keep it open to inspection.	1	0 10 0	0 17 0
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
Attercliffe Brick Co., Darnall Road, Sheffield, Brick Manufacturers, F.	Sheffield City Police Court, January 10.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 15 0	0 6 0
J. Tradewell, Rawmarsh Hill, Parkgate, Rotherham, Joiner, F.	Rotherham Borough Police Court, April 4.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 7 6
W. H. Treherne, Rawmarsh Hill, Parkgate, Rotherham, Joiner, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 7 6
J. H. King, Freeman St., Grimsby, Tailor, W.	Grimsby Borough Police Court, April 18.	Do. do.	1	0 4 0	0 11 0
John A. Godfrey, Burton-on-Stather, Tailor, W.	Scunthorpe County Police Court, July 20.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 4 6
S. Hough & Co., Cemetery Road, Sheffield, Malleable Iron Founders, F.	Sheffield City Police Court, December 22.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 6 0
John Bannister & Sons, Off Jenkin Road, Brightside, Sheffield, Brick Manufacturers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 6 0
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
Carson Partners, Shaw Mills, Barnsley, Linen Manufacturers, F.	Barnsley Borough Police Court, March 3.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1a	0 1 0	0 19 6
John Wood & Sons, Loxley Valley, Sheffield, Rolling Mill Occupiers, F.	Sheffield County Police Court, September 20.	2. Penal Compensation in cases where death or injury has resulted from:— (a.) Failure to fence machinery.	1b	10 0 0	0 19 0
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
H. P. Sissons & Son, Potter St., Worksop, Letterpress Printers, F.	Worksop Borough Police Court, March 23.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	0 10 0	0 9 0
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Joseph W. Shepherd, 230, Freeman St., Grimsby, Baker, W.	Grimsby Borough Police Court, August 29.	1. Employing child under legal age.	1	0 1 0	0 13 0
* Hammond, Creake, & Co., St. Mary's Road, Sheffield, Electroplate Manufacturers, F.	Sheffield City Police Court, August 15.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	2	2 0 0	1 0 0
		L. Employment at Illegal Times.			
* Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Staveley, Chesterfield, Blastfurnacemen and Iron-pipe Founders, F.	Chesterfield County Police Court, June 4.	1. Employing child before or after legal hours.	2	4 0 0	1 2 0
H. P. Sissons & Son, Potter St., Worksop, Letterpress Printers, F.	Worksop Borough Police Court, March 23.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	0 10 0	0 13 0

a.—It was shown in Court that a child was struck close to the right eye, that defendants had been cautioned verbally and in writing as to fencing shuttles, also that on the day before the accident it had been pointed out that the guard was not in its place.

b.—Presumably the smallness of the penalty was due to the fact that a claim had been made under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued.*
(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XX.—SHEFFIELD DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		II. - CHILDREN—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		I. Employment at Illegal Times—<i>cont.</i>			
Harry Green, Wadsley Bridge, Sheffield, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Sheffield County Police Court, October 25.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	1 0 0	0 11 0
*Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Staveley, Chesterfield, <i>Blastfurnacemen and Iron-pipe Founders, F.</i>	Chesterfield County Police Court, June 4.	9. Employing child at night ..	1	2 0 0	0 11 0
Thomas Loekey, Operative Brick Maker for John Bannister & Son, Brightside, Sheffield, <i>Brick Manufacturers, F.</i>	Sheffield City Police Court, December 22.	Do. do.	1	0 3 0	0 12 0
		M. Occupation.			
John G. Slater, Ferriby-Sluice, <i>Brick Manufacturer, W.</i>	Barton - on - Humber County Police Court, July 25.	1. Employing child in a prohibited process.	1a	—	—
		N. Parental Obligations.			
Arthur Barrow, Back of Blue Ball Inn, Thurlstone, Penistone, Parent of child employed by Cammell & Co., Ltd., Penistone, <i>Steel Manufacturers, F.</i>	Barnsley County Police Court, May 18.	1. Parent allowing child to be illegally employed.	1b	0 10 0	0 10 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Timothy Bashforth & Co., Spring Gardens, Doncaster, <i>Ironfounders, F.</i>	Doncaster Borough Police Court, March 28.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	0 5 0	0 12 0
Rawding, Blackburn, & Rawding, Burcroft Mills, Conisborough, <i>Sickle Manufacturers, F.</i>	Doncaster County Police Court, April 23.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
Easterbrook, Allcard, & Co., Ltd., Penistone Road, Sheffield, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Sheffield City Police Court, June 10.	Do. do.	2	1 2 0	0 18 0
Geo. Underwood, Ferriby-luice, <i>Brick Manufacturer, F.</i>	Barton - on - Humber County Police Court, July 25.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 7 6
*Hammond, Creake, & Co., St. Mary's Road, Sheffield, <i>Electroplate Manufacturers, F.</i>	Sheffield City Police Court, August 15.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	1 0 0
T. G. Tickler, Hope St., Grimsby, <i>Jam Manufacturer, F.</i>	Grimsby Borough Police Court, October 31.	Do. do.	2	0 2 0	1 4 0
J. C. Wombell, Bentinck St., Doncaster, <i>Joiner, F.</i>	Doncaster Borough Police Court, December 5.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 11 6
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Charles Hobson, Crookes Brick Works, Sheffield, <i>Brick Manufacturer, F.</i>	Sheffield City Police Court, January 6.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	3	3 0 0	1 7 0
Rawding, Blackburn, & Rawding, Burcroft Mills, Conisborough, <i>Sickle Manufacturers, F.</i>	Doncaster County Police Court, April 23.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
E. A. Whitham, Racecommon Road, Barnsley, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Barnsley Borough Police Court, April 28.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 10 6
*Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Staveley, Chesterfield, <i>Blastfurnacemen and Iron-pipe Founders, F.</i>	Chesterfield County Police Court, June 4.	Do. do.	8	16 0 0	4 10 0
C. H. Beeson, 27, Cheapside, Barnsley, <i>Dress-maker, W.</i>	Barnsley Borough Police Court, July 18.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 6
John A. Godfrey, Burton-on-Stather, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Scunthorpe County Police Court, July 20.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 7 6
Simon Levy, Old Gate Inn Yard, White Croft, Sheffield, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Sheffield City Police Court, August 15.	Do. do.	1	0 15 0	0 10 0
Sheffield Mineral Water Syndicate, Trent St., Sheffield, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 9 6

a.—Dismissed owing to insufficient evidence. Child who appeared as witness swore that she was not the child the Inspector saw at work, although her name and age corresponded with his information.
b.—Birth certificate had been altered to obtain employment.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XX.—SHEFFIELD DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times — <i>cont.</i>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wilford & Co., Ltd., Bacon Lane, Attercliffe, Sheffield, <i>Railway Spring Manufacturers, F.</i>	Sheffield City Police Court, August 15.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	2a	1 0 0	0 16 0
A. Porter & Sons, Eldon St., Barnsley, <i>Dressmakers, &c., W.</i>	Barnsley Borough Police Court, October 24.	Do. do.	1b	—	0 6 0
Needham Bros. & Brown, Pontefract Road, Barnsley, <i>Ironfounders, F.</i>	Barnsley Borough Police Court, November 7.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 12 0
Sylvester Phillips, Queen St., Sheffield, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Sheffield City Police Court, November 10.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 0
T. A. Tomlinson, 209, London Road, Sheffield, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 15 0	0 10 0
Dixon, Clayton, & Co., Penistone, <i>Electrical Appliance Manufacturers, F.</i>	Barnsley County Police Court, November 30.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 12 6
S. J. Bernstein, 155, Cleethorpes Road, Grimsby, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Grimsby Borough Police Court, December 22.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 14 6
Workshop & Retford Brewery Co., Ltd., Workshop, <i>Beer Bottlers, F.</i>	Workshop Borough Police Court, December 28.	Do. do.	3c	1 0 0	—
Charles Cammell & Co., Ltd., Cyclops Works, Sheffield, <i>Armour Plate Manufacturers, F.</i>	Sheffield City Police Court, February 9.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	1 0 0	0 10 0
E. Jones, Greasboro' Road, Rotherham, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Rotherham Borough Police Court, June 20.	Do. do.	2	0 2 0	1 3 0
British Moss Litter Co., Medge Hall, <i>Peat Moss Litter Manufacturers, F.</i>	Doncaster County Police Court, July 23.	Do. do.	1	1 3 6	0 16 6
Abbey Park Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., Abbey Road, Grimsby, <i>Laundry Occupiers, F.</i>	Grimsby Borough Police Court, August 29.	5. Employing young person beyond legal number of hours in laundries.	3	0 1 0	1 7 0
Grimsby Steam Laundry Co., Humber St., Grimsby, <i>Laundry Occupiers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 12 0
Richard Waterton, 7, Market Place, Doncaster, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Doncaster Borough Police Court, February 14.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	0 5 0	0 10 6
S. A. Hubbard, Hilda St., Grimsby, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Grimsby tA h Police Court, 18.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 14 6
* Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Staveley, Chesterfield, <i>Blastfurnacemen and Iron-pipe Founders, F.</i>	Chesterfield County Police Court, June 4.	Do. do.	4	8 0 0	2 7 6
S. Revell, Low Pavement, Chesterfield, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Chesterfield Borough Police Court, June 6.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 11 6
Harry Green, Wadsley Bridge, Sheffield, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Sheffield County Police Court, October 25.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 11 0
Charles Cammell & Co., Ltd., Cyclops Works, Sheffield, <i>Armour Plate Manufacturers, F.</i>	Sheffield City Police Court, February 9.	10. Employing young person on Sunday.	2	2 0 0	0 18 0
IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times.					
J. H. King, Freeman St., Grimsby, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Grimsby Borough Police Court, April 18.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	0 6 6	0 14 6
E. A. Whitham, Racecommon Road, Barnsley, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Barnsley Borough Police Court, April 28.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 10 6
T. A. Tomlinson, 209, London Road, Sheffield, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Sheffield City Police Court, November 10.	Do. do.	2	1 10 0	1 0 0
S. J. Bernstein, 155, Cleethorpes Road, Grimsby, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Grimsby Borough Police Court, December 22.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 14 6
Abraham Ashton, Meadow St., Sheffield, <i>Saw Manufacturer, W.</i>	Sheffield City Police Court, December 22.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 9 0

a.—One case withdrawn on payment of costs.

b.—Withdrawn on payment of costs. The principal witness missed his train, and H.M. Inspector could produce no evidence before the Court was about to rise.

c.—Costs remitted.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XX.—SHEFFIELD DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		IV.—WOMEN—<i>cont.</i> W. Employment at Illegal Times—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
James Smith & Son, Rawmarsh Hill, Parkgate, Rotherham, <i>Milliners, W.</i>	Rotherham Borough Police Court, June 20.	3. Employing woman on same day in factory or workshop and in a shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for employment in factory or workshop.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
Christiana Kimber, Mansfield Road, Rotherham, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturer, F.</i>	Rotherham Borough Police Court, October 6.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	7	0 17 6	4 8 6
		V.—DANGEROUS TRADES, &c.			
George Hill, Operative Bottler, employed by Heath & Smith, Cleveland St., Doncaster, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Doncaster Borough Police Court, March 28.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1	0 5 0	0 7 0
A. & C. Darwent, Swinton Bridge, near Rotherham, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Rotherham County Police Court, August 8.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 7 6
Albert Acaster, Operative Bottler, employed by A. & C. Darwent, Swinton Bridge, near Rotherham, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 7 6
Osborne & Co., Dronfield, <i>Brass Casters, F. . .</i>	Eckington County Police Court, November 7.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 7 0
Eli Shinnis, Operative Bottler, employed by W. E. Knight, Wrawly St., Brigg, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturer, F.</i>	Brigg County Police Court, November 8.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 4 6
		VIII.—TENEMENT FACTORIES.			
Wm. Jackson & Co., Sheaf Island, Sheffield, <i>Tenement Factory Owners, F.</i>	Sheffield City Police Court, April 25.	1. Neglecting to observe the regulations as to grinding (Schedule I, 1895).	1	3 0 0	0 7 0

XXI.—NOTTINGHAM DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Kempton & Browning, Ltd., Mount St., Nottingham, <i>Furniture Makers, F.</i>	Nottingham City Police Court, February 28.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	0 10 0	1 2 6
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
Dickins & Co., Appletongate, Newark, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Newark Borough Police Court, July 21.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 1 0	0 8 0
Midland Lace Co., Ltd., St. Ann's Well Road, Nottingham, <i>Lace Manufacturers, F.</i>	Nottingham City Police Court, December 20.	Do. do.	1	—	0 4 6
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
Midland Lace Co., Ltd., St. Ann's Well Road, Nottingham, <i>Lace Manufacturers, F.</i>	Nottingham City Police Court, December 20.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	0 2 6	0 12 6

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXI.—NOTTINGHAM DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Wm. Morris, Austin's Factory, Long Eaton, Lace Manufacturer, F.	Long Eaton County Police Court, January 4.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1	0 10 0	0 12 6
John Howitt & Son, 16, Clumber St., Nottingham, Printers, F.	Nottingham City Police Court, January 21.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 13 6
		L. Employment at Illegal Times.			
F. Clark & Co., New Basford, Nottingham, Basket Makers, W.	Nottingham City Police Court, July 11.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	0 10 0	0 14 6
Dickins & Co., Appletongate, Newark, Aerated Water Manufacturers, F.	Newark Borough Police Court, July 21.	Do. do.	1	0 3 6	0 11 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
McGregor Cycle Co., Ltd., Apsley Lane, Nottingham, Cycle Manufacturers, F.	Nottingham City Police Court, February 1.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	2	0 10 0	1 8 0
E. Reader & Sons, Cremorne St., Nottingham, Engineers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 5 0
H. E. Mathews, Roden St., Nottingham, Lace Dresser, F.	Nottingham City Police Court, April 29.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 8 0
Fletcher Bros., Greyhound St., Nottingham, Cigar Makers, F.	Nottingham City Police Court, November 2.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 5 0
The Midland Bedding & Furniture Manufacturing Co., Basford, Nottingham, Furniture Makers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 13 6
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
J. B. Tidmas, Ltd., Alfred St., South Nottingham, Lace Manufacturers, F.	Nottingham City Police Court, February 23.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	2	0 10 0	1 9 0
Elizabeth Plumb, 28, Park St., Nottingham, Dressmaker, W.	Nottingham City Police Court, May 27.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 5 0
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Elizabeth Plumb, 28, Park St., Nottingham, Dressmaker, W.	Nottingham City Police Court, May 27.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	0 2 6	0 5 0
Farmer & Dowson, North Sherwood St., Nottingham, Lace Manufacturers, F.	Nottingham City Police Court, December 5.	Do. do.	2a	0 2 6	0 19 0

XXII.—LEICESTER DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL.			
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Simkiss & Knighton, Parliament St., Derby, Ironfounders F.	Derby Borough Police Court, January 11.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 1 0	0 12 0
E. Pattison & Co., St. Peter's Lane, Leicester, Ironfounders, F.	Leicester Borough Police Court, March 30.	Do. do.	1	—	0 4 6
William Marchant, Coventry Road, Hinckley, Dyer and Finisher, F.	Hinckley County Police Court, March 31.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 6
L. Cashmore & Sons, Hastings St., Loughborough, Needle Manufacturers, F.	Loughborough County Police Court, April 20.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 9 6
George Freeman, Royal East St., Leicester, Shoe Manufacturer, F.	Leicester Borough Police Court, September 27.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0

a.—One case withdrawn on payment of costs.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued.*
(For General Notes see p.46.)

XXII.—LEICESTER DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i> A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c. <i>—cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Thos. Sheppard & Co., Belgrave Gate, Leicester, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Leicester Borough Police Court, Sep- tember 27.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 12 6	0 7 6
George Winn & Co., King St., Belper, <i>Letter- press Printers, F.</i>	Belper County Police Court, October 6.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 9 3
J. Garner & Sons, Crafton St., Leicester, <i>Shoe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leicester Borough Police Court, May 3.	6. Failure to keep register of accidents and diseases, or to keep it open to inspection.	1	2 0 0	0 9 0
James Grant & Co., Rolleston St., North Evington, Leicester, <i>Shoe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 9 0
Thomas Hobson & Co., 45, Welford Road, Leicester, <i>Shoe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leicester Borough Police Court, March 11.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	0 5 0	0 9 0
Arthur Staines, Birstall Mills, near Leicester, <i>Leather Board Manufacturer, F.</i>	Leicester County Police Court, May 25.	11. Failure to send correct Annual Return.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
Belfast Mineral Water Co., Regent St., Leicester, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leicester Borough Police Court, March 30.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	1 0 0	0 8 9
		D. Fencing ; Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
E. Watkins & Co., Fritchley, near Amber- gate, <i>Sawmillers, F.</i>	Belper County Police Court, November 17.	2. Penal Compensation in cases where death or injury has resulted from :— (a.) Failure to fence ma- chinery.	1a	—	—
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS. Q. Fitness, &c.			
Simkiss & Knighton, Parliament St., Derby, <i>Ironfounders, F.</i>	Derby Borough Police Court, January 11.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fit- ness.	1	0 1 0	0 9 0
Belfast Mineral Water Co., Regent St., Leicester, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leicester Borough Police Court, March 30.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 9
E. Pattison & Co., St. Peter's Lane, Leicester, <i>Ironfounders, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 9 0
William Marchant, Coventry Road, Hinckley, <i>Dyer and Finisher, F.</i>	Hinckley County Police Court, March 31.	Do. do.	3	0 10 0	2 0 0
Messenger & Co., Cumberland Road, Lough- borough, <i>Horticultural Engineers, F.</i>	Loughborough County Police Court, April 20.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	1 9 0
L. Cashmore & Sons, Hastings St., Lough- borough, <i>Needle Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 16 0
Gibbs Bros., Shepshed, <i>Brick Manufacturers, F.</i>	Loughborough County Police Court, May 4.	Do. do.	1	0 0 6	0 14 6
John Annable, Charnwood Road, Shepshed, <i>Firewood Dealer, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 4 0	0 16 0
Edwin Haslam, St. Helen's St., Derby, <i>En- gineer, F.</i>	Derby Borough Police Court, July 13.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	1 9 0
Thos. Sheppard & Co., Belgrave Gate, Leicester, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Leicester Borough Police Court, Sep- tember 27.	Do. do.	1	0 8 6	0 11 6
George Freeman, Royal East St., Leicester, <i>Shoe Manufacturer, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 9 6	0 10 6
George Winn & Co., King St., Belper, <i>Letter- press Printers, F.</i>	Belper County Police Court, October 6.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 10 9

a.—Dismissed.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXII.—LEICESTER DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Isaac Hill & Son, Wood's Lane, Derby, <i>Iron-founders, F.</i>	Derby Borough Police Court, January 11.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	4	0 4 0	1 14 0
Fred Taylor & Sons, Queen St., Leicester, <i>Shoe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leicester Borough Police Court, January 12.	Do. do.	3	1 5 5	1 14 7
Alfred Rust, 22, Cank St., Leicester, <i>Book-binder, F.</i>	Leicester Borough Police Court, April 6.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 9 6
Walter Watts, Lower New Walk, Leicester, <i>Printer, F.</i>	Leicester Borough Police Court, May 20.	Do. do.	3	1 14 6	1 8 6
Belgrave Brick Co., Barkly Lane, Belgrave, Leicester, <i>Brick Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leicester Borough Police Court, July 22.	Do. do.	2	1 11 6	0 16 6
The Park Foundry Co., Derby Road, Belper, <i>Brick Manufacturers, F.</i>	Belper County Police Court, September 8.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 12 0
George Caswell Brittain, Chapel St., Ripley, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Ripley County Police Court, October 3.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 12 6
Joseph Johnson & Co., Market St., Leicester, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Leicester Borough Police Court, October 25.	Do. do.	1	1 1 0	0 9 0
James Sherriff & Co., 99, High Cross St., Leicester, <i>Shoe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Leicester Borough Police Court, November 8.	Do. do.	4	2 0 0	2 0 0
William Clemson, Burton Road, Derby, <i>Shoe Manufacturer, F.</i>	Derby Borough Police Court, February 21.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	3	3 0 0	1 13 0
Do. do.	Do.	8. Employing young person beyond legal period without interval for meals.	3	3 0 0	1 13 0
Walter Watts, Lower New Walk, Leicester, <i>Printer, F.</i>	Leicester Borough Police Court, May 20.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	2 2 0	0 9 0
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
William Richardson, 14, Cornmarket, Derby, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Derby Borough Police Court, January 11.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	2	0 2 0	0 18 0
Parker Foundry Co., Siddals Road, Derby, <i>Ironfounders, F.</i>	Derby Borough Police Court, July 13.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	1 2 0
† Clara Fisher, 12, Church Gate, Loughborough, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Loughborough County Police Court, June 15.	3. Employing woman on same day in factory or workshop and in a shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for employment in factory or workshop.	2	0 4 6	1 5 6
Reuben Harvey, 60, Humberstone Road, Leicester, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Leicester Borough Police Court, May 20.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	3	1 16 0	1 7 0
Theodore C. Ellis, Dorothy Road, North Evington, Leicester, <i>Shoe Manufacturer, F.</i>	Leicester Borough Police Court, October 5.	8. Employing woman beyond legal period without interval for meals.	8	1 0 0	2 9 0

XXIII.—STAFFORD DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
W. H. Peach & Co., Ltd., George St., Stafford, <i>Boot Manufacturers, F.</i>	Stafford Borough Police Court, April 28.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	0 2 6	0 8 6
John Wooldridge, Gaolgate St., Stafford, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Stafford Borough Police Court, June 27.	Do. do.	1a	0 1 0	—
A. Snook, Campbell Place, Stoke-on-Trent, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Stoke-on-Trent County Police Court, July 1.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 6 0
Wm. Horton, Campbell Place, Stoke-on-Trent, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 13 0
L. Clowes, & Co., Queen St., Leek, <i>Cardboard Box Makers, W.</i>	Leek County Police Court, August 24.	Do. do.	2	0 2 6	1 5 0

a.—No order made as to costs (9s. 6d.)

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued.*
(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXIII.—STAFFORD DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
Flower & Johnson, Leonard St., Leek, <i>Cycle Manufacturers, W.</i>	Leek County Police Court, May 4.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 2 6	0 9 6
Rebecca Snelson, Ball Haye St., Leek, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 11 6
John Wooldridge, Gaolgate St., Stafford, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Stafford Borough Police Court, June 27.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 7 0
Mason Bros. Cycle Co., Ltd., Bridge St., Burton-on-Trent, <i>Cycle Manufacturers, F.</i>	Burton - on - Trent Borough Police Court, July 22.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 9 6
Annie Hawthorne, 103, Church St., Hanley, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Hanley County Police Court, August 22.	Do. do.	1	—	0 3 6
M. J. Griffiths, 24, High St., Bradley Green, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Leek County Police Court, August 24.	Do. do.	1	0 0 6	0 11 6
M. Whitehurst, Congleton Road, Bradley Green, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 0 6	0 11 6
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
Hy. Edwards, Burton-on-Trent, <i>Joiner, F.</i> ..	Burton - on - Trent Borough Police Court, January 7.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	0 2 6	0 10 6
Mason Bros. Cycle Co., Ltd., Bridge St., Burton-on-Trent, <i>Cycle Manufacturers, F.</i>	Burton - on - Trent Borough Police Court, July 22.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 9 6
T. S. Bromage, Normacot Road, Longton, <i>Builder, F.</i>	Fenton County Police Court, August 24.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 0
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
New Press Printing Co., Ltd., Hanley, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Hanley County Police Court, May 9.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	0 10 0	0 8 0
Edwards Bros., Burslem, <i>Earthenware Manufacturers, F.</i>	Burslem County Police Court, June 14.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 0
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Jos. Bernard Scally, Lower St., Newcastle-under-Lyme, <i>Skin Dryer, W.</i>	Newcastle - under - Lyme Borough Police Court, April 27.	1. Employing child under legal age.	1	0 10 0	0 13 6
Clemesha Bros., London St., Leek, <i>Silk Spoolers, F.</i>	Leek County Police Court, May 4.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	2	0 5 0	1 3 0
		L. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Rd. Ogden, Newcastle-under-Lyme, <i>Firewood Manufacturer, F.</i>	Newcastle - under - Lyme Borough Police Court, May 23.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	0 1 0	0 10 0
A. Chew & Co., Ltd., Marsh St., Hanley, <i>Beer Bottlers, F.</i>	Hanley County Police Court, October 17.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 13 0
		N. Parental Obligations.			
William Orgill, High St., Newhall, Parent of child employed by Hall & Boardmans, Newhall, <i>Drain Pipe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Swadlincote County Police Court, April 12.	1. Parent allowing a child to be illegally employed.	1	1 0 0	0 16 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Ellis, Partridge, & Co., Ashby Woulds, <i>Brick Makers, F.</i>	Ashby - de - la - Zouch County Police Court, January 15.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	2	2 0 0	1 15 0

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXIII.—STAFFORD DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Q. Fitness, &c.—<i>cont.</i>					
F. H. Mansfield, Swadlincote, <i>Crate Maker, F.</i>	Swadlincote County Police Court, January 18.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness	1	0 2 6	0 12 6
Rd. Ogden, Newcastle-under-Lyme, <i>Firewood Manufacturer, F.</i>	Newcastle - under - Lyme Borough Police Court, May 23.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 11 0
P. H. Bennion, Anchor Road, Longton, <i>Saw-miller, F.</i>	Fenton County Police Court, June 29.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	1 8 0
W. Tagell, Canal St., Congleton, <i>Silk Winder, F.</i>	Congleton Borough Police Court, June 30.	Do. do.	3a	0 5 0	1 9 0
*W. Plant & Son, Clayton St., Longton, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Stoke - on - Trent County Police Court, July 1.	Do. do.	1b	2 0 0	0 14 6
Wm. Edwards, Warren Place, Longton, <i>Earthenware Manufacturer, F.</i>	Longton County Police Court, September 14.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
Wm. Owen, Bucknall, near Hanley, <i>Engineer, F.</i>	Hanley County Police Court, November 21.	Do. do.	1	—	0 13 0
Hall & Son, 75, Piccadilly, Hanley, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 8 0
S. Johnson & Son, North St., Stafford, <i>Boot Manufacturers, F.</i>	Stafford Borough Police Court, March 31.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 9 6
R. Employment at Illegal Times.					
M. L. Bradley, Market Place, Ashbourne, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Ashbourne County Police Court, January 1.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 2 6	0 12 7
W. H. Peach & Co., Ltd., George St., Stafford, <i>Boot Manufacturers, F.</i>	Stafford Borough Police Court, April 28.	Do. do.	5c	0 2 6	—
Keats Bros., Marston Road, Stafford, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 9 6
S. Hollinshead, Salter St., Stafford, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Stafford Borough Police Court, June 27.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 7 6
Arthur Bayley, Market Place, Uttoxeter, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Uttoxeter County Police Court, July 20.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 6
D. Lockett & Sons, The Green, Stafford, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Stafford Borough Police Court, October 3.	Do. do.	1d	—	—
H. R. Lunn, Newport, Salop, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Newport County Police Court, November 22.	Do. do.	1d	—	—
M. L. Bradley, Market Place, Ashbourne, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Ashbourne County Police Court, January 1.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 2 6	0 7 0
J. Chesters, Tunstall, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Tunstall Borough Police Court, January 6.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 15 0
F. J. Ridgway & Sons, Lower St., Newcastle-under-Lyme, <i>Brewers, F.</i>	Newcastle - under - Lyme Borough Police Court, April 27.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
Proprietors of the "Staffordshire Sentinel," Ltd., Hanley, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Hanley County Police Court, May 9.	Do. do.		2 0 0	0 13 0
A. Chew & Co., Ltd., Marsh St., Hanley, <i>Beer Bottlers, F.</i>	Hanley County Police Court, October 17.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	1 6 0
Bednall, Heath, & Co., Wellington Pottery, Hanley, <i>Earthenware Manufacturers, F.</i>	Hanley County Police Court, November 21.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	1	1 0 0	0 13 0
J. & G. Meakin, Ltd., Eagle Pottery, Hanley, <i>Earthenware Manufacturers, F.</i>	Hanley County Police Court, December 5.	Do. do.	1e	—	0 7 0
Sarah Preston, Printer's Transferrer, employed by J. & G. Meakin, Ltd., Hanley, <i>Earthenware Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1f	1 0 0	0 10 0

a.—Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.

b.—Case adjourned from Fenton owing to non-appearance of defendant.

c.—No order as to costs (£1).

d.—Dismissed.

e.—Withdrawn on payment of costs by defendants.

f.—Summons taken out by firm against this girl as being the actual offender.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXIII.—STAFFORD DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		R. Employment at Illegal Times—<i>cont.</i>			
Arthur Holdridge, High St., Tunstall, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Tunstall Borough Police Court, May 5.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	1 0 0	0 13 0
Henry Smallman, High St., Tunstall, <i>Baker, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	6 0 0	1 7 0
Asbury & Co., Longton, <i>China Manufacturers, F.</i>	Longton County Police Court, January 5.	10. Employing young person on Sunday.	2	0 10 0	1 8 0
Dresden Porcelain Co., Longton, <i>China Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 18 0
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Alfred Birks, High St., Stoke-on-Trent, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Stoke-on-Trent County Police Court, July 1.	3. Employing woman on same day in factory or workshop and in a shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for employment in factory or workshop.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
Benjamin Shakespeare, Main St., Stapenhill, Burton-on-Trent, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Burton - on - Trent Borough Police Court, April 22.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 5 0	0 15 0
A. & G. Murray, Ltd., Newcastle-under-Lyme, <i>Cotton Doublers, F.</i>	Newcastle - under - Lyme Borough Police Court, May 2.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	1	—	0 4 6
J. & G. Meakin, Ltd., Eagle Pottery, Hanley, <i>Earthenware Manufacturers, F.</i>	Hanley County Police Court, December 5.	Do. do.	1a	—	0 7 0
Rose Towey, Cupmaker, employed by J. & G. Meakin, Ltd., Hanley, <i>Earthenware Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1b	1 0 0	0 10 0
A. & G. Murray, Ltd., Newcastle-under-Lyme, <i>Cotton Doublers, F.</i>	Newcastle - under - Lyme Borough Police Court, May 2.	7. Allowing woman to remain in prohibited room during meal hours.	1	1 0 0	0 19 0
		V.—DANGEROUS TRADES, &c.			
G. R. Smith & Bros., Swadlincote, <i>Earthenware Manufacturers, F.</i>	Swadlincote County Police Court, January 18.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1	0 5 0	0 7 0
Jos. Walton, Operative Potter, employed by Sharpe Bros. & Co., Ltd., Swadlincote, <i>Earthenware Manufacturers.</i>	Swadlincote County Police Court, February 8.	Do. do.	1	0 0 0	0 7 0
John Henry Done, Operative Potter, employed by J. H. Weatherby & Sons, Hanley, <i>Earthenware Manufacturers, F.</i>	Hanley Borough Police Court, April 4.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 13 0
Geo. Broomhall, Operative Potter, employed by J. H. Weatherby & Sons, Hanley, <i>Earthenware Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 13 0
Geo. Wright, Operative Glost-placer, employed by A. Fenton & Sons, Brook Street, Hanley, <i>Earthenware Manufacturers, F.</i>	Hanley County Police Court, May 8.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 10 0
Edward Beech, Operative Glost-placer, employed by A. Fenton & Sons, Brook Street, Hanley, <i>Earthenware Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 10 0
Albert Pope, Operative Glost-placer, employed by A. Fenton & Sons, Brook Street, Hanley, <i>Earthenware Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 10 0
Jas. Charlesworth, Operative Glost-placer, employed by A. Fenton & Sons, Brook Street, Hanley, <i>Earthenware Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 10 0
Wm. Jackson, Princess St., Congleton, <i>Fustian Cutter, F.</i>	Congleton Borough Police Court, August 29.	XIV.—TRUCK ACTS.	2	—	0 17 0

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs by defendant.

b.—Summons taken out by firm against this woman as being the actual employer.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXIV.—WALSALL DISTRICT.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I. GENERAL.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
John Guest & Son, Wolverhampton Road, Walsall, <i>Ironfounders, F.</i>	Walsall Borough Police Court, January 12.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 5 0	0 8 0
The Vono Co., Eagle Foundry, Groveland Road, Tipton, <i>Ironfounders, F.</i>	Wednesbury County Police Court, July 5.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 11 0
W. J. Durose, 34, High St., Smethwick, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Smethwick County Police Court, July 27.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 12 0
Charles Brown, 74, Wisemore, Walsall, <i>Chain and Spring Hook Maker, F.</i>	Walsall Borough Police Court, October 5.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
John Birch, Upper Brook St., Walsall, <i>Iron- founder, F.</i>	Walsall Borough Police Court, October 19.	Do. do.	1	—	0 5 6
Parkes & Gnosill, Ltd., Regent St., Walsall, <i>Home Manufacturers, F.</i>	Walsall Borough Police Court, January 12.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
Darlaston Galvanized Hollowware Co., Booth St., Darlaston, <i>Hollowware Manu- facturers, F.</i>	Wednesbury County Police Court, Sep- tember 27.	9. Failure to notify cases of lead, phosphorus, or arsenic poison- ing, or anthrax.	1	3 0 0	1 16 6
Albert F. Harris, 80½, South St., Walsall, <i>Electroplater, F.</i>	Walsall Borough Police Court, May 25.	11. Failure to send correct Annual Return.	1	0 2 6	0 8 0
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
Ann Maria Underwood, 28, Union St., Wednesbury, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Wednesbury Borough/ Police Court, January 4.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 2 6	0 8 0
Mary Hackett, 425, Oldbury Road, Smeth- wick, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Smethwick County Police Court, August 24.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 9 0
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		L. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Frederick Wood, Market Place, Rugeley, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Rugeley County Police Court, January 24.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and after- noon sets or on alternate days.	1	0 1 0	0 9 0
James Mason, 14 & 15, Duncalfe St., Walsall, <i>Saddlers' Tool Maker, W.</i>	Walsall Borough Police Court, November 23.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 10 6
		N. Parental Obligations.			
James Scott, Parent of child employed by Mills & Co., Crescent Works, Pleck Road, Walsall, <i>Chain Makers, F.</i>	Walsall Borough Police Court, May 18.	1. Parent allowing child to be illegally employed.	1a	0 5 0	—
Wm. Jelf, Parent of child employed by Patent Nut & Bolt Co., Stour Valley Works, West Bromwich, <i>Nut and Bolt Manufac- turers, F.</i>	West Bromwich Borough Police Court, July 11.	Do. do.	1b	0 5 0	1 8 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Baugh's Mansfield Foundry Co., Ltd., Church Lane, West Bromwich, <i>Iron- founders, F.</i>	West Bromwich Borough Police Court, May 18.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fit- ness.	2	2 0 0	1 3 0
John Simms, Market Hall St., Cannock, <i>Abrated Water Manufacturer, F.</i>	Cannock County Police Court, June 20.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 15 0
The Vono Co., Eagle Foundry, Groveland Road, Tipton, <i>Ironfounders, F.</i>	Wednesbury County Police Court, July 5.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 11 0
William James Durose, 34, High Street, Smethwick, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Smethwick County Police Court, July 27.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	2 8 0

a.—The child had obtained employment by means of a falsified certificate of birth.

b.—The boy had obtained employment by means of a falsified certificate of attendance. The Magistrate remarked he would have sent defendant to jail if there had been any evidence against him of having altered the certificate.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXIV.—WALSALL DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS <i>—cont</i> B. Employment at Illegal Times.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
S. Lovick & Co., 13, Adams Row, Walsall, <i>Harness Makers, W.</i>	Walsall Borough Police Court, March 23.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	2	1 0 0	1 1 0
* Snape & Son, Ltd., 47, Church St., Bilston, <i>Milliners, W.</i>	Bilston County Police Court, May 3.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	1 0 0
Stones Bros., Vulcan Works, Oldbury Road, West Bromwich, <i>Nut and Bolt Manufacturers, F.</i>	West Bromwich Borough Police Court, June 27.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
George Jones, Galvanizer, employed by Ralph & Jordan, Beehive Works, Earl St., Bilston, <i>Hollowware Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bilston County Police Court, September 6.	Do. do.	1a	0 10 0	1 0 6
Alfred Beebee, 43, Portland St., Walsall, <i>Harness Manufacturer, W.</i>	Walsall Borough Police Court, October 12.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
John Birch, Upper Brook St., Walsall, <i>Iron-founder, F.</i>	Walsall Borough Police Court, October 19.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
William Powis, 68, Stafford St., Walsall, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Walsall Borough Police Court, November 30.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
Wednesbury Press Co., Springhead, Wednesbury, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Wednesbury County Police Court, December 20.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
Withers & Griffin, Moat Foundry, Pleck Road, Walsall, <i>Ironfounders, F.</i>	Walsall Borough Police Court, March 9.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	1	0 10 0	0 8 0
James McDougall, Hope Tube Works, Elwell St., Wednesbury, <i>Tube Manufacturer, F.</i>	Wednesbury Borough Police Court, April 12.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 15 0
Henry Whitehouse & Co., Britannia Foundry, Tipton, <i>Ironfounders, F.</i>	Wednesbury County Police Court, August 16.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 11 6
Gregory & Co., 45, Great Bridge, West Bromwich, <i>Bakers, W.</i>	West Bromwich Borough Police Court, August 23.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 6
George Powell, Operative Brass Caster, employed by Barton & Mold, Beehive Foundry, Birchills, Walsall, <i>Harness Furniture Makers, F.</i>	Walsall Borough Police Court, December 23.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 10 6
James & Charles Holcroft, Portfield Works, Dudley Port, Tipton, <i>Galvanized Iron Sheet Manufacturers, F.</i>	Wednesbury County Police Court, September 27.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	1 0 0	0 12 6
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
* G. R. Underwood, 27, Oxford St., Bilston, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Bilston County Police Court, May 3.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
E. J. Clarke, Margaret St., Walsall, <i>Fancy Leather Worker, W.</i>	Walsall Borough Police Court, July 29.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 0
Henry Sanderson & Co., 4, John St., West Bromwich, <i>Abrated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	West Bromwich Borough Police Court, July 11.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	0 10 0	0 16 0
John Hy. Roberts, 55, Mill St., Ryecroft, Walsall, <i>Harness Maker, W.</i>	Walsall Borough Police Court, August 19.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	1	—	0 6 6
		V.—DANGEROUS TRADES, &c.			
James Frederick Lyall, Operative employed by Allbrookes Mineral Water Co., Stone St., Smethwick, <i>Abrated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Smethwick County Police Court, August 24.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1	0 5 0	0 9 0
		XIV.—TRUCK ACTS.			
Beebee & Jeffries, 9, Littleton St. East, Walsall, <i>Saddle and Harness Makers, W.</i>	Walsall Borough Police Court, April 6.		1	0 5 0	0 18 0

a.—Summoned by Ralph & Jordan as being the actual offender under sec. 87 (1878).

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXV.—WOLVERHAMPTON DISTRICT.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Holt & Willetts, Fox Oak St., Cradley Heath, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Rowley Regis County Police Court, February 16.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
Rowland Priest, Lowey Town, Cradley Heath, <i>Pulley Block Manufacturer, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
James Payne, Prescott, Baschurch, <i>Coach-builder, F.</i>	Baschurch County Police Court, June 17.	Do do.	1	1 0 0	0 9 0
Icke & Sharp, Ltd., Cleveland St., Wolverhampton, <i>Sugar Boilers, W.</i>	Wolverhampton Borough Police Court, June 29.	4. Failure to keep register of over-time, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
		C. Obstruction or Personation of H.M. Inspectors.			
Wm. Lovatt, Bolter-down in employment of Wm. Nock & Co., Wednesfield, <i>Iron Mill Occupiers, F.</i>	Wolverhampton County Police Court, December 14.	1. Obstructing H.M. Inspector ..	1	2 0 0	0 14 0
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
David Perry, Bannister St., Cradley Heath, <i>Chain Manufacturer, W.</i>	Rowley Regis County Police Court, December 21.	1. Employing child under legal age.	1	2 0 0	0 12 6
Holt & Willetts, Fox Oak St., Cradley Heath, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Rowley Regis County Police Court, February 16.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
Rowland Priest, Lowey Town, Cradley Heath, <i>Pulley-block Manufacturer, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
John Darcey, Roller, employed by the Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Wellington, <i>Iron Mill Occupier, F.</i>	Wellington County Police Court, May 2.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 16 9
James Payne, Prescott, near Baschurch, <i>Coachbuilder, F.</i>	Baschurch County Police Court, June 17.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 9 0
		L. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Wm. Forsyth, 34, Stafford St., Wolverhampton, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Wolverhampton Borough Police Court, January 7.	1. Employing child before or after legal hours.	1	1 0 0	0 9 0
Daniel Hackett, 284, Halesowen Road, Old Hill, <i>Harrow Manufacturer, F.</i>	Rowley Regis County Police Court, April 27.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
John Darcey, Roller, employed by the Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Wellington, <i>Iron Mill Occupiers, F.</i>	Wellington County Police Court, May 2.	9. Employing child at night ..	2a	0 10 0	1 13 6
John Brindley, Roller, employed by the Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Wellington, <i>Iron Mill Occupiers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2a	0 10 0	1 13 6
Enoch Jones, Roller, employed by the Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Wellington, <i>Iron Mill Occupiers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1a	0 5 0	0 16 9
The British Lens & Glass Co., Ltd., Coalbournbrook, near Stourbridge, <i>Glass Manufacturers, F.</i>	Brierley Hill County Police Court, June 2.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 9 0
Guest & Co., Cradley Forge, Cradley Heath, <i>Ironmill Occupiers, F.</i>	Rowley Regis County Police Court, September 14.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 0
*The Haybridge Iron Co., Ltd., Stirchley, near Wellington, <i>Iron Mill Occupiers, F.</i>	Wellington County Police Court, November 7.	Do. do.	2	4 0 0	1 6 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Henry Squire & Sons, New Invention, near Wolverhampton, <i>Lock Manufacturers, F.</i>	Wolverhampton County Police Court, March 9.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	2	1 0 0	1 1 6
Staffordshire Cafe Co., Ltd., Green Lane, Wolverhampton, <i>Aerated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Wolverhampton Borough Police Court, March 9.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 9 6
Bagnall's Stampings, Ltd., Cable St., Wolverhampton, <i>Stampers, F.</i>	Wolverhampton Borough Police Court, March 14.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 18 0

a.—The informations were laid by H.M. Inspector against the firm, but they summoned three of their workmen as being the actual offenders. The cases against the firm were dismissed, and a conviction was entered against each actual offender.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXV.—WOLVERHAMPTON DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Q. Fitness, &c.—<i>cont.</i>			
J. H. Helliwell, Oakeywell St., Dudley, <i>Fender Manufacturer, F.</i>	Dudley Borough Police Court, May 9.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	3	2 0 0	2 0 6
Forrester & Co., 5, Piper's Row, Wolverhampton, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Wolverhampton Borough Police Court, May 11.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
Joseph Edward Buxton, Louisa St., Lower Gornal, near Dudley, <i>Joiner, F.</i>	Sedgeley Borough Police Court, June 20.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 9 6
J. & A. E. Jenks, Heath Town, <i>Washer Manufacturers, F.</i>	Wolverhampton Borough Police Court, June 29.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 0 0
Guest & Co., Cradley Forge, Cradley Heath, <i>Iron Mill Occupiers, F.</i>	Rowley Regis County Police Court, September 14.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	2 5 0
The Tettenhall Rock Mineral Water Co., Tettenhall, Wolverhampton, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Wolverhampton Borough Police Court, November 16.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 6
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Wm. Forsyth, 34, Stafford St., Wolverhampton, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Wolverhampton Borough Police Court, January 7.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	6	6 0 0	2 13 6
Wm. James, Monmer Lane, Willenhall, <i>Stamper, F.</i>	Wolverhampton County Police Court, February 13.	Do. do.	4	4 0 0	2 5 0
Oakley Bros., Prospect Row, Dudley, <i>Fire-iron Manufacturers, F.</i>	Dudley Borough Police Court, February 21.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 12 6
Robert Weaver, Church St., Bishop's Castle, <i>Joiner, W.</i>	Bishop's Castle Borough Police Court, March 4.	Do. do.	1	0 0 6	0 7 0
Daniel Hackett, 284, Halesowen Road, Old Hill, <i>Harrow Manufacturer, F.</i>	Rowley Regis County Police Court, April 27.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
Brinton's, Ltd., Exchange St., Kidderminster, <i>Carpet Manufacturers, F.</i>	Kidderminster Borough Police Court, May 6.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 8 0
Julia & Ruth Hollyhead, Stafford Road, Oakengates, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Wellington County Police Court, May 16.	Do. do.	1	0 0 6	0 8 6
Thos. Pedley, Walsall St., Willenhall, <i>Iron and Brass Founder, F.</i>	Wolverhampton County Police Court, May 18.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 12 6
Jervis & Harrison, Aston St., Wem, <i>Joiners, W.</i>	Wem County Police Court, June 23.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 9 0
W. R. Greatwich, Caldwell Spinning Mills, Kidderminster, <i>Worsted Spinner, F.</i>	Kidderminster Borough Police Court, June 24.	Do. do.	4	2 0 0	2 7 0
Icke & Sharp, Ltd., Cleveland St., Wolverhampton, <i>Sugar Boilers, W.</i>	Wolverhampton Borough Police Court, June 29.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
Samuel Tudge, 67, High St., Bewdley, <i>Smith, W.</i>	Bewdley Borough Police Court, July 25.	Do. do.	1	0 0 6	0 19 6
Maw & Co., Ltd., Jackfields, <i>Encaustic Tile Manufacturers, F.</i>	Ironbridge County Police Court, July 5.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 3 0
Wm. Hy. Smith, Jackfields, <i>Engineer, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 12 6
Lassell & Sharman, Ltd., St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury, <i>Aerated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Shrewsbury Borough Police Court, September 27.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 16 6
Day's Waste Water Closet & Pipe Syndicate, Ltd., Horsehay, Salop, <i>Drain Pipe Manufacturers, F.</i>	Wellington County Police Court, September 19.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	1 0 0
John Arthur Hodgetts, 67, Dudley Road, Round Oak, Brierley Hill, <i>Saddler, W.</i>	Brierley Hill County Police Court, October 13.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 11 6
Clara Jeffs, New Road, Willenhall, <i>Dress-maker, W.</i>	Wolverhampton County Police Court, November 16.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 1 0
Clarke & Currie, Stone St., Dudley, <i>Cabinet Makers, W.</i>	Dudley Borough Police Court, December 12.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 5 0
William Nock & Co., Wednesfield, <i>Iron Mill Occupiers, F.</i>	Wolverhampton County Police Court, December 14.	Do. do.	2	4 0 0	1 1 0
Joseph Knowles & Sons, Wood St., Willenhall, <i>Brassfounders, F.</i>	Wolverhampton County Police Court, March 9.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXV.—WOLVERHAMPTON DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jones & Attwood, Titan Works, Amblecote, near Stourbridge, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Brierley Hill County Police Court, June 2.	9. Employing young person at night.	2a	—	0 16 6
Bayliss, Jones, & Bayliss, Victoria Works, Monmore Green, Wolverhampton, <i>Iron Mill Occupiers, F.</i>	Wolverhampton Borough Police Court, July 27.	Do. do.	2	—	0 19 0
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Julia and Ruth Hollyhead, Stafford Road, Oakengates, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Wellington County Police Court, May 16.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	0 0 6	0 8 6
David Lee, Mount St., Halesowen, <i>Spike Manufacturer, W.</i>	Halesowen County Police Court, November 22.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 11 6
Rd. Smith & Sons, Coventry St., Kidderminster, <i>Carpet Manufacturers, W.</i>	Kidderminster Borough Police Court, May 27.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	6	0 3 0	4 4 0
George Kendall, Richmond House, Dudley Road, Round Oak, <i>Chain Manufacturer, F.</i>	Brierley Hill County Police Court, November 19.	XIV.—TRUCK ACTS.	1	1 0 0	0 16 6

XXVI.—NORTHAMPTON DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
The Coventry Machine Cut Firewood Co., Castle St., Coventry, <i>Firewood Manufacturers, F.</i>	Coventry City Police Court, October 24.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	1 0 0	0 11 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS. R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Thomas Liggins, 26, Burges, Coventry, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Coventry City Police Court, July 7.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	2	—	1 0 0
Henry Smith, St. John's St., Northampton, <i>Coachbuilder, F.</i>	Northampton Borough Police Court, September 2.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 0 6	0 4 6

XXVII.—BIRMINGHAM No. 1 DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
The Preference Hardware Manufacturing Co., 35, Whittall St., Birmingham, <i>Cycle Makers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, May 20.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
J. Chambers, Turk's Head Yard, 48, Duke St., Birmingham, <i>Firewood Cutter, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, June 10.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 6
James Keatley, 220, Hospital St., Birmingham, <i>Brass Caster, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, December 23.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 6

a.—Dismissed, as not coming within the jurisdiction of the Brierley Hill Court. Defendants agreed to pay the costs of the case provided fresh summonses were not taken out.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXVII.—BIRMINGHAM No. 1 DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i> A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c. — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
† Bindley & Gell, Armstrong Works, Chester St., Birmingham, <i>Umbrella Rib Manufacturers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, April 21.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	5	—	1 12 6
Thos. Eaves, Ernest St., Holloway Head, Birmingham, <i>Screw Maker, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, June 10.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
A. Bird & Co., 169, Granville St., Birmingham, <i>Transfer Printers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, July 1.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 6
Robsons, Ltd., 9, New Bartholomew St., Birmingham, <i>Screw Makers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, August 12.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
Burman & Sons, Ltd., 102, Ryland Road, Birmingham, <i>Metal Spinners, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, October 28.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
John Gilliver, 145, Conybere St., Birmingham, <i>Bone Turner, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, November 4.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
W. C. McCallum, 231, Aston Road, Birmingham, <i>Ironfounder, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, November 25.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
The Sanspareil Cycle Co., Ltd., 21, Victoria Road, Aston, Birmingham, <i>Cycle Manufacturers, F.</i>	Aston County Police Court, January 25.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	2 0 0	0 17 6
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
Arrow Cycle Co., Ltd., 44, Howard St., Birmingham, <i>Cycle Manufacturers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, January 21.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
T. Beddows, 105, Cheapside, Birmingham, <i>Ironfounder, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, February 25.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
Thomas Sarsons & Son, 18, Unicorn Hill, Redditch, <i>Bakers, W.</i>	Redditch County Police Court, April 6.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 8 0
Moseley Mineral Water Co., Ltd., Back 43, William Edward St., Birmingham, <i>Aerated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, August 26.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
Charles Britten, Theodore St., Birmingham, <i>Cycle Pump Maker, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, September 2.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
P. Branscombe, Adderley St., Birmingham, <i>Glass Blower, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, September 23.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
Rice & Co., 18, Frankfort St., Birmingham, <i>Steam Gauge Manufacturers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, June 24.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	5 0 0	1 0 0
T. E. Jones, 14, Frankfort St., Birmingham, <i>Polisher, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 10 6
Geo. Merryweather, 10, Frankfort St., Birmingham, <i>Stirrup Manufacturer, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	3 0 0	0 10 6
The Kronand Metal Co., Ltd., Argyle St., Birmingham, <i>Cycle Makers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, July 22.	Do. do.	1	5 0 0	0 10 6
John Walton, 27, New Town Row, Birmingham, <i>Metal Polisher, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, October 21.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
James Keatley, 220, Hospital St., Birmingham, <i>Brass Caster, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, December 23.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 10 0
* T. & J. S. Turner, Ltd., Fisher St., Birmingham, <i>Tenement Factory Owners.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, September 9.	2. Penal Compensation in cases where death or injury has resulted from:— (a.) Failure to fence machinery.	1a	—	—

a.—Dismissed.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXVII.—BIRMINGHAM No. 1 DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
The Superior Printing Co., 29, Albert St., Birmingham, <i>Printers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, January 28.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
T. & J. S. Turner, Ltd., Fisher St., Birmingham, <i>Rivet Manufacturers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, February 25.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
Geo. Walker, Whittall St., Birmingham, <i>File Manufacturer, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, April 1.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
Wells Bros., Ltd., Rea St. South, Birmingham, <i>Bedstead Makers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, August 5.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 10 6
Young & Co., Potter St., Birmingham, <i>Machinists, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, August 26.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Charlotte Milner, Belmont Passage, 203, Lawley St., Birmingham, <i>Brass Caster, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, December 2.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
		L. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Francis Crisp & Co., 196, Summer Lane, Birmingham, <i>Brassfounders, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, October 7.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1a	—	0 10 0
Christopher Perks, Operative employed by E. Camelinat & Co., 43, Howard St., Birmingham, <i>Metal Spinners, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, October 28.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Arrow Cycle Co., Ltd., 44, Howard St., Birmingham, <i>Cycle Manufacturers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, January 21.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	2 0 0	0 14 0
W. Roberts, 59, Henley St., Sparkbrook, Birmingham, <i>Glass Bottle Manufacturer, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, February 18.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
Geo. Walker, Whittall St., Birmingham, <i>File Manufacturer, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, April 1.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 14 6
† Bindley & Gell, Armstrong Works, Chester St., Birmingham, <i>Umbrella Rib Manufacturers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, April 21.	Do. do.	5	5 0 0	3 11 0
† Corder & Turley, Ltd., Allison Road, Birmingham, <i>Umbrella Rib Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 10 0
Rice & Co., 18, Frankfort St., Birmingham, <i>Steam Gauge Manufacturers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, June 24.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
Picken & Son, Frankfort St., Birmingham, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
Busby & Co., 46, Price St., Birmingham, <i>Wire Chain Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 15 6
Stafford & Mansfield, 271, Bloomsbury St., Birmingham, <i>Builders, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
Arthur Hobbins, 9, Great Russell St., Birmingham, <i>Brass Caster, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, July 15.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
S. Hill & Co., 22, Wheeler St., Birmingham, <i>Cycle Maker, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 14 6
Fred Waters, Ltd., 118, Alma St., Aston, <i>Cycle Makers, F.</i>	Aston County Police Court, August 3.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 16 6
Jos. Benton, 315, Summer Lane, Birmingham, <i>Gunnaker, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, August 12.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
Moseley Mineral Water Co., Ltd., Back 43, William Edward St., Birmingham, <i>Aerated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, August 26.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 16 0

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1393 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXVII.—BIRMINGHAM No. 1 DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> Q. Fitness, &c.—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
John Hudson, 25½, Sheep St., Birmingham, <i>Ironfounder, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, September 30.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	—	0 6 6
William Husselbee, junr., 117½, Pritchett St., Birmingham, <i>Glass Blower, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, October 21.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 14 0
Burman & Sons, Ltd., 102, Ryland Road, Birmingham, <i>Metal Spinners, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, October 28.	Do. do.	3	3 0 0	2 2 0
T. Mills & Son, 35, Leopold St., Birmingham, <i>Builders, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 14 0
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Alf Ford, 134½, Bloomsbury St., Birmingham, <i>Shop Fitter, W.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, February 2.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 5 0	0 15 0
Joyce & Co., Ellis St., Birmingham, <i>Tube Manufacturers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, February 11.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
John Hudson, 25½, Sheep St., Birmingham, <i>Ironfounder, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, September 30.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
John Inshaw & Sons, Cheston Road, Aston, <i>Paper Makers, F.</i>	Aston County Police Court, October 31.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	1 0 0	0 11 6
M. & L. Page, 46, Lozells Road, Aston, <i>Dress-makers, W.</i>	Aston County Police Court, January 25.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	0 1 0	0 10 6
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Philip Fogle, 54, Holloway Head, Birmingham, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, February 25.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
Jno. Rogers, 31, Marshall St., Birmingham, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
W. H. Hall, 6, St. George's Terrace, Brearley St., Birmingham, <i>Jeweller, W.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, June 10.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 14 0
		V.—DANGEROUS TRADES, &c.			
Arthur Hobbins, 9, Great Russell St., Birmingham, <i>Brass Caster, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, July 15.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1a	—	0 7 6
Moseley Mineral Water Co., Ltd., Back 43, William Edward St., Birmingham, <i>Aerated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, August 26.	Do. do.	1b	—	—

XXVIII.—BIRMINGHAM No. 2 DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Charles Hope, junr., Berkswell, near Coventry, <i>Builder, F.</i>	Coventry County Police Court, September 23.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
Wood, Davis, & Mawson, 62, Summer Row, Birmingham, <i>Brass Finishers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, June 24.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
Joseph Gloster, 35, Vyse St., Birmingham, <i>Silversmith, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, September 30.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 10 6

a.—It appeared that opportunities were given for the casters to wash, though not in the form prescribed by the rules, to which the occupier has since complied.
b.—Dismissed.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—continued.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXVIII.—BIRMINGHAM No. 2 DISTRICT—continued.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
		—cont.			
Charles H. Collins, 48, Hockley Hill, Birmingham, <i>Stud Maker, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, December 23.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	—	0 6 6
Earle, Bourne, & Co., Heath St., South Birmingham, <i>Brass Tube Manufacturers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, September 30.	6. Failure to keep register of accidents and diseases, or to keep it open to inspection.	1	5 0 0	0 10 6
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
† Lucy Dodd, George St., Tamworth, <i>Dress-maker, W.</i>	Tamworth Borough Police Court, April 27.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 1 6	0 13 6
† Mary Jane Wimperis, Tamworth, <i>Dress-maker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 9 0
† Annie Patrick, Tamworth, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 9 0
G. F. Hipkins & Son, 50-52, Alston St., Birmingham, <i>Steel Toy-makers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, September 16.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 10 6
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
George Jones, Ltd., King Edward's Road, Birmingham, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Birmingham County Police Court, March 4.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	5 0 0	0 10 6
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Joseph Gloster, 35, Vyse St., Birmingham, <i>Silversmith, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, September 30.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1	—	0 10 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
† Bolehall Mill Co., Tamworth, <i>Tape Manufacturers, F.</i>	Tamworth Borough Police Court, April 27.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	1 0 0	0 16 0
Wood, Davis, & Mawson, 62, Summer Row, Birmingham, <i>Brass Finishers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, June 24.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
Joseph Gloster, 35, Vyse St., Birmingham, <i>Silversmith, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, September 30.	Do. do.	2	—	1 0 0
Charles H. Collins, 48, Hockley Hill, Birmingham, <i>Stud Maker, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, December 23.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 4 0
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
† E. B. Hamel & Son, Tamworth, <i>Tape Manufacturers, F.</i>	Tamworth Borough Police Court, April 27.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	5	1 12 6	3 7 6
Canning & Wildblood, Freeth St., Birmingham, <i>Fruit Preservers, F.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, August 12.	Do. do.	3	1 0 0	1 14 0
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
† Thomas Cook & Co., Tamworth, <i>Clothiers, F.</i>	Tamworth Borough Police Court, April 27.	2. Employing woman before or after legal hours in the business of, but outside, the factory or workshop when employed therein before and after dinner hour.	9	4 10 0	6 10 6

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXVIII.—BIRMINGHAM No. 2 DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		IV.—WOMEN—<i>cont.</i> W. Employment at Illegal Times—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hyam & Co., New St., Birmingham, Tailors, W	Birmingham City Police Court, May 13.	8. Employing woman beyond legal period without interval for meals.	4	1 0 0	2 16 0
		V.—DANGEROUS TRADES, &c.			
Richard Cartwright & Co., 74, Regent Parade, Birmingham, Brass Casters, F.	Birmingham City Police Court, June 10.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1	2 0 0	0 15 0

XXIX.—WORCESTER DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
† J. Stephens, Son, & Co., Gloucester, Vinegar Manufacturers and Fruit Preservers, F.	Gloucester Borough Police Court, August 17.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	0 10 0	0 11 0
Thomas Walker & Co., Oldbury, Tewkesbury, Engineers, F.	Tewkesbury Borough Police Court, June 3.	11. Failure to send correct Annual Return.	1	—	0 5 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS. Q. Fitness, &c.			
H. B. Evans & Co., Blockley, Pianoforte Makers, F.	Chipping Campden County Police Court, May 4.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	2	2 0 0	0 16 0
† J. S. Morelands & Sons, Gloucester, Lucifer Match Manufacturers, F.	Gloucester Borough Police Court, August 10.	Do. do.	4	2 0 0	2 2 0
John George Ayres, Small Mills, Pitchcombe, Sawmiller, F.	Stroud County Police Court, September 23.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 0
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
† J. Stephens, Son, & Co., Gloucester, Vinegar Manufacturers and Fruit Preservers, F.	Gloucester Borough Police Court, August 17.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	2	0 5 0	0 19 6
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
† J. Stephens, Son, & Co., Gloucester, Vinegar Manufacturers and Fruit Preservers, F.	Gloucester Borough Police Court, August 17.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 2 6	0 11 6
† J. S. Morelands & Sons, Gloucester, Lucifer Match Manufacturers, F.	Gloucester Borough Police Court, August 10.	XIV.—TRUCK ACTS.	2	2 0 0	2 2 0

XXX.—WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
The Co-operative Furniture Manufacturing Co., St. Helen's Avenue, Swansea, Furniture Manufacturers, F.	Swansea Borough Police Court, January 6.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1	0 11 6	0 8 6
Judah Solomon, 89, Tudor Road, Cardiff, Tailor, W.	Cardiff Borough Police Court, May 16.	Do. do.	1	0 0	0 6 6
The Welsh Preservers, Ltd., Swansea, Fruit Preservers, F.	Swansea Borough Police Court, December 19.	Do. do.	1	5 0	0 8 6

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXX.—WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c. —cont.			
A. W. Dawson, Newport, Mon., <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Newport Borough Police Court, January 3.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	0 5 0	0 8 0
*J. W. Roberts, 213, High St., Bangor, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Bangor Borough Police Court, January 11.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 19 0
Thos. Edwards, Pentre, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i> ..	Ystrad County Police Court, January 17.	Do. do.	2	4 11 0	0 18 0
T. Netherway, Oxford St., Mountain Ash, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Mountain Ash County Police Court, April 20.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 0
*Janet Phillips, Bridgend, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i> ..	Bridgend County Police Court, July 2.	Do. do.	4	0 2 0	0 18 0
*W. Morton & Co., 83, Queen St., Cardiff, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Cardiff Borough Police Court, October 11.	Do. do.	6	1 10 0	1 19 0
David Jones, Hannah St., Porth, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Porth County Police Court, October 13.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 8 0
Jones & Evans, Ton-y-pandy, <i>Milliners, W.</i> ..	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 9 0
Cardiff Stationery Co., West Bute St., Cardiff, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Cardiff Borough Police Court, March 11.	8. Failure to send notice of accident	1	5 0 0	0 6 6
Solomon Andrews & Son, Steam Joinery Works, Cardiff, <i>Joiners, F.</i>	Cardiff Borough Police Court, May 18.	Do. do.	1a	0 1 0	—
R. Macintosh & Co., Mill St., Pontypridd, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Pontypridd County Police Court, May 25.	11. Failure to send correct Annual Return.	1	0 10 0	0 8 9
Jenkin Jones, New Tan Yard, Llandilo, <i>Leather Manufacturer, F.</i>	Llandilo County Police Court, June 18.	Do. do.	1	0 3 0	0 7 0
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
ake & Co., Ltd., Peblig Mills, Carnarvon, <i>Woollen Manufacturers, F.</i>	Carnarvon County Police Court, January 8.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 2 6	0 6 6
Richard Lloyd, Forage Mill, Ystrad, <i>Proven-der Manufacturer, F.</i>	Ystrad County Police Court, January 17.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 0
Elford Bros., Steam Sawmills, Pembroke Dock, <i>Sawmillers, F.</i>	Pembroke Dock Borough Police Court, March 12.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 7 6
Daniel Humphreys, New St., Aberystwyth, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Aberystwyth Borough Police Court, April 27.	Do. do.	1	—	0 2 6
W. H. Hollier, Bridge St., Aberystwyth, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	—	0 2 6
Simon James, East House, Crymmych, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Newport (Pembroke) County Police Court, September 29.	Do. do.	1b	—	0 4 6
Biglis Co., Ltd., Globe Brickworks, Biglis, <i>Brick Manufacturers, F.</i>	Barry Dock County Police Court, October 10.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 9 0
British Wagon Co., Ltd., St. Thomas Swansea, <i>Railway Wagon Repairers, W.</i>	Swansea Borough Police Court, December 29.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
David Roberts, Bontnewydd Mill, near Carnarvon, <i>Corn Miller, F.</i>	Carnarvon County Police Court, January 8.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	0 5 0	0 6 6
Lake & Co., Ltd., Peblig Mills, Carnarvon, <i>Woollen Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 6 6
Newport Foundry Co., Mill Parade, Newport, Mon., <i>Ironfounders, F.</i>	Newport, Mon., Borough Police Court, September 6.	Do. do.	1	0 12 0	0 8 0
Benjamin Jones, Troedryhiw, near Llandyssul, <i>Woollen Weaver, F.</i>	Llandyssul County Police Court, September 7.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 6
The Water Mills Co., Llangejni, <i>Corn Millers, F.</i>	Llangejni County Police Court, October 17.	Do. do.	1	5 0 0	0 17 0

a.—Costs remitted.

b.—Withdrawn on payment of costs.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXX.—WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—cont. D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Davies, Bale, & Co., Strand Engineering Works, Swansea, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Swansea Borough Police Court, November 21.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
Pembrey White Lead Works Co., Burry Port, <i>White Lead Manufacturers, Joiners, F.</i>	Llanelly County Police March 30.	Do. do.	1a	—	—
Solomon Andrews & Son, Steam Joinery Works, Cardiff, <i>Joiners, F.</i>	Cardiff Borough Police Court, May 18.	2. Penal Compensation in cases where death or injury has resulted from:— (a.) Failure to fence machinery.	1	5 0 0	0 10 6
W. Gilbertson & Co., Ltd., Pontardawe, <i>Steel and Tinplate Manufacturers, F.</i>	Pontardawe County Police Court, July 22.	Do do.	1	5 0 0	0 7 6
Graigola Merthyr Co. Ltd., Swansea, <i>Patent Fuel Manufacturers, F.</i>	Swansea Borough Police Court, September 8.	Do. do.	1	30 0 0	0 8 6
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
John Phillips, Coedmôr Woollen Factory, Velindre, near Newcastle Emlyn, <i>Woollen Manufacturer, F.</i>	Newcastle Emlyn County Police Court, May 27.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	0 5 0	0 8 0
Robert Jones, Market St., Abergele, <i>Printer, F.</i>	Abergele County Police Court, June 4.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 6 6
		II.—CHILDREN. L. Employment at Illegal Times.			
J. Jones & Son, Pontrhythallt and Craira School Slate Mills, near Carnarvon, <i>Slate Manufacturers, F.</i>	Carnarvon County Police Court, February 12.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	0 1 0	0 7 0
Anglo-Bavarian Brewery Co., Ltd., Penarth Road, Cardiff, <i>Beer Bottlers, F.</i>	Cardiff Borough Police Court, February 16.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 6 6
Evan Jones, Chesnut Woollen Mill, Capel Dewi, <i>Woollen Manufacturer, F.</i>	Llandyssul County Police Court, September 7.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
		M. Occupation.			
Evan Jones, Chesnut Woollen Mill, Capel Dewi, <i>Woollen Manufacturer, F.</i>	Llandyssul County Police Court, September 7.	2. Allowing child to clean machinery in motion.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
		N. Parental Obligations.			
Thos. Jones, Parent of child employed at Ystalyfera Tinplate Works, Ystalyfera, <i>Tinplate Manufacturers, F.</i>	Pontardawe County Police Court, January 21.	1. Parent allowing child to be illegally employed.	1	0 1 0	0 7 6
Griffith Jones, Parent of child employed by J. Jones & Son, Pontrhythallt and Craira School Slate Mills, near Carnarvon, <i>Slate Manufacturers, F.</i>	Carnarvon County Police Court, February 12.	Do. do.	1	—	0 4 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS. Q. Fitness, &c.			
Uskside Engineering & Rivet Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon., <i>Engineers and Rivet Manufacturers, F.</i>	Newport Borough Police Court, January 3.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	2	1 4 0	0 16 0
Lake & Co., Ltd., Peblig Mills, Carnarvon, <i>Woollen Manufacturers, F.</i>	Carnarvon County Police Court, January 8.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 13 0
Tom Litherland, Castle St., Carnarvon, <i>Letterpress Printer F.</i>	Carnarvon Borough Police Court, January 10.	Do do.	1	0 2 6	0 8 6
Owen Morris, Constantine Terrace, Carnarvon, <i>Builder, F.</i>	Do.	Do do.	1	0 2 6	0 6 6
Lake & Co., Ltd., Menai Factory, Carnarvon, <i>Woollen Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do do.	1	0 2 6	0 6 6

a.—The Bench failed to agree, and, being equally divided, the case was dismissed.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXX.—WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> Q. Fitness, &c.—<i>cont.</i>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Thomas Roberts, Steam Joinery Works, Wrexham St., Mold, <i>Joiners, F.</i>	Mold County Police Court, January 17.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1	0 10 0	0 7 6
Lemon & Son, The Hayes, Cardiff, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Cardiff Borough Police Court, January 19.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 6 6
Anglo-Bavarian Brewery Co., Ltd., Penarth Road, Cardiff, <i>Beer Bottlers, F.</i>	Cardiff Borough Police Court, February 16.	Do. do.	1	—	0 6 6
* J. & A. Stephens, Engineering Works, Pembroke, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Pembroke Borough Police Court, March 14.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 13 0
The Abergele Tannery Co., Ltd., Abergele, <i>Tanners, F.</i>	Abergele County Police Court, June 4.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 6 6
Harvey & Son, East Dock, Cardiff, <i>Boat Builders, F.</i>	Cardiff Borough Police Court, June 14.	Do. do.	1a	—	—
Herbert Davies, Vale of Towy Factory, Llanwrda, <i>Woollen Manufacturer, F.</i>	Llandovery County Police Court, July 8.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 8 0
R. Employment at Illegal Times.					
George Kyte & Co., Atlas Engineering Works, Canton, Cardiff, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Cardiff Borough Police Court, January 28.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1b	—	—
Jones & Son, Manchester House, Merthyr Tydfil, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Merthyr Tydfil County Police Court, February 3.	Do. do.	3	3 0 0	1 1 0
Amelia Owen, 25, North St., Bufferland, Pembroke Dock, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Pembroke Dock Borough Police Court, April 23.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 6 6
John Dunston, Dillwyn St., Swansea, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Swansea Borough Police Court, May 5.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
R. E. Jones & Bros., Rosehill St., Conway, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Conway County Police Court, August 2.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 6 6
James Jenkins, Hannah St., Porth, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Porth County Police Court, October 13.	Do. do.	2	0 4 0	0 16 0
M. J. Mattock, 120, Queen St., Cardiff, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Cardiff Borough Police Court, October 28.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 6 6
H. Wm. Audsley, 51, Castle Road, Cardiff, <i>Paper Bag Manufacturer, W.</i>	Cardiff Borough Police Court, December 2.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 6 6
Roger Edwards, 123, High St., Merthyr, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Merthyr Tydfil County Police Court, May 19.	3. Employing young person on same day in factory or workshop and in a shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for employment in factory or workshop.	1	2 0 0	0 10 6
J. Jones & Son, Pontrhythall and Craira School Slate Mills, near Carnarvon, <i>Slate Manufacturers, F.</i>	Carnarvon County Police Court, February 12.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 1 0	0 7 0
John Bywater, 12, Raven St., Cardiff, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Cardiff Borough Police Court, February 16.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 6 6
* David Lewis, Pantglas Woollen Mills, Penboyr, <i>Woollen Manufacturer, F.</i>	Newcastle Emlyn County Police Court, March 18.	Do. do.	1	1 12 0	0 8 0
Elizabeth Jones, Holywell, <i>Arted Water Manufacturer, F.</i>	Holywell County Police Court, June 7.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 14 0
A. C. Morgan, Bridgend, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Bridgend County Police Court, July 2.	Do. do.	2	—	0 6 0
* Harriett Thomas, Caerleon Road, Newport, Mon., <i>Mineral Water Manufacturer, F.</i>	Newport, Mon., Borough Police Court, July 29.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
David Lewis & Sons, Rhydybont, Llanybther, <i>Woollen Manufacturers, F.</i>	Llanvhan-gel-ar-Arth County Police Court, November 30.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 7 0
Mordey, Carney, & Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon., <i>Ship Repairers, F.</i>	Newport Borough Police Court, January 3.	9. Employing young person at night.	3	4 16 0	1 4 0
G. W. Thompson & Hawkes, Newport, Mon., <i>Ship Repairers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 16 0

a.—Withdrawn. Costs remitted.

b.—The Stipendiary, in view of conflicting evidence, gave the defendants the benefit of the doubt and dismissed this case, but made no order as to costs.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXX.—WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs, (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Uskside Engineering & Rivet Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon., <i>Engineers and Rivet Manufacturers, F.</i>	Newport Borough Police Court, January 3.	9. Employing young person at night.	3	1 16 0	1 4 0
A. W. Dawson, Newport, Mon., <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 0
George Kyte & Co., Atlas Engineering Works, Canton, Cardiff, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Cardiff Borough Police Court, January 28.	Do. do.	2	4 0 0	0 16 0
Thos. Evans & Son, Temple of Fashion, Tonypany, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Porth County Police Court, February 17.	Do. do.	2	1 4 0	0 16 0
The Electric Insulation Syndicate, Ltd., East Moors, Cardiff, <i>Electrical Speciality Manufacturers, F.</i>	Cardiff Borough Police Court, March 11.	Do. do.	1	—	0 4 0
The Pembroke Dock Co-operative Society, Pembroke Dock, <i>Bakers, W.</i>	Pembroke Dock Borough Police Court, March 12.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 6 6
J. W. Evans, 3½, Castle St., Swansea, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Swansea Borough Police Court, April 18.	Do. do.	2	3 3 0	0 17 0
George Burden, 53, Woodville Road, Cardiff, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Cardiff Borough Police Court, April 22.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 6 6
Solomon Andrews & Son, Penarth Road, Cardiff, <i>Bakers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 6 6
Edwin Sirrel, 114, Castle Road, Cardiff, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 6 6
Charles Orlando Lewton, 28, Lucknow St., Cardiff, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 8
J. & H. Powell, Great Dorkgate St., Aberystwyth, <i>Confectioners, W.</i>	Aberystwyth Borough Police Court, April 27.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 10 6
Crawshay Bros., Cyfarthfa, Ltd., Merthyr Tydfil, <i>Iron and Steel Manufacturers, F.</i>	Merthyr Tydfil County Police Court, May 2	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 0
Thos. Price, Barry, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Barry County Police Court, May 6.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	1 14 3
A. C. Morgan, Bridgend, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i> ..	Bridgend County Police Court, July 2.	Do. do.	2	—	0 6 0
*J. Davies & Co., Commercial St., Aberdare, <i>Milliners, W.</i>	Aberdare County Police Court, July 5.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 12 0
Thos. Price, Barry, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Barry County Police Court, May 6.	10. Employing young person on Sunday.	2	2 0 0	0 12 0
*Harriett Thomas, Caerleon Road, Newport, Mon., <i>Mineral Water Manufacturer, F.</i>	Newport, Mon., Borough Police Court, July 29.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
North's A1 Mineral Water Co., Swansea, <i>Ginger Beer Manufacturers, W.</i>	Swansea Borough Police Court, September 6.	Do. do.	1	1 11 6	0 8 6
F. E. Nicholls, Waterloo Steam Bakery, Swansea, <i>Baker, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 11 6	0 8 6
J. & H. Powell, Great Dorkgate St., Aberystwyth, <i>Confectioners, W.</i>	Aberystwyth Borough Police Court, April 27.	11. Employing young person on statutory holiday.	1	0 2 6	0 10 6
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Davies & Richards, New Road, Llandovery, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Llandovery County Police Court, July 8.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	2a	—	—
Johns & Co., Prince of Wales Road, Swansea, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Swansea Borough Police Court, October 4.	Do. do.	1	5 0 0	0 9 6
Margaret Williams, Pontycymmer, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Bridgend County Police Court, July 2.	3. Employing woman on same day in factory or workshop and in a shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for employment in factory or workshop.	1	0 5 6	0 14 6
Kate Wynch, Stepney St., Llanelly, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Llanelly County Police Court, July 20.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 18 0

a.—Dismissed.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXX.—WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs (6)
		IV.—WOMEN—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		W. Employment at Illegal Times—cont.			
* David Lewis, Pantglas Woollen Mills, Penboyr, Woollen Manufacturer, F.	Newcastle Emllyn County Police Court, March 18.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	3	4 16 0	1 4 0
J. F. Edisbury & Co., Ltd., Wrexham, Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.	Wrexham Borough Police Court, June 27.	Do. do.	4	0 10 0	1 17 0
A. B. Jordan, Sisson St., Rhyl, Aërated Water Manufacturer, F.	Rhyl County Police Court, June 28.	Do. do.	1a	—	—
A. C. Morgan, Bridgend, Dressmaker, W. ..	Bridgend County Police Court, July 2.	Do. do.	1	—	0 3 0
E. A. March, Conway Road, Colwyn Bay, Milliner, W.	Colwyn Bay County Police Court, July 9.	Do. do.	2	0 2 0	0 13 0
David Evans, Square Hall Woollen Mill, Drefach, near Newcastle Emllyn, Woollen Manufacturer, F.	Newcastle Emllyn County Police Court, May 27.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	1	0 3 0	0 7 0
* Eliza Price, High St., Knighton, Dressmaker, W.	Knighton County Police Court, March 3.	9. Employing woman at night ..	4	0 1 0	1 2 0
A. C. Morgan, Bridgend, Dressmaker, W. ..	Bridgend County Police Court, July 2.	Do. do.	1	—	0 3 0
Dymoor Tinplate Co., Pantyffynon, Tinplate Manufacturers, F.	Llandilo County Police Court, July 23.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 18 0
		V.—DANGEROUS TRADES, &c.			
Josiah Simon, Mold, Aërated Water Manufacturer, F.	Mold County Police Court, June 6.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1	0 5 0	0 7 6
Ralph Davies, East Bute Dock, Cardiff, Brass-founder, F.	Cardiff Borough Police Court, June 14.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 6 6
		XIV.—TRUCK ACTS.			
Peckham Box Co., Swansea, Tin Stampers and Box Makers, F.	Swansea Borough Police Court, September 6.		1	1 0 0	0 13 6

XXXI.—PETERBOROUGH DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL.			
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
The Kettering Co-operative Boot & Shoe Society, Ltd., Havelock St., Kettering, Boot Manufacturers, F.	Kettering County Police Court, November 9.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	1 0 0	0 6 19
Wilson & Watson, Nelson St., Kettering, Boot Manufacturers, F.	Do.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	0 10 0	0 9 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
† Walker Bros., Mill Road, Wellingborough, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, F.	Wellingborough County Police Court, January 14.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	6	1 10 0	2 17 0
The Kettering Co-operative Boot & Shoe Society, Ltd., Havelock St., Kettering, Boot Manufacturers, F.	Kettering County Police Court, November 9.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 9 6
Kettering Co-operative Clothing Society, Ltd., Dryden St., Kettering, Clothiers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 9 6
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
† Thomas Martin, 43, Park Road, Wellingborough, Boot Closer, W.	Wellingborough County Police Court, January 14.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	2	0 5 0	0 19 0

a—Dismissed.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXXI.—PETERBOROUGH DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
† Sarah Jane Lee, 133, Winsover Road, Spalding, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Spalding County Police Court, July 19.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 2 6	0 5 6
† Mary Jane Trivett, 34, Warner St., Loughborough, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Loughborough Borough Police Court, July 20.	Do. do.	3	0 3 0	0 19 6
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
† Mary Jane Trivett, 34, Warner St., Loughborough, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Loughborough Borough Police Court, July 20.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	2	0 2 0	0 13 0
† Sarah Jane Lee, 133, Winsover Road, Spalding, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Spalding County Police Court, July 19.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 11 0

XXXII.—NORWICH DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Joseph Noonan, Towler's Court, Elm Hill, Norwich, <i>Boot Manufacturer, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, March 29.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1	0 5 0	—
Arthur Edwards, Wisbech, <i>Machinist, F.</i> ..	Wisbech Borough Police Court, February 2.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 10 0	0 15 0
Smith Bros., Swaffham, <i>Machinists, F.</i> ..	Swaffham County Police Court, April 4.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 10 0
Ellen Goymer, 3, Churchgate St., Bury St. Edmunds, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Bury St. Edmunds Borough Police Court, September 22.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 6
John Ward, Dereham, <i>Machinist, F.</i> ..	Dereham County Police Court, September 30.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 11 0
Jewson & Sons, Colegate St., Norwich, <i>Joiners and Box Makers, F.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, October 1 ^a .	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 10 0
Swan & Basted, Cowgate St., Norwich, <i>Boot Manufacturers, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, January 18.	4. Failure to keep register of over-time, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	2	0 15 0	0 16 6
John W. Hall, Westgate St., Ipswich, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Ipswich Borough Police Court, May 1 ^a .	Do. do.	7	1 0 0	3 9 6
Brand & Sons Tacket St., Ipswich, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Ipswich Borough Police Court, August 11.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
Walter Steele, St. Matthews St., Ipswich, <i>Bootmaker, W.</i>	Ipswich Borough Police Court, September 19.	Do. do.	1	0 11 0	0 9 0
Ellen Goymer, 3, Churchgate St., Bury St. Edmunds, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Bury St. Edmunds Borough Police Court, September 22.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
Arthur D. Pledger, High St., Ely, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Ely City Police Court, October 20.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 10 0
W. R. Baillie, Harleston, <i>Milliner, W.</i> ..	Harleston County Police Court, December 16.	Do. do.	1	0 15 0	0 11 0
Elijah Eyre's Brewery, Ltd., King's Lynn, <i>Aërated Water Makers, F.</i>	King's Lynn Borough Police Court, November 14.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	0 5 0	0 10 6
A. Chittock, Norwich, <i>Bootmaker, W.</i> ..	Norwich City Police Court, June 4.	11. Failure to send correct Annual Return.	1a	—	0 3 6
J. & H. Bowles, Norwich, <i>Sawmillers, F.</i> ..	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 6 0
P. T. Stevenson, Burleigh St., Cambridge, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Cambridge Borough Police Court, June 7.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 7 0
Bird Bros., Duxford, Cambridgeshire, <i>Artificial Manure Manufacturers, F.</i>	Linton County Police Court, June 8.	Do. do.	1	0 12 6	0 7 6
W. Colchester, Griffin Wharf, Ipswich, <i>Manure Maker, F.</i>	Ipswich Borough Police Court, June 13.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 9 0
W. T. Gaze, Mundesley, <i>Sawmiller, F.</i> ..	Cromer County Police Court, June 27.	Do. do.	1b	—	—

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs.
b.—Dismissed, as defendant had disposed of his business to his wife prior to 1st January 1898.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXXII.—NORWICH DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
George Copus, General Manager, Colne Valley Railway Works, Halstead, <i>Engineers, W.</i>	Braintree County Police Court, January 12.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 10 0	0 9 6
Arthur Edwards, Wisbech, <i>Machinist, F.</i> ..	Wisbech Borough Police Court, February 2.	Do. do.	1	—	0 6 0
Alfred Berry, Ballingdon St., Sudbury, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Sudbury Borough Police Court, April 14.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 5 0
Thomas H. Nice, Buttermarket, Bury St. Edmunds, <i>Cycle Maker, W.</i>	Bury St. Edmunds Borough Police Court, April 21.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 5 6
Winter Bros., Pitt St., Norwich, <i>Bakers, W.</i> ..	Norwich City Police Court, April 26.	Do. do.	1a	—	0 6 0
Edgar Doole, Wherstead Road, Ipswich, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Ipswich Borough Police Court, May 19.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 0
Loads & Sons, Market Place, North Walsham, <i>Tailors and Milliners, W.</i>	North Walsham County Police Court, June 21.	Do. do.	1	0 7 6	0 12 6
Thomas S. Robinson, Sawston, <i>Tailor, W.</i> ..	Linton County Police Court, July 6.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 7 6
Lucy Watts, North Walsham, Norfolk, <i>Dress-maker, W.</i>	North Walsham County Police Court, July 19.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	1 2 0
William R. Young, Havelock Road, Norwich, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, July 23.	Do. do.	1a	—	0 3 6
R. J. Cadney, Heigham St., Norwich, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, August 16.	Do. do.	1a	—	0 3 6
H. R. Kitton & Son, Norwich Road, Ipswich, <i>Bakers, W.</i>	Ipswich Borough Police Court, December 1.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 0
		C. Obstruction or Personation of H.M. Inspectors.			
James Tate, Norwich, <i>Confectionery Manufacturer, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, May 20.	1. Obstructing H.M. Inspector ..	1b	—	—
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
W. F. Walker, Gawood Road, King's Lynn, <i>Wheelwright and Smith, F.</i>	King's Lynn Borough Police Court, February 3.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	0 5 0	0 5 0
Chas. Rix, East Dereham, <i>Machinist, F.</i> ..	East Dereham County Police Court, May 27.	Do. do.	1	0 9 0	0 11 0
Grout & Co., Ltd., Great Yarmouth, <i>Silk Manufacturers, F.</i>	Great Yarmouth Borough Police Court, November 16.	Do. do.	1	4 0 0	0 9 0
		J. Sanitary Conveniences.			
Kiplings, Ltd., Hamlet Road, Haverhill, <i>Silk Weavers, W.</i>	Haverhill County Police Court, March 7.	Neglecting to provide sufficient or suitable sanitary conveniences.	1	2 10 0	0 13 0
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Edgar Catchpole, Ipswich, <i>Brickmaker, W.</i> ..	Needham Market County Police Court, August 17.	1. Employing child under legal age.	1b	—	—
Samuel Winter, 36, Esdella St., Norwich, <i>Slipper Maker, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, February 22.	2. Employing child without certificate of school attendance.	1	0 6 0	0 8 6
John Wade, White Horse Yard, Magdalen St., Norwich, <i>Blacksmith, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, April 13.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs.

b.—Dismissed.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1893 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXXII.—NORWICH DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		II.—CHILDREN—<i>cont.</i> K. Age, Fitness, &c.—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hyman Smith, Blazeby Court, Bethel St., Norwich, Tailor, W.	Norwich City Police Court, April 26.	2. Employing child without cer- tificate of school attendance.	1	1 0 0	0 9 6
Edgar Doole, Wherstead Road, Ipswich, Baker, W.	Ipswich Borough Police Court, May 19.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 11 0
Bury & Norwich Post & Suffolk Standard Co., Ltd., Bury St. Edmunds, Letterpress Printers, F.	Bury St. Edmunds Borough Police Court, June 23.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 10 0
Pannell Bros., High St., Haverhill, Baker, W.	Haverhill County Police Court, July 11.	Do do.	2a	—	0 18 0
		L. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Richard James Cadney, Heigham St., Norwich, Baker, W.	Norwich City Police Court, August 16.	1. Employing child before or after legal hours.	1	0 5 0	0 10 6
Bury & Norwich Post & Suffolk Standard Co., Ltd., Bury St. Edmunds, Letterpress Printers, F.	Bury St. Edmunds Borough Police Court, June 23.	12. Employing child on statutory holiday.	1	—	0 5 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS. Q. Fitness, &c.			
Arthur Edwards, Wisbech, Machinist, F. ..	Wisbech Borough Police Court, Feb- ruary 2.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fit- ness.	1	—	0 10 6
Ward & Son, Fox Earth, Brewers, F.	Castle Hedingham County Police Court, May 3.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 13 0
John Ward, Dereham, Machinist, F.	Dereham County Police Court, September 30.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 0
Jewson & Sons, Colegate St., Norwich, Joiners and Box Makers, F.	Norwich City Police Court, October 19.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	1 4 0
Cornish & Gaymer, North Walsham, Builders, F.	North Walsham County Police Court, November 22.	Do. do.	2b	1 0 0	1 4 0
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Foster & Bird, Ltd., Baker Lane, King's Lynn, Letterpress Printers, F.	King's Lynn Borough Police Court, Feb- ruary 28.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	3	0 10 0	1 0 6
Trustees of W. Rought, Brandon, Furriers, F.	Brandon County Police Court, March 10.	Do. do.	2	0 18 0	1 5 0
Samuel & Palmer Lingwood, Brandon, Furriers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 3 0
Thomas H. Nice, Buttermarket, Bury St. Edmunds, Cycle Maker, W.	Bury St. Edmunds Borough Police Court, April 21.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	8 6
Winter Bros., Pitt St., Norwich, Bakers, W. ..	Norwich City Police Court, April 26.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 9 6
Bury & Norwich Post & Suffolk Standard Co., Ltd., Bury St. Edmunds, Letterpress Printers, F.	Bury St. Edmunds Borough Police Court, June 23.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 10 0
George Stace, Petty Cury, Cambridge, Milliner, W.	Cambridge Borough Police Court, July 5.	Do. do.	1c	0 1 0	—
Thomas S. Robinson, Sawston, Tailor, W. ..	Linton County Police Court, July 6.	Do. do.	1	0 16 3	0 7 6
D. Barton & Sons, Saffron Walden, Essex, Dressmakers, &c., W.	Saffron Walden Borough Police Court, July 16.	Do. do.	7	1 15 0	3 14 6
Arthur Edward Steed, St. Matthew's St., Ipswich, Baker, W.	Ipswich Borough Police Court, August 11.	Do. do.	1d	—	—

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs, as defendant said he was misled by the labour certificates being for full time.

b.—One case withdrawn on payment of costs.

c.—The Bench refused to receive evidence that the defendant had been twice cautioned. No costs allowed.

d.—Dismissed.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXXII.—NORWICH DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		R. Employment at Illegal Times — <i>cont.</i>			
Brand & Sons, Tacket St., Ipswich, <i>Dress-makers, W.</i>	Ipswich Borough Police Court, August 11.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	2	1 0 0	0 18 6
George Lee, Thaxted, Essex, <i>Confectionery Manufacturer, W.</i>	Dunmow County Police Court, August 22.	Do. do.	6	6 0 0	6 0 0
Henry Bullman, High St., Newmarket, <i>Dress-maker, W.</i>	Newmarket County Police Court, September 13.	Do. do.	3	6 0 0	1 11 6
Walter Steele, St. Matthew's St., Ipswich, <i>Bootmaker, W.</i>	Ipswich Borough Police Court, September 19.	Do. do.	1	0 8 6	0 11 6
John Ward, Dereham, <i>Machinist, F.</i>	Dereham County Police Court, September 30.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 11 0
Thomas Bedwell, East Bergholt, <i>Baker, W.</i> ..	Ipswich County Police Court, October 25.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 15 6
Albert Scarfe, High St., Colchester, <i>Mantle Maker, W.</i>	Colchester Borough Police Court, November 29.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 14 6
W. R. Baillie, Harleston, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Harleston County Police Court, December 16.	Do. do.	1	1 10 0	0 11 0
Thomas A. Cobbald, London St., Norwich, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, December 3.	3. Employing young person on same day in factory or workshop and in a shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for employment in factory or workshop.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
Smith Bros., Swaffham, <i>Machinists, F.</i>	Swaffham County Police Court, April 4.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 1 0	0 11 0
Alfred Berry, Ballingdon St., Sudbury, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Sudbury Borough Police Court, April 14.	Do. do.	2	0 5 0	0 18 0
Ward & Son, Fox Earth, <i>Brewers, F.</i> .. .	Castle Hedingham County Police Court, May 3.	Do. do.	2	4 0 0	1 9 0
Esther Sparrow, High St., Haverhill, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Haverhill County Police Court, July 11.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 6
Henry Prior, Linton, <i>Brewer, F.</i>	Linton County Police Court, July 6.	Do. do.	3	0 7 6	1 16 0
Thomas S. Robinson, Sawston, <i>Tailor, W.</i> ..	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 16 3	0 13 6
William R. Young, Havelock Road, Norwich, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, July 23.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 15 6
George Samuel McLean, York Road, Ipswich, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Ipswich Borough Police Court, September 26.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 12 6
Thomas Bedwell, East Bergholt, <i>Baker, W.</i> ..	Ipswich County Police Court, October 25.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 0
H. R. Kitton & Son, Norwich Road, Ipswich, <i>Bakers, W.</i>	Ipswich Borough Police Court, December 1.	Do. do.	1a	—	—
H. & G. Bedwell, Glisson Road, Cambridge, <i>Cycle Repairers, W.</i>	Cambridge Borough Police Court, December 23.	Do. do.	1b	0 2 6	—
Ipswich Sanitary Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., Alderman Road, Ipswich, <i>Laundry Occupiers, F.</i>	Ipswich Borough Police Court, February 21.	5. Employing young person beyond legal number of hours in laundries.	2	2 0 0	1 2 0
Thomas Watling, Long Stratton, Norfolk, <i>Wheelwright, W.</i>	Long Stratton County Police Court, May 17.	8. Employing young person beyond legal period without interval for meals.	1	0 5 0	0 11 6
James Tate, Magdalen St., Norwich, <i>Confectioner, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, May 20.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	1 1 0
Moth & Adams, 1, Trinity St., Colchester, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Colchester Borough Police Court, June 30.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 3 0
Edward Pretty & Co., Buttermarket, Bury St. Edmunds, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Bury St. Edmunds Borough Police Court, October 27.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 0
W. R. Baillie, Harleston, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Harleston County Police Court, December 16.	Do. do.	1	0 15 0	0 11 0
Bury & Norwich Post & Suffolk Standard Co., Ltd., Bury St. Edmunds, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Bury St. Edmunds Borough Police Court, June 23.	11. Employing young person on statutory holiday.	3	0 5 0	1 0 0

a.—Dismissed.

b.—Costs not allowed.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1893 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXXII.—NORWICH DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
IV.—WOMEN.					
W. Employment at Illegal Times.					
Trustees of W. Rought, Brandon, <i>Furriers, F.</i>	Brandon County Police Court, March 10.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	2	£ s. d. 0 18 0	£ s. d. 1 5 0
Loads & Sons, Market Place, North Walsham, <i>Tailors and Milliners, W.</i>	North Walsham County Police Court, June 21.	Do. do.	1	0 7 6	0 12 6
James Pinchin, Corpusty, <i>Aërated Water Maker, F.</i>	Aylsham County Police Court, November 1.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	1 0 0	1 5 0
Ipswich Sanitary Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., Alderman Road, Ipswich, <i>Laundry Occupiers, F.</i>	Ipswich Borough Police Court, February 21.	5. Employing woman beyond legal number of hours in laundries.	2	2 0 0	1 3 0
Swan & Basted, Cowgate St., Norwich, <i>Boot Manufacturers, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, January 18.	8. Employing woman beyond legal period without interval for meals.	1	0 7 6	0 9 0
Moth & Adams, 1, Trinity St., Colchester, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Colchester Borough Police Court, June 30.	Do. do.	1	—	0 11 6
Edward Pretty & Co., Buttermarket, Bury St. Edmunds, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Bury St. Edmunds Borough Police Court, October 27.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 11 0
V.—DANGEROUS TRADES, &c.					
Ellen Stevens, Colchester, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturer, F.</i>	Colchester Borough Police Court, June 9.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1	1 0 0	0 13 6
Robert Jacobs, Operative, employed by A. J. Caley & Son, Norwich, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, August 16.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	—
Charles Elsegood, Operative, employed by A. J. Caley & Son, Norwich, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	—
Charles Simmons, Operative, employed by A. J. Caley & Son, Norwich, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	—
Charles Barnard, Operative, employed by A. J. Caley & Son, Norwich, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	—
William Howlett, Operative, employed by Robertson & Co., Norwich, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	—
John Andrews, Operative, employed by Robertson & Co., Norwich, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	—
Eva Gell, Operative, employed by Steward, Paterson, & Co., Norwich, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, August 20.	Do. do.	1a	—	—
Mary Gill, Operative, employed by Steward, Paterson, & Co., Norwich, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	—
Louisa Payne, Operative, employed by Steward, Paterson & Co., Norwich, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	—
Martha Wilson, Operative, employed by Steward, Paterson, & Co., Norwich, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	—
Annie Barrett, Operative, employed by Morgan's Brewery Co., Ltd., Norwich, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, September 3.	Do. do.	1b	—	—
Nelly Burns, Operative, employed by Morgan's Brewery Co., Ltd., Norwich, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1b	—	—
Mallinson & Co., Ltd., Ipswich, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Ipswich Borough Police Court, September 8.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
Robt. Hudson, Aërated Water Bottler, employed by Mrs. Bloomfield, East Dereham, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturer, F.</i>	Dereham County Police Court, September 30.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 10 0
Rachel Jay, Operative, employed by Bullard & Sons Ltd., Norwich, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, October 24.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	—
Kate Crisp, Operative, employed by Bullard & Sons, Ltd., Norwich, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	—
Ipswich Sanitary Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., Alderman Road, Ipswich, <i>Laundry Occupiers, F.</i>	Ipswich Borough Police Court, February 21.	XIV.—TRUCK ACTS.	2	3 0 0	1 4 0
Albert Henry Walpole, Cowgate St., Norwich, <i>Boot Manufacturer, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, March 5.	Do. do.	6	2 0 0	0 16 6

a.—Dismissed.

b.—Dismissed, owing to non-attendance of H.M. Inspector through an oversight.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—continued.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXXII.—NORWICH DISTRICT—continued.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
Kiplings, Ltd., Hamlet Road, Haverhill, <i>Silk Weavers, W.</i>	Haverhill County Police Court, March 7.	XIV. - TRUCK ACTS.	6	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 2 18 0
Thomas Smith & Sons, St. Andrew's Broad St., Norwich, <i>Boot Manufacturers, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, March 9.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 12 0
Vanner & Sons, Colne Valley Road, Haver- hill, <i>Silk Weavers, W.</i>	Clare County Police Court, March 21.	Do. do.	5	2 0 0	2 19 6
Joseph Noonan, Towler's Court, Elm Hill, Norwich, <i>Boot Manufacturer, W.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, March 29.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 8 6
Brown & Garrard, East St., Sudbury, <i>Silk Weavers, W.</i>	Sudbury Borough Police Court, March 31.	Do. do.	2a	1 0 0	0 10 9
William W. Roper & Sons, Water St., Lavenham, <i>Hair-seating Manufacturers, W.</i>	Long Melford County Police Court, April 7.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	1 14 6
Francis S. Bloom, St. Faiths, Norfolk, <i>Horse- hair Weaver, W.</i>	Norwich County Police Court, May 21.	Do. do.	8	4 0 0	5 0 0
R. B. Hovell & Co., Ltd., Calvert St., Nor- wich, <i>Hair-cloth Weavers, F.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, May 25.	Do. do.	3b	2 0 0	1 1 0
Magdalen Clothing Co., 18, Osborne St., Col- chester, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Colchester Borough Police Court, June 30.	Do. do.	6	6 0 0	4 10 0
William Hooper, Lower Baxter St., Bury St. Edmunds, <i>Clothier, W.</i>	Bury St. Edmunds, Borough Police Court, September 29.	Do. do.	9c	—	—
R. B. Hovell & Co., Ltd., Calvert St., Nor- wich, <i>Hair Cloth Weavers, F.</i>	Norwich City Police Court, October 13.	Do. do.	5d	—	—

XXXIII.—EAST METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

I.—GENERAL.					
A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.					
Moss & Smith, 32, Nelson St., E., <i>Boot Machinists, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, January 12.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1	1 12 0	0 8 3
Morris Cohen, 103, Cannon Street Road, E. <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, April 19.	4. Failure to keep register of over- time, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
E. R. Alexanders & Sons, Ltd., High Road, Leyton, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Stratford County Police Court, April 30.	Do. do.	1	1 10 0	0 13 6
Bryant & May, Ltd., Fairfield Works, Bow, E., <i>Lucifer Match Manufacturers, F.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, June 1.	9. Failure to notify cases of lead, phosphorus, or arsenic poisoning, or anthrax.	3	20 0 0	5 9 0
B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.					
J. Bavalowski, 6, Coke St., E., <i>Cap Maker, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, January 12.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	1 8 0	0 2 0
Hermann Melino, 8, Bromehead St., E., <i>Cap Maker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 8 0	0 2 0
R. Lakomy, 13, Nottingham Place, E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, February 8.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 2 0
J. Smith, 55, Great Prescott St., E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 2 0
J. Bran, 19, Dean St., E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 2 0
Isidore Hammerson, 17a, Victoria Park Road, E., <i>Mattress Tuft Maker, W.</i>	North London Police Court, March 8.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 2 0
E. Goldstein, 10, East Arbour Square, E., <i>Machinist, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, April 19.	Do. do.	1	0 12 0	0 2 0
* Davis Cohen, 35, Fieldgate St., E., <i>Machinist, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
Morris Rude, 86, Grove St., E., <i>Tailor, W.</i> ..	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 8 0	0 2 0
Joseph Marks, 36, Lucas St., E., <i>Tailor, W.</i> ..	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 15 0	0 2 0
Sweatman & Miller, 16, Adelina Grove, E., <i>Boot Manufacturers, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
S. Bloomstein, 274, Commercial Road, E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	1 3 0	0 4 0
H. Bound, 4, Turner St., E., <i>Laundry Occupier, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 6 0	0 2 0

a.—One case dismissed, as witness would not confirm his previous statement.
b.—One case dismissed.
c.—Dismissed. After the summonses were issued and served, the occupier died.
d.—Adjourned from May 25. Four cases withdrawn, one case dismissed.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXXIII.—EAST METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.—<i>cont.</i>			
Harris Cohen, 4, Myrdle St., E., <i>Tailor, W.</i> ..	Thames Police Court, May 3.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	2 0 0	0 2 0
J. Elkans, 33, Greenfield St., E., <i>Tailor, W.</i> ..	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 2 0
Jacob Levy, 142, Cannon Street Road, E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 2 0
S. Simmons, 66, Settles St., E., <i>Tailor, W.</i> ..	Thames Police Court, May 17.	Do. do.	1a	—	—
James McBlain, 184, High St., Shadwell, E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, August 30.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 2 0
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		L. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Isidore Hammerson, 17a, Victoria Park Road, E., <i>Mattress Tuft Maker, W.</i>	North London Police Court, March 8.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	1 0 0	0 4 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
G. H. Schofield, Folly Lane, Higham Hill Walthamstow, <i>Brick Manufacturer, F.</i>	Stratford County Police Court, November 28.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	1b	—	0 7 6
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Redpath & Paris, Church Row, Limehouse, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Thames Police Court, January 12.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	2	6 0 0	0 8 0
Caird & Rayner, Commercial Road, E., <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Thames Police Court, March 9.	Do do.	2	6 0 0	0 8 0
* Joseph Cohen, 30, New Road, <i>Tailor, W.</i> ..	Thames Police Court, April 19.	Do. do.	2	6 0 0	0 4 0
Amos Goldstein, 33, Bedford Square, E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, August 30.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 0
T. Worboys, 92, Stamford Road, Tottenham, N., <i>Wooden Toy Manufacturer, W.</i>	Edmonton County Police Court, December 15.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 9 0
Mein Bros., Station St., Stratford, E., <i>Engineers, F.</i>	West Ham Borough Police Court March, 16.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	3 0 0	0 10 6
A.A. Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., Tottenham, <i>Laundry Occupier, F.</i>	Edmonton County Police Court, June 23.	5. Employing young person beyond legal number of hours in laundries.	2	2 0 0	0 18 0
† Maconochie Bros., Millwall, E., <i>Jam. Meat, and Fish Preservers, F.</i>	Thames Police Court, August 23.	9. Employing young person at night.	2c	—	—
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
A.A. Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., Tottenham, <i>Laundry Occupiers, F.</i>	Edmonton County Police Court, June 23.	5. Employing woman beyond legal number of hours in laundries.	2	0 10 0	0 18 0
Israel Levy, 20, Little Alie St., E., <i>Tailor, W.</i> ..	Thames Police Court, February 8.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	3	5 0 0	0 12 0
R. Phillips, 14, Great Prescott St., E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	5	3 4 0	1 0 0
Simon Clapper, 131, Commercial Road, E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	2	4 0 0	0 8 0
Fanny Horowitz, 55, Plummer's Row, E., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, April 19.	Do. do.	1	0 8 0	0 2 0
Samuel Spyer, 3, New Buildings, Tenter St., E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Thames Police Court, September 13.	Do. do.	1	3 0 0	0 6 0

a.—Dismissed, owing to conflict of evidence.

b.—Withdrawn on payment of costs by the receiver of the estate.

c.—Dismissed.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXXIII.—EAST METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs (6)
		IV.—WOMEN—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		W. Employment at Illegal Times—<i>cont.</i>			
Barnett Magnus, 46, Well Close Square, E., Tailor, W.	Thames Police Court, September 20.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	1	3 0 0	0 1 0
B. Phillips, 8, High St., Aldgate, E., Tailor, W.	Guildhall City Police Court, December 15.	Do do.	2	2 0 0	0 15 0
Maconochie Bros., Millwall, E., Jam, Fish, and Meat Preservers, F.	Thames Police Court, August 23.	9. Employing woman at night.	1a	—	—
		Y. Jewish Employers.			
L. Gesundheits, 40, Bedford St., E., Machinist, W.	Thames Police Court, December 20.	Illegal employment by Jew of Jewish woman.	2	2 5 0	0 12 0
		V.—DANGEROUS TRADES, &c.			
The Headland Electric Storage & Battery Co., Ltd., High Road, Leyton, Electrical Accumulator Manufacturers, F.	Stratford County Police Court, July 2.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1	5 0 0	6 17 0
J. G. Ingram & Son, Chapman Road, Hackney Wick, E., India-rubber Manufacturers, F.	North London Police Court, September 27.	Do. do.	2	2 1 0	1 9 0

XXXIV.—CENTRAL METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL.			
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
G. Elmont, 79, Wilkes St., E.C., Cap Maker, W.	Worship Street Police Court, October 20.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	2	4 0 0	0 7 0
James Badcock & Sons, Cox's Court, Little Britain, E.C., Blouse Manufacturers, W.	Guildhall City Police Court, December 8.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 7 0
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		L. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Henry Coulson, Red Lion Square, Shoreditch, Brace Manufacturer, W.	Worship Street Police Court, April 1 st .	1. Employing child before or after legal hours.	3	1 10 0	0 15 0
Abraham Rosenberg, 69, Underwood St., E., Tailor, W.	Worship Street Police Court, December 23.	5. Employing child at meal times	1	2 0 0	0 4 0
George Bellchambers, 71, Ronald Road, N., Glass Bottle Manufacturer, F.	North London Police Court, October 18.	9. Employing child at night	1	5 0 0	0 4 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
W. M. Paterson & Co., 37-39, Paul St., Finsbury, E.C., Trimming Manufacturers, F.	Worship Street Police Court, January 11.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	4	4 0 0	1 0 0
Henry Ponder & Co., 45, Bethnal Green Road, E., Tin Can and Kettle Manufacturers, F.	Worship Street Police Court, May 18.	Do do.	4	4 0 0	1 0 0
J. H. Wright & Co., 21, Lamb's Passage, Chiswell St., E.C., Bookbinders, F.	Clerkenwell Police Court, August 10.	Do do.	2	3 0 0	0 9 0
George Bellchambers, 71, Ronald Road, N., Glass Bottle Manufacturer, F.	North London Police Court, October 18.	Do do.	2	2 0 0	0 10 0
Alexander Beswick & Co., Dunboyne St., N.W., Iron Bedstead Manufacturers, F.	Marylebone Police Court, October 26.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 2 0

a.—Dismissed.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXXIV.—CENTRAL METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS <i>—cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Wm. Hy. Bradley, 1a, Ducksfoot Lane, Upper Thames St., E.C., <i>Lithographer, F.</i>	Mansion House City Police Court, January 12.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	1 0 0	0 6 0
Pickford & Co., Ltd., 17, Dufferin St., E.C., <i>Calendar and Show Card Manufacturers, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, January 21.	Do. do.	5	1 5 0	0 19 0
S. & H. Silver, 50-52, Rivington St., Shoreditch, <i>Upholsterers, W.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, April 19.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 0
George Bacon, 57, Rivington St., Shoreditch, <i>Table Maker, W.</i>	Do.	Do do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 0
The United Kingdom Tea Co., Ltd., 47, Worship St., London, E.C., <i>Tea Mixers, F.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, April 26.	Do. do.	5	5 0 0	1 5 0
Barratt & Co., Mayes Road, Wood Green, N., <i>Confectionery Manufacturers, F.</i>	Wood Green County Police Court, September 9.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	1 2 0
The Express Dairy Co., Ltd., 112a, Drayton Park, N., <i>Provision Manufacturers, W.</i>	North London Police Court, October 24.	Do. do.	4	2 0 0	0 19 0
Alexander Beswick & Co., Dunboyne St., N.W., <i>Iron Bedstead Manufacturers, F.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, October 26.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 10 0
James Badcock & Sons, Cox's Court, Little Britain, E.C., <i>Blouse Manufacturers, W.</i>	Guildhall City Police Court, December 9.	Do. do.	4	2 0 0	1 8 0
Barnett Levy, 2, Boundary Passage, High St., Shoreditch, E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, December 23.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 0
Alexander Davis, 32, Dunk St., E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, October 20.	6. Employing young person at meal times.	3	9 0 0	0 15 0
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Richard Bates, 1, New Inn St., Shoreditch, <i>Folding Chair Manufacturer, W.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, April 19.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	2	1 0 0	0 10 0
Thomas Mitchell, 246, Bethnal Green Road, N.E., <i>Cabinet Maker, W.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, April 28.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 10 0
Morris Cohen, 198, Hanbury St., Whitechapel, <i>Vest Maker, W.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, July 14.	Do. do.	2	4 0 0	0 10 0
J. H. Wright & Co., 21, Lamb's Passage, Chiswell St., E.C., <i>Bookbinders, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, August 10.	Do do.	3	2 0 0	0 12 0
Barratt & Co., Mayes Road, Wood Green, N., <i>Confectionery Manufacturers, F.</i>	Wood Green County Police Court, September 9.	Do. do.	4	2 0 0	2 2 0
† Fredk. Moore, 3, Triangle Terrace, West St., Hackney, <i>Cabinet Maker, W.</i>	North London Police Court, November 19.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	0 16 6
Barnett Levy, 2, Boundary Passage, High St., Shoreditch, E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, December 23.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 0
Alexander Davis, 32, Dunk St., E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, October 20.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	2	6 0 0	0 10 0
Abraham Rosenberg, 69, Underwood St., E., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, December 23.	Do. do.	4	8 0 0	1 0 0
		V.—DANGEROUS TRADES, &c.			
Arthur George Maidlow, Wirer, employed at Schweppe's Mineral Water Works, Hendon, <i>Aerated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Edgware County Police Court, September 28.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	1	0 2 6	0 5 6
Alfred Horsman, Wirer, employed at Schweppe's Mineral Water Works, Hendon, <i>Aerated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 5 6
† Richard M. Melhuish, 49, Fann St., Aldersgate E.C., <i>Patent Buttonhole Manufacturer, W.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, October 21.	XIV.—TRUCK ACTS.	3	6 0 0	0 12 0

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXXV.—WEST METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Elizabeth J. Hubbard, 41, Emperor's Gate, S.W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	West London Police Court, June 27.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 10 0	0 2 0
Kate Ker-Lane, 1, Kensington High St., W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1a	—	—
*† "Auguste," 27, Wellington St., <i>Theatrical Costumier, W.</i>	Bow Street Police Court, April 29.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	5	19 0 0	0 17 0
Marie Meinhardt, 7, Ebury St., S.W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Westminster Police Court, May 24.	Do. do.	1	0 13 0	0 7 6
† A. C. Craig, 19a, Brook St., W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, June 16.	Do. do.	1	0 15 0	0 5 0
Rose Page, 7, Grenville Place, S.W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	West London Police Court, June 27.	Do. do.	3	2 0 0	0 15 0
Haywards, 12a, Avery Row, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, July 21.	Do. do.	6	9 0 0	1 4 0
Marie Pratt, 7, Florence Terrace, Ealing, W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Brentford County Police Court, August 25.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
Stevenson's Firelighter Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wharf Road, City Road, N., <i>Firewood Makers, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, January 14.	6. Failure to keep register of accidents and diseases, or to keep it open to inspection.	1	3 0 0	0 2 0
Roskilly Bros., Colne Road, Twickenham, <i>Brewers, F.</i>	Brentford County Police Court, June 20.	Do. do.	1b	—	0 2 0
† H. D. Rawlings, Ltd., Nassau St., W., <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, July 14.	Do. do.	1	3 0 0	0 4 4
The British Tea Table Co., Ltd., 51, Faringdon Road, E.C., <i>Bakers, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, August 30.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 3 6
Stevenson's Firelighter Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wharf Road, City Road, N., <i>Firewood Makers, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, January 14.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	3 0 0	0 6 6
† H. D. Rawlings, Ltd., Nassau St., W., <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, July 14.	Do. do.	2	6 0 0	0 8 8
The British Tea Table Co., Ltd., 51, Faringdon Road, E.C., <i>Bakers, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, August 30.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 3 6
Richard Couch, 49, South Molton St., W., <i>Ladies' Tailor, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, June 16.	11. Failure to send correct Annual Return.	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
Wm. Hughes, Ltd., 37 & 39, Drury Lane, W.C., and 9, Wilson St., W.C., <i>Piano String Makers, F.</i>	Bow Street Police Court, June 24.	Do. do.	1	5 0 0	0 2 0
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
† R. Bennett, 40, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C., <i>Accoutrement Maker, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, June 7.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 5 0	0 2 0
† Hermann Krohn, 102, Wigmore St., W., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, June 9.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 2 0
† Eliza Thimblebee, 23, Upper George St., W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 2 0
Kate Ker-Lane, 1, Kensington High St., W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	West London Police Court, June 27.	Do. do.	2a	—	—
Rose Page, 7, Grenville Place, S.W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
Mme. Kreutzer, 11, Hanover Square, W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, July 14.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
C. King & Co., St. Leonard's Road, Windsor, <i>Cycle Makers, W.</i>	Windsor Borough Police Court, November 17.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
Roskilly Bros., Colne Road, Twickenham, <i>Brewers, F.</i>	Brentford County Police Court, June 20.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	0 10 0	1 3 0
Joseph Draper, Whitmore Works, Hoxton St., N., <i>Firewood Manufacturer, F.</i>	Worship Street Police Court, December 14.	Do. do.	1	5 0 0	0 6 0

a.—Dismissed.

b.—Withdrawn on payment of costs.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXXV.—WEST METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		D. Fencing ; Dangerous Machinery, &c.—cont.			
Ogden, Smale, & Co., 30, Great Saffron Hill, E.C., <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, May 27.	2. Penal Compensation in cases where death or injury has resulted from :— (a.) Failure to fence machinery.	1a	25 0 0	0 2 0
Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., <i>Lithographers, F.</i>	Mansion House City Police Court, December 16.	Do. do.	1	100 0 0	1 1 0
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
† M. A. Grylls, 29, Conduit St., W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, August 4.	5 Allowing workshop to be overcrowded, &c.	1	2 0 0	0 5 0
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		L. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Augustus Ion, 3, Lower Belgrave St., S.W., <i>Confectioner, W.</i>	Westminster Police Court, May 24.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	1 0 0	0 5 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
George Brain, 179, Upper St., N., <i>Picture Frame Maker, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, April 15.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	3	1 10 0	0 14 0
† R. Bennett, 40, Charing Cross Road, W.C., <i>Accoutrement Maker, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, June 7.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 5 6
† A. C. Craig, 19a, Brook St., W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, June 16.	Do. do.	1	0 15 0	0 5 0
Elizabeth J. Hubbard, 41, Emperor's Gate, S.W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	West London Police Court, June 27.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	1 0 0
† M. A. Grylls, 29, Conduit St., W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, August 4.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 0
Marie Pratt, 7, Florence Terrace, Ealing, W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Brentford County Police Court, August 25.	Do. do.	1b	—	—
Horace Cox, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C., <i>Printer, F.</i>	Bow Street Police Court, December 14.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 0
Marie Meinhardt, 7, Ebury St., S.W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Westminster Police Court, May 24.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	7	2 6 6	0 3 8
John Charles Brooke, 7, Shepherd's Bush Green, W., <i>Saddler, W.</i>	West London Police Court, May 25.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 0
C. King & Co., St. Leonard's Road, Windsor, <i>Cycle Makers, W.</i>	Windsor Borough Police Court, November 17.	Do. do.	2b	—	—
J. R. Dale & Co., 60, Clareville Grove, S.W., <i>Tailors, W.</i>	West London Police Court, May 25.	8. Employing young person beyond legal period without interval for meals.	1	1 0 0	0 5 0
Page & Pratt, St. Andrew St., E.C., <i>Printers, F.</i>	Guildhall City Police Court, April 27.	9. Employing young person at night.	2	0 10 0	0 12 0
Marie Meinhardt, 7, Ebury St., S.W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Westminster Police Court, May 24.	Do. do.	1	0 6 6	0 3 8
Betts & Co., Wharf Road, London, N., <i>Capsule Makers, F.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, July 4.	Do. do.	2	8 0 0	0 10 0

a.—This case, in which a person suffered injury, was dismissed on 11th December 1897 by the Magistrate at Clerkenwell Police Court on the ground of contributory negligence. The case was taken to the Queen's Bench. Justices Grantham and Kennedy decided against the Magistrate, who at the re-hearing inflicted the fine stated.

b.—Dismissed.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXXV.—WEST METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
IV.—WOMEN.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
W. Employment at Illegal Times.					
† R. Bennett, 40, Charing Cross Road, W.C., <i>Accoutrement Maker, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, June 7.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	3	0 15 0	0 16 6
* † J. Weiner, Ltd., Wybert St., Munster Square, W., <i>Lithographic Printers, F.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, August 18.	Do. do.	2	4 0 0	0 10 0
R. Dowding, 8, Charing Cross Road, W.C., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, January 27.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	2 0 0	0 10 0
† Jays, Ltd., 253, Regent St., W., <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, March 4.	Do. do.	16	32 0 0	4 6 0
Paquin, Ltd., 39, Dover St., W., <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, April 13.	Do. do.	6	0 15 0	1 8 8
Marie Meinhardt, 7, Ebury St., S.W., <i>Dress- maker, W.</i>	Westminster Police Court, May 24.	Do. do.	3	0 19 0	0 11 2
† Eliza Thimblebee, 23, Upper George St., W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, June 9.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 10 0
Maria Hoban, 27a, Cavendish Square, W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, June 24.	Do. do.	4	4 0 0	1 0 0
— Halley, 78, New Bond St., W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, July 21.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 8 6
Ross Porter, 119, Ebury St., S.W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Westminster Police Court, August 17.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 9 0
Elizabeth & Louisa Knott, 25, The Avenue, Ealing, W., <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Brentford County Police Court, August 25.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 1 0
Emily Hutchings, 6, Argyle Road, Ealing, W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	1 10 0	1 11 6
* Maria Hoban, 27a, Cavendish Square, W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, December 20.	Do. do.	2	4 0 0	0 11 0
† W. W. Cooper & Co., 47, New Bond St., W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, July 14.	6. Employing woman at meal times.	3	6 0 0	0 11 3
Marie Pratt, 7, Florence Terrace, Ealing, W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Brentford County Police Court, August 25.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
J. R. Dale & Co., 60, Clareville Grove, S.W., <i>Tailors, W.</i>	West London Police Court, May 20.	8. Employing woman beyond legal period without interval for meals.	4	4 0 0	1 0 0
† Eliza Thimblebee, 23, Upper George St., W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, June 9.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 4 0
Hulbert Beach, 27 & 29, Sloane St., S.W., <i>Ladies' Tailor, W.</i>	Westminster Police Court, June 28.	Do. do.	4	2 10 0	1 0 0
† W. W. Cooper & Co., 47, New Bond St., <i>Dress- makers, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, July 14.	Do. do.	5	11 0 0	0 18 9
Paquin, Ltd., 39, Dover St., W., <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, April 13.	9. Employing woman at night ..	3	0 15 0	0 14 4
Vines & Beal, McLean's Buildings, New Street Square, E.C., <i>Bookbinders, F.</i>	Mansion House City Police Court, April 25.	Do. do.	3	0 7 6	0 14 0
Page & Pratt, St. Andrew St., E.C., <i>Printers, F.</i>	Guildhall City Police Court, April 27.	Do. do.	5	1 5 0	1 10 0
† Hermann Krohn, 102, Wigmore St., W., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, June 9.	Do. do.	1	3 0 0	0 5 0
Mark Phillips, 34, Broad St., W., <i>Tailor, W. ..</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, July 14.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 0
Myers Levine, 43, Broad St., W., <i>Tailor, W. ..</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 0
Mme. Kreutzer, 11, Hanover Square, W., <i>Dress- maker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	10	12 0 0	2 10 0
Lucy Wallace, 17, Hanover Square, W., <i>Dress- maker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	8	11 0 0	2 0 0
— Halley, 78, New Bond St., W., <i>Dress- maker, W.</i>	Marlborough Street Police Court, July 21.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 8 6
Louise & Co., Ltd., 210, Regent St., W., <i>Dress- makers, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	7	9 0 0	1 15 0
Jeanne Robertson, 8, George St., Hanover Square, W., <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	3	5 0 0	0 15 0
* † J. Weiner, Ltd., Wybert St., Munster Square, W., <i>Lithographic Printers, F.</i>	Marylebone Police Court, August 18.	Do. do.	8	24 0 0	2 0 0
* Wm. Clarkson, White Hart St., W.C., <i>Theatrical Costumer, W.</i>	Bow Street Police Court, January 26.	10. Employing woman on Sunday	12	0 12 0	3 9 6

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXXVI.—BRISTOL DISTRICT.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
"Crown" Drinks Co., East Quay, Bridgwater, Somerset, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bridgwater Borough Police Court, October 10.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1	0 5 0	0 8 0
Ross & Co., Bristol Road, Weston-super-Mare, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Weston-super-Mare County Police Court, July 1.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 12 6	0 7 6
A. F. Moon & Co., Hanham Road, Kingswood, Bristol, <i>Boot Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, July 21.	Do. do.	1	—	0 7 3
John Goddard & Co., Ltd., East Twerton, Bath, <i>Confectioners, F.</i>	Weston County Police Court, July 23.	Do. do.	1	1 12 0	0 8 0
* The Somerset Manufacturing Co., South St., Taunton, <i>Shirt and Collar Manufacturers, F.</i>	Taunton County Police Court, January 19.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	1	2 0 0	0 8 8
M. B. Marks, 2, Roundstone St., Trowbridge, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Trowbridge County Police Court, May 18.	Do. do.	3	0 3 0	1 9 0
Holland & Co., High St., Chippenham, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Chippenham Borough Police Court, October 6.	Do. do.	3	0 3 0	1 7 0
*Puddy & Cox, Kingswood Hill, near Bristol, <i>Boot Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bristol County Police Court, October 13.	Do. do.	4	0 2 6	2 2 0
Johnson & Smith, Blackhorse Road, Kingswood, near Bristol, <i>Boot Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	4	—	1 8 0
L. & A. Peacock, Blackhorse Road, Kingswood, near Bristol, <i>Boot Manufacturers, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	4	0 10 0	2 2 0
Thomas Baker & Sons, Compton, Newbury, <i>Agricultural Implement Makers, F.</i>	East Ilsley County Police Court, September 30.	6. Failure to keep register of accidents and diseases, or to keep it open to inspection.	1	4 0 0	0 6 10
L. & A. Peacock, Blackhorse Road, Kingswood, near Bristol, <i>Boot Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bristol County Police Court, October 13.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 12 6
George Ablett, 39, Shaftesbury Avenue, Bristol, <i>Cabinet Maker, F.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, June 10.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	1 0 0	0 10 0
Thomas Baker & Sons, Compton, Newbury, <i>Agricultural Implement Makers, F.</i>	East Ilsley County Police Court, September 30.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 6 10
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
The Lockhill Boot Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Street, <i>Boot Manufacturers, F.</i>	Glastonbury County Police Court, June 13.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 10 0	0 9 6
Henry Wookey, West Town, Blackwell, <i>Brick Manufacturer, F.</i>	Flax Bourton County Police Court, September 9.	Do. do.	1a	—	0 5 0
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
The Bath Midland Sawmills, Lower Bristol Road, Bath, <i>Sawmillers, F.</i>	Bath City Police Court, May 17.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	0 1 0	1 0 0
Edmund Millard, Bath Road, Bridgwater, <i>Engineer, F.</i>	Bridgwater Borough Police Court, June 6.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 0
George Ablett, 39, Shaftesbury Avenue, Bristol, <i>Cabinet Maker, F.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, June 10.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 11 0
E. Baily & Sons, Station Road, Frome, <i>Maltsters, F.</i>	Frome County Police Court, June 2.	Do. do.	1	3 0 0	0 7 0
George Bryant & Son, Beaconsfield Road, St. George, Bristol, <i>Boot Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, July 18.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 9 0
A. F. Moon & Co., Hanham Road, Kingswood, Bristol, <i>Boot Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, July 21.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 18 0
Henry Wookey, West Town, Blackwell, <i>Brick Manufacturer, F.</i>	Flax Bourton County Police Court, September 9.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
Thomas Baker & Sons, Compton, Newbury, <i>Agricultural Implement Makers, F.</i>	East Ilsley County Police Court, September 30.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 6 10
"Crown" Drinks Co., East Quay, Bridgwater, <i>Aërated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bridgwater Borough Police Court, October 10.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 0

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXXVI.—BRISTOL DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—cont.		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.—cont.			
William Light & Son, New Road, Chippenham, Wilts, <i>Builders, F.</i>	Chippenham Borough Police Court, November 10.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	2	0 2 0	0 13 0
E. A. & W. Greenslade, Thomas St., Bristol, <i>Brush Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, November 11.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 11 0
Hillier & Sons, Ltd., Town Hall Buildings, Wells, <i>Brush Manufacturers, F.</i>	Wells City Police Court, December 12.	Do. do.	1	0 8 0	0 12 0
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
John Goddard & Co., Ltd., East Twerton, near Bath, <i>Confectioners, F.</i>	Weston County Police Court, July 23.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1	0 11 6	0 8 6
		L. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Macfarlane & Co., York St., Weston-super-Mare, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Weston - super - Mare County Police Court, August 5.	3. Employing child beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 7 6	0 2 6
Do. do.	Do.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	0 3 0	0 4 0
		N. Parental Obligations.			
Samuel Leonard, Parent of child employed by E. S. & A. Robinson, Redcliff St., Bristol, <i>Stationery Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, September 12.	1. Parent allowing child to be illegally employed.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Edmund Millard, Bath Road, Bridgwater, <i>Engineer, F.</i>	Bridgwater Borough Police Court, June 6.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	2	0 10 0	1 4 0
A. F. Moon & Co., Hanham Road, Kingswood, Bristol, <i>Boot Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, July 21.	Do. do.	2	—	0 14 6
John Goddard & Co., Ltd., East Twerton, near Bath, <i>Confectioners, F.</i>	Weston County Police Court, July 23.	Do. do.	3	1 14 6	1 5 6
L. & A. Peacock, Blackhorse Road, Kingswood, Bristol, <i>Boot Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bristol County Police Court, October 13.	Do. do.	4	0 10 0	2 10 0
Fredk. Wm. Chappell, 19, Redcliff St., Bristol, <i>Lithographer, F.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, November 11.	Do. do.	4	2 0 0	1 13 0
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
* Charles Franklin, Wesley Place, Horsefair, Bristol, <i>Glass Beveler, F.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, January 14.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	2 0 0	0 13 7
* The Somerset Manufacturing Co., South St., Taunton, <i>Shirt and Collar Manufacturers, F.</i>	Taunton County Police Court, January 19.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	0 17 5
William A. Upham, 3, Shuttern, Taunton, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 9 6
The Lockhill Boot Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Street, <i>Boot Manufacturers, F.</i>	Glastonbury County Police Court, June 13.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 13 0
Holland & Co., High St., Chippenham, <i>Aerated Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Chippenham Borough Police Court, October 6.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 9 0
Johnson & Smith, Blackhorse Road, Kingswood, Bristol, <i>Boot Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bristol County Police Court, October 13.	Do. do.	3	0 7 6	1 17 6

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXXVI.—BRISTOL DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs (6)
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i> R. Employment at Illegal Times — <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ross & Co., Bristol Road, Weston-super-Mare, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Weston - super - Mare County Police Court, July 1.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 13 0	0 7 0
Macfarlane & Co., York St., Weston-super-Mare, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Weston - super - Mare County Police Court, August 5.	Do. do.	1	0 7 6	0 12 6
Bowyer, Philpott, & Co., Innox, Trowbridge, <i>Bacon Curers, F.</i>	Trowbridge County Police Court, September 14.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	0 10 0	0 11 0
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Macfarlane & Co., York St., Weston-super-Mare, <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers, F.</i>	Weston - super - Mare County Police Court, August 5.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 6 6	0 13 6
		XI.—COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES ACTS AND FLAX SPECIAL RULES.			
*§ Great Western Cotton Co., Ltd., Bristol, <i>Cotton Cloth Manufacturers, F.</i>	Bristol City Police Court, May 27.	1. Exceeding the maximum limit of humidity.	3	25 0 0	1 1 0

XXXVII.—SOUTH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
F. A. Hughes, East Greenwich, <i>Barge Builder, F.</i>	Greenwich Police Court, January 28.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1a	—	0 5 6
A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., Fair St., Dockhead, S.E., <i>Box Makers, F.</i>	Southwark Police Court, March 1.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
Lovibond & Sons, Greenwich Road, S.E., <i>Mineral Water Manufacturers and Brewers, F.</i>	Greenwich Police Court, September 29.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 6
G. Bellini, Southsea Road, Kingston, <i>Laundry and Occupier, F.</i>	Kingston Borough Police Court, April 6.	4. Failure to keep register of overtime, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	2	2 0 0	1 14 0
C. de Witt, 78, George St., Croydon, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Croydon Borough Police Court, May 11.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 16 0
E. & M. Johnson, 144, Brixton Road, S.W., <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, June 30.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
Bouisson & Co., 3, Bladon Terrace, Streatham Common, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	South Western Police Court, November 23.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 11 0
† London & Brighton Laundries, Ltd., George St., Camberwell, <i>Laundry Occupiers, F.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, July 13.	6. Failure to keep register of accidents and diseases, or to keep it open to inspection.	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
T. A. Hopkins, 46a, Adam St., New Kent Road, S.E. <i>Builder, F.</i>	Southwark Police Court, February 8.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	2 0 0	0 6 6
† London & Brighton Laundries, Ltd., George St., Camberwell, <i>Laundry Occupiers, F.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, July 13.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
Wickens, Pease, & Co., Ltd., Trundley Road, Deptford, <i>Artificial Manure Manufacturers, F.</i>	Greenwich Police Court, June 2.	11. Failure to send correct Annual Return.	1	10 0 0	0 6 6
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
T. Creffield, 119, New Cross Road, S.E., <i>Baker, W.</i>	Greenwich Police Court, January 7.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	2 0 0	0 3 9
Gustav Wagner, Ridgway Road, Brixton, Mount S.W., <i>Iron Safe Maker, W.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, January 8.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6

a.—Withdrawn on payment of costs, owing to absence of witness through illness.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXXVII.—SOUTH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.—cont.			
J. Moore, 9, Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon, <i>Cycle Manufacturer, W.</i>	Croydon Borough Police Court, January 12.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 10 0	0 9 6
W. Wheeler, Woodbridge Road, Guildford, <i>Coachbuilder, W.</i>	Guildford Borough Police Court, January 17.	Do. do.	1	0 3 0	0 17 0
Frank East, 79, High St., Strood, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Rochester Borough Police Court, January 25.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 15 6
Wm. Trappitt, 68, Southampton St., <i>Laundry Occupier, W.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, March 23.	Do. do.	1	0 3 0	0 5 6
W. C. Rose, 1, Nelson St., Greenwich, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Greenwich Police Court, May 5.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 7 6
Byrne & Co., Hill St., Richmond, <i>Photographers, W.</i>	Richmond Borough Police Court, June 16.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 5 0
E. Argent, 109, York Road, Battersea, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	South Western Police Court, June 22.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 2 6
Aimée Lyle, 366, Brixton Road, S.W., <i>Dress-maker, W.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, June 23.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
E. Wren, 3, Station Terrace, Malden, <i>Dress-maker, W.</i>	Kingston County Police Court, August 11.	Do. do.	1	0 0 6	0 4 6
W. C. Zick, 28, Leathwaite Road, New Wandsworth, S.W., <i>Tailor, W.</i>	South Western Police Court, August 12.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
W. Bishop, High St., Orpington, <i>Cycle Manufacturer, W.</i>	Bromley County Police Court, October 10.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 9 9
Hugh Locke King, J.P., Weybridge, <i>Occupier of Brickfield, W.</i>	Chertsey County Police Court, November 9.	Do. do.	1	0 13 0	0 17 0
William Craston Mowbray, 102, Grove St., Deptford, <i>Wheelwright, W.</i>	Greenwich Police Court, November 22.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 0
Henry Pearson, 55, Abbeville Road, Clapham, S.W., <i>Baker, W.</i>	South Western Police Court, November 23.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 3 6
Charles Feucht, 6, Warple Way, Wandsworth, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 3 6
W. Willie, 11, Ellison Road, South Streatham, <i>Laundry Occupier, W.</i>	South Western Police Court, November 23.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 5 0
Bennett & Co., 130, George St., Croydon, <i>Cycle Makers, W.</i>	Croydon Borough Police Court, November 30.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
Cooper & White, Warwick St., Deptford, S.E. <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Greenwich Police Court, January 14.	2. Failure to specify on notice the period of employment, meals, &c.	1	1 0 0	0 3 9
George Carpenter, Knapp Hill, Woking, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Guildford County Police Court, December 10.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
C. Debus & Sons, 230, Wandsworth Road, S.W., <i>Bakers, W.</i>	South Western Police Court, December 22.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 3 6
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Dartford County Police Court, June 5.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	2 0 0	0 17 0
Johnson & Phillips, Victoria Works, Charlton, S.E., <i>Electrical Engineers, F.</i>	Woolwich Police Court, June 9.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
Wm. Cory & Sons, Ltd., Erith, <i>Engineers, F.</i>	Dartford County Police Court, July 9.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
† London & Brighton Laundries, Ltd., George St., Camberwell, <i>Laundry Occupiers, F.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, July 13.	Do. do.	1	10 0 0	0 2 0
C. H. Glover & Co., Ormside St., Hatcham, S.E., <i>Box Manufacturers, F.</i>	Greenwich Police Court, July 15.	Do. do.	1	10 0 0	0 2 0
Harding & Sons, Long Lane, S.E., <i>Timeware Manufacturers, F.</i>	Southwark Police Court, June 24.	2. Penal Compensation in cases where death or injury has resulted from :— (a.) Failure to fence machinery	1a	0 10 0	0 10 0

a.—The defendants gave the injured boy £75, whereon H.M. Inspector asked for a nominal penalty only.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXXVII.—SOUTH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		D. Fencing; Dangerous Machinery, &c.—<i>cont.</i>			
† London & Brighton Laundries, Ltd., George St., Camberwell, Laundry Occu- piers, F.	Lambeth Police Court, July 13.	2. Penal Compensation in cases where death or injury has resulted from :— (a.) Failure to fence ma- chinery.	1	10 0 0	1 5 0
E. & W. Belden, 167, Great Dover St., S.E., Boot Tree Makers, F.	Southwark Police Court, July 19.	Do. do.	1a	1 0 0	1 5 0
Riddle & Couchman, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., Lithographic Printers, F.	Southwark Police Court, August 16.	Do. do.	1	10 0 0	1 1 0
* E. & W. Belden, 167, Great Dover St., S.E., Boot Tree Makers, F.	Southwark Police Court, October 29.	Do. do.	1b	0 1 0	2 2 0
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Lovibond & Sons, Greenwich Road, S.E., Mineral Water Manufacturers and Brewers, F.	Greenwich Police Court, September 29.	1. Employing child under legal age.	1	1 0 0	5 6
S. Jones & Co., Peckham Grove, S.E., Gummed Paper Manufacturers, F.	Lambeth Police Court, March 2.	3. Employing child without certi- ficate of fitness.	1	1 0 0	0 4 0
		L. Employment at Illegal Times.			
H. Hopper, 72, George St., Croydon, Confec- tioner, W.	Croydon Borough Police Court, May 11.	1. Employing child before or after legal hours.	1	0 10 0	0 8 0
J. A. & W. Vale, Hickman's Folly, S.E., Glass Manufacturers, F.	Southwark Police Court, May 13.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 6 0
S. Jones & Co., Peckham Grove, S.E., Gummed Paper Manufacturers, F.	Lambeth Police Court, March 2.	8. Employing child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	1	1 0 0	0 4 0
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
*† Barclay & Fry, Ltd., The Grove, South- wark, S.E., Lithographers, Letterpress Printers, &c., F.	Southwark Police Court, January 12.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fit- ness.	7	14 0 0	1 15 0
A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., Fair St., Dockhead, S.E., Box Makers, F.	Southwark Police Court, March 1.	Do. do.	1c	—	—
C. H. Glover & Co., Ormside St., S.E., Box Makers, F.	Greenwich Police Court, May 26.	Do. do.	2	0 0 0	0 11 0
John Greenwood, Maltby St., Bermondsey, S.E., Builder, F.	Southwark Police Court, July 8.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 11 0
Hobman's Patent Dog Cakes, Ltd., Stock- holm St., S.E., Biscuit Manufacturers, F.	Greenwich Police Court, July 8.	Do. do.	1	0 10	0 5 6
Glover & Co., Lt.1. (Albion Box & Case Co.), Clack St., Rotherhithe, Box Makers, F.	Greenwich Police Court, October 29.	Do. do.	2	6 0 0	0 11 0
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
T. Creffield, 119, New Cross Road, S.E., Baker, W.	Greenwich Police Court, January 7.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	2 0 0	0 3 9
Cooper & White, Warwick St., Deptford, S.E., Engineers, F.	Greenwich Police Court, January 14.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 3 9
W. E. Wilson, North End, Croydon, Tea and Coffee Merchant, F.	Croydon Borough Police Court, Janu- ary 19.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 14 0

a.—As the injured person had recovered £50 in the County Court, a nominal penalty only was inflicted.
b.—Compensation having been paid to injured person, and the saw being now fenced, a nominal penalty only was inflicted.
c.—Withdrawn.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXXVII.—SOUTH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i>					
R. Employment at Illegal Times—<i>cont.</i>					
S. Jobbins, 21, Montpelier Vale, Blackheath, Baker, W.	Greenwich Police Court, April 9.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	2 0 0	0 5 6
W. C. Rose, 1, Nelson St., Greenwich, Baker, W.	Greenwich Police Court, May 5.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	—
F. Sanders, High St., Croydon, Baker, W.	Croydon Borough Police Court, May 11.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 8 0
Riemann & Dunn, 27, George St., Croydon, Bakers, W.	Do.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 16 0
Aldons & Aldons, 240a, Lewisham High Road, S.E., Bakers, W.	Greenwich Police Court, May 13.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
J. Erbach, 17, High Road, Balham, Baker, W.	South Western Police Court, May 19.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
White, Tomkins, & Courage, Ltd., Rotherhithe St., S.E., Rice Millers, F.	Greenwich Police Court, May 24.	Do. do.	2	4 0 0	0 11 0
M. A. Skinner, 163, High St., Strood, Dress-maker, W.	Rochester Borough Police Court, July 5.	Do. do.	2	0 1 0	1 6 0
Low, Sons & Bedford, 90, Bermondsey St., S.E., Confectioners, F.	Southwark Police Court, October 11.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 3 6
Foster & Williams, 87, Grange Road, S.E., India-rubber Manufacturers, F.	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
James Provins, 332, York Road, Wandsworth, S.W., Baker, W.	South Western Police Court, January 6.	2. Employing young person before or after legal hours in the business of, but outside, the factory or workshop when employed therein before and after dinner hour.	2	2 0 0	0 7 6
May & Goulding, Tanner's Hill, Deptford, S.E., Printers, F.	Greenwich Police Court, May 5.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
* John Berry, 519, York Road, Wandsworth, S.W., Baker, W.	South Western Police Court, January 6.	3. Employing young person on same day in factory or workshop and in a shop or a total period exceeding the time permitted for employment in factory or workshop.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
H. Carter, High St., Deptford, Milliner, W.	Greenwich Police Court, June 2.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
F. Proctor, 4, Beckenham Road, Penge, S.E., Cycle Manufacturer, W.	Penge County Police Court, January 11.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	1 0 0	0 15 0
F. Page, 2, Linnell Road, Camberwell, Baker, W.	Lambeth Police Court, May 27.	Do. do.	1	2 0 0	0 5 6
H. Beard & Co., Duke St., Richmond, Cycle Manufacturers, W.	Richmond Borough Police Court, June 16	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 8 0
H. Beard & Co., 20 Hill Rise, Richmond, Cycle Manufacturers, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 8 0
E. Argent, 109, York Road, Battersea, Tailor, W.	South Western Police Court, June 22.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 5 0
A. Duprée, Aislebie Road, Lee, Dressmaker, W.	Greenwich Police Court, July 1.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
A. F. Romboy, Gordon Cycle Works, Old Dover Road, S.E., Cycle Manufacturer, W.	Greenwich Police Court, August 26.	Do. do.	1	0 10 0	0 5 6
W. Goble, Spital Street, Dartford, Cycle Manufacturer, W.	Dartford County Police Court, August 27.	Do. do.	1a	0 1 0	—
J. Cossum, 3, Chatterton Terrace, Bromley, Kent, Bootmaker, W.	Bromley County Police Court, September 12.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 13 0
W. Bishop, High St., Orpington, Cycle Manufacturer, W.	Bromley County Police Court, October 10.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 9 9
Henry Pearson, 55, Abbeville Road, Clapham, S.W., Baker, W.	South Western Police Court, November 23.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 3 6
C. Debus & Sons, 230, Wandsworth Road, S.W., Bakers, W.	South Western Police Court, December 22.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 3 6
† Thomas Burrett, 13, Gordon Road, Nunhead, Laundry Occupier, F.	Lambeth Police Court, January 25.	5. Employing young person beyond legal number of hours in laundries.	4	8 0 0	1 4 0
Griggs & Son, Hanover St., Peckham, Lithographers, F.	Lambeth Police Court, July 7.	8. Employing young person beyond legal period without interval for meals.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6

a.—No costs allowed.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXXVII.—SOUTH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
III.—YOUNG PERSONS — <i>cont.</i>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
B. Employment at Illegal Times—<i>cont.</i>					
Low, Sons & Bedford, 90, Bermondsey St., S.E., Confectioners, F.	Southwark Police Court, October 11.	8. Employing young person beyond legal period without interval for meals.	3	3 0 0	0 15 0
Bouisson & Co., 3, Bladon Terrace, Streatham Common, Dressmaker, W.	South Western Police Court, November 23.	9. Employing young person at night.	2	0 8 0	0 11 0
Charles Feucht, 6, Warple Way, Wandsworth, S.W., Baker, W.	Do.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 3 6
W. C. Middleton, Parade, Kew, Cycle Manufacturer W.	Richmond Borough Police Court, June 16.	10. Employing young person on Sunday.	1	0 5 0	0 8 0
IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times.					
Frank East, 79, High St., Strood, Milliner, W.	Rochester Borough Police Court, January 25.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	1	1 0 0	0 16 6
R. Williams, 28, High St., Clapham, Dressmaker, W.	South Western Police Court, February 9.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 11 0
Foster & Williams, 87, Grange Road, S.E., India-rubber Manufacturers, F.	Southwark Police Court, October 11.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
M. Jacobs, 15, Wellington St., Woolwich, S.E., Furrier, W.	Woolwich Police Court, January 14.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 5 0	0 5 6
J. T. Snow, 607-609, Old Kent Road, S.E., Milliner, W.	Southwark Police Court, January 27.	Do. do.	2	0 2 0	0 11 0
E. & A. Smith, 164, High St., Guildford, Dressmakers, W.	Guildford Borough Police Court, May 23.	Do. do.	1	0 3 0	0 17 0
J. H. Cooper, King St., Gravesend, Furniture Manufacturer, W.	Gravesend Borough Police Court, May 25.	Do. do.	2	0 2 0	0 3 0
Byrne & Co., Hill St., Richmond, Photographers, W.	Richmond Borough Police Court, June 16.	Do. do.	1	0 1 0	0 8 0
Yarrington Smith, 62, High Road, Streatham, Dressmaker, W.	South Western Police Court, June 22.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	0 11 0
F. & E. Gazely, Bank Buildings, Wimbledon, Dressmakers, W.	Wimbledon County Police Court, June 22.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 12 6
E. & M. Johnson, 144, Brixton Road, S.W., Dressmakers, W.	Lambeth Police Court, June 30.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 5 6
Amy Hart, 17, Montpelier Row, Blackheath, Dressmaker, W.	Greenwich Police Court, July 1.	Do. do.	1	0 5 0	0 5 6
A. Dupr��, Aislbie Road, Lee, Dressmaker, W.	Do.	Do. do.	2	1 0 0	0 11 0
Emilie Knight, Church Road, Bromley, Kent, Dressmaker, W.	Bromley County Police Court, July 4.	Do. do.	2	2 0 0	1 8 6
V.—DANGEROUS TRADES, &c.					
Quirk, Barton, & Co., Rotherhithe St., S.E., Lead Smelters, F.	Greenwich Police Court, May 26.	1. Failure to observe or affix special rules.	2	10 0 0	2 2 0
VII.—LAUNDRIES.					
The Tonbridge Steam Laundry Co., Tonbridge, Laundry Occupiers, F.	Tonbridge County Police Court, March 22.	1. Neglecting to provide, maintain, or use fans or other proper means for regulating temperature in ironing room, or for carrying away steam in washhouse.	1	2 0 0	0 17 6

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—continued.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXXVIIa.—BRIGHTON DISTRICT.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
† Benjamin Buckworth, 54c, High St., Dorking, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Dorking County Police Court, August 6.	1. Failure to notify occupation of new factory or workshop.	1	7 6	0 12 6
		B. Posting of Abstracts, Notices, &c.			
† William White, High St., Crawley, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Horsham County Police Court, June 18.	1. Failure to affix abstracts and notices.	1	0 1 0	0 7 0
† Benjamin Buckworth, 54c, High St., Dorking, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Dorking County Police Court, August 6.	Do. do.	1	0 7 6	0 12 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Plummer, Roddis, & Tyrrell, Ltd., Folkestone, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Folkestone Borough Police Court, June 15.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	3	0 15 0	1 13 0
		IV.—WOMEN.			
		W. Employment at Illegal Times.			
† William White, High St., Crawley, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Horsham County Police Court, June 18.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	2	0 2 0	1 3 10
† Benjamin Buckworth, 51c, High St., Dorking, <i>Milliner, W.</i>	Dorking County Police Court, August 16.	3. Employing woman on same day in factory or workshop and in a shop for a total period exceeding the time permitted for employment in factory or workshop.	1a	—	—
Martha M. Robertson, 3, Croydon Road, Reigate, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Reigate Borough Police Court, July 18.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	0 5 0	1 4 0
Foster's Imperial Laundry Co., Ltd., Cheriton, near Folkestone, <i>Laundry Occupiers, F.</i>	Hythe County Police Court, October 6.	Do. do.	5	0 5 0	2 0 0

XXXVIII.—SOUTHAMPTON DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL.			
		A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Portsea Island Mutual Co-operative Society, Fratton St., Landport, <i>Bakers, F.</i>	Portsmouth Borough Police Court, February 15.	3. Failure to keep register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1	0 2 6	0 7 6
Annie Gaylard, Bridge St., Andover, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Andover Borough Police Court, January 10.	4. Failure to keep register of over-time, or to affix particulars, or to send notice of same.	2	0 2 0	1 3 0
R. R. Talbot, 35, St. Mary's St., Weymouth, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Weymouth Borough Police Court, May 21.	Do. do.	1	—	0 7 6
		D. Fencing ; Dangerous Machinery, &c.			
Henry Cawte, Church St., Shirley, Southampton, <i>Builder, F.</i>	Southampton County Police Court, February 1.	1. Failure to fence dangerous machinery.	1	0 10 0	0 10 6
Thomas Way, Fortuneswell, Portland, <i>Baker, F.</i>	Weymouth County Police Court, October 28.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 12 0
Rose & Andrews, Totton, <i>Steam Sawmillers, F.</i>	Lyndhurst County Police Court, August 10.	2. Penal Compensation in cases where death or injury has resulted from :— (a.) Failure to fence machinery.	1b	10 0 0	1 11 6

a.—Dismissed.

b.—The Magistrates refused to convict under section 82, as they did not wish to prejudice any action taken by the parents.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued*.

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXXVIII.—SOUTHAMPTON DISTRICT—*continued*.

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		I.—GENERAL—<i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		H. Cleanliness, Ventilation, Overcrowding.			
Mills & Sons, Portsmouth, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Portsmouth Borough Police Court, February 15.	1. Failure to limewash factory, &c.	1	1 7 0	0 13 0
F. Hall, Alresford, Hants, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Alresford County Police Court, April 28.	Do. do.	1a	0 5 0	0 10 0
Walter Guilbert, Ryde, Isle of Wight, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Ryde Borough Police Court, December 12.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
		II.—CHILDREN.			
		K. Age, Fitness, &c.			
Yeovil Sanitary Laundry Co., Ltd., South St., Yeovil, <i>Laundry Occupiers, W.</i>	Yeovil Borough Police Court, January 28.	2. Employing child without certificate of school attendance.	1	0 1 6	0 8 6
Ewens & Gould, Vicarage St., Yeovil, <i>Glove Manufacturers, F.</i>	Yeovil Borough Police Court, March 1.	Do. do.	1	0 10 6	0 7 6
Do. do.	Do.	3. Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1	0 10 6	0 10 6
		III.—YOUNG PERSONS.			
		Q. Fitness, &c.			
Southcombe & Sons, Tintinhull, near Martock, <i>Glove Manufacturers, F.</i>	Yeovil County Police Court, January 5.	Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness.	3	0 7 6	1 4 0
Yandle & Sons, Hurst Works, Martock, <i>Wheelwrights, F.</i>	Do.	Do. do.	1	0 2 6	0 8 0
Portsea Island Mutual Co-operative Society, Fratton St., Landport, <i>Bakers, F.</i>	Portsmouth Borough Police Court, February 15.	Do. do.	1	0 7 0	0 13 0
Thomas H. Blake, Reading, <i>Builder, F.</i>	Reading Borough Police Court, May 11.	Do. do.	1	1 0 0	0 11 6
		R. Employment at Illegal Times.			
Annie Gaylard, Bridge St., Andover, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Andover Borough Police Court, January 10.	1. Employing young person before or after legal hours.	1	0 2 6	0 11 6
R. R. Talbot, 35, St. Mary's St., Weymouth, <i>Dressmaker, W.</i>	Weymouth Borough Police Court, May 24.	Do. do.	1	—	0 7 6
H. & A. Woodman, Portsea, <i>Milliners, W.</i>	Portsmouth Borough Police Court, June 30.	Do. do.	2	0 11 0	1 3 0
Wiltshire County Mirror & Express Co., Salisbury, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Salisbury City Police Court, July 25.	Do. do.	4	0 13 0	1 17 0
Young & Son, High St., Chard, <i>Letterpress Printers, F.</i>	Chard Borough Police Court, August 24.	Do. do.	4	0 4 0	1 0 0
Charles Perkins, High St., Marlborough, <i>Letterpress Printer, F.</i>	Marlborough Borough Police Court, September 26.	Do. do.	2	0 4 0	0 16 0
Pearce & Sons, 3, Easton Square, Portland, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Weymouth County Police Court, September 30.	Do. do.	2	0 10 0	1 2 0
Hyman Gray, Portsmouth, <i>Tailor, W.</i>	Portsmouth Borough Police Court, August 9.	4. Employing young person beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	2	0 11 0	1 6 0
Pearce & Sons, 3, Easton Square, Portland, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Weymouth County Police Court, September 30.	8. Employing young person beyond legal period without interval for meals.	2	0 10 0	0 15 0
Henry Marshall, Newbury, <i>Baker, W.</i>	Newbury Borough Police Court, December 23.	9. Employing young person at night.	1	2 0 0	0 12 6

a.—Magistrates gave an order for factory to be limewashed within fourteen days; if not complied with, the occupier to be fined ten shillings for each day of non-compliance.

TABLE 20.—Prosecutions in 1898 in Detail—*continued.*

(For General Notes see p. 46.)

XXXVIII.—SOUTHAMPTON DISTRICT—*continued.*

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases. (4)	Penalty. (5)	Costs. (6)
		IV.—WOMEN. W. Employment at Illegal Times.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
J. E. Bushill, Bournemouth, <i>Dressmaker, W...</i>	Bournemouth County Police Court, July 4.	1. Employing woman before or after legal hours.	4	1 18 0	2 2 0
Pearce & Sons, 3, Easton Square, Portland, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Weymouth County Police Court, September 30.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	2 4 0
Rhoda Gibson, Reading, <i>Dressmaker, W. ...</i>	Reading Borough Police Court, December 6.	Do. do.	3	1 8 6	1 11 6
Hyman Gray, Portsmouth, <i>Tailor, W. ...</i>	Portsmouth Borough Police Court, August 9.	4. Employing woman beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted.	1	0 5 6	0 13 0
* Whitehall & Measor, 6, High St., Southampton, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Southampton Borough Police Court, April 15.	8. Employing woman beyond legal period without interval for meals.	3	0 3 0	1 0 0
Pearce & Sons, 3, Easton Square, Portland, <i>Tailors, W.</i>	Weymouth County Police Court, September 30.	Do. do.	4	1 0 0	1 10 0
* Whitehall & Measor, 6, High St., Southampton, <i>Dressmakers, W.</i>	Southampton Borough Police Court, April 15.	9. Employing woman at night ..	3a	0 3 0	1 1 6

XXXIX.—PLYMOUTH DISTRICT.

		I.—GENERAL. A. Keeping Registers, Sending Notices, &c.			
Richard R. Kimber, Holvercross Lane, Plymouth, <i>Wood Turner, F.</i>	Plymouth Borough Police Court, February 3.	8. Failure to send notice of accident.	1	0 5 0	0 15 6
Richards & Co., Brent Mills, Brent, Devon, <i>Flock Manufacturers, F.</i>	Totnes County Police Court, June 13.	11. Failure to send correct Annual Return.	1	0 11 0	0 9 0

a.—These women worked for twenty-two and a half hours continuously, except interval for meals.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF INSPECTOR

OF

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

For the Year 1898.

PART II.—REPORTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1900.

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The usual Statistical Tables have already been published in Part I.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY, BART.,
M.P., SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

Home Office,
December 1899.

SIR,

In April last the usual statistical records of the work of the Factory Department in 1898 were published separately as Part I. of this Report. I have now the honour to submit the second and concluding part, with a summary of the Third Annual Return of Persons Employed in Factories and Workshops. In this part additional tables are given, with reference to accident-rates, "penal compensation" (Sec. 82, 1878), outworkers, and a detailed analysis of overtime reports.

Substantial progress was made with the fencing of dangerous machinery, and steps were taken to secure systematic action in this important branch of the work of the staff. Special attention was given to circular saws, and, as in previous years, to the provision of shuttle guards. Among the special inquiries in progress in 1898, but incomplete at the close of the year, one of the most important was that conducted by Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Richmond concerning the causation and prevention of cotton machinery accidents. In some of the districts the survey of means of escape in case of fire was completed.

The large and increasing number of processes which have come to be regarded as dangerous, and calling therefore for special observation, made fresh demands upon the time of the Inspectors, particularly in the case of the pottery, lucifer match, and white lead industries. During the year three more processes were certified under the 1891 Act. An amended certificate was issued in respect of the manufacture of earthenware and china, and in the establishment of revised Special Rules arbitration became necessary, this being the first instance of the kind. The outcome of recent experience has been to show the necessity of revision of some of the other established codes of Special Rules. The Committee of which Mr. H. J. Tennant, M.P., is Chairman presented a Third Interim Report, dealing with eight industries. Dr. Thorpe and Dr. Oliver commenced special inquiries connected with the pottery and lucifer match manufactures, and in the second Dr. Cunningham took part.

In July 1898 a much needed step was taken in the appointment of a Medical Inspector of Factories. Dr. Legge's first annual report, which forms part of this volume, affords some indication of the many important points, involving medical considerations, with which he was able to deal within the first few months. Largely owing to his supervision the notification and record of certain industrial diseases under Sec. 29 of the 1895 Act has been made much more systematic and efficient. Mercurial poisoning has (March 1899) been added to the list, which originally included only anthrax and poisoning by lead, arsenic, and phosphorus. In August 1898 arrangements were made with the Registrar-General for prompt reports of deaths attributed to certain of these causes.

In pursuance of the Cotton Cloth Factories Act of 1897, an Order was issued giving effect to the recommendations of Sir Henry Roscoe's Committee, and included for the first time a standard of ventilation in terms of carbonic acid. By another Order the humidity schedule was modified in respect of a certain branch of woollen manufacture, viz., spinning by the French or dry process. In connection with the Third Annual Return particulars are given as to the numbers employed in textile processes in which artificial humidity is produced.

The Particulars Section (Sec. 40, 1895) was extended to all textile workshops and to wholesale tailoring.

Section 39 of the 1878 Act (prohibiting the taking of meals in workrooms), and Sec. 27 of the 1891 Act (requiring lists of outworkers), were applied to fur-pulling.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WHITELEGGE.

REPORT UPON THE WORK OF THE FACTORY DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1898.

The year 1898 witnessed a further increase in the work of the Factory Department. The reported accidents exceeded 57,000 ; cases of poisoning by lead, &c., 1,300 ; Annual Returns of Persons Employed, 200,000 (in response to 280,000 applications from the department) ; and other formal notices, 200,000. These do not include the 20,000 accident and poisoning reports, and 2,000 annual reports, received from Certifying Surgeons, nor of course the large number of routine and special reports made by the staff.

The number of places under inspection was approximately 220,000 ; and of these 6,600 (7,000 if non-textile particulars be included) required additional and special inspection for the purposes of the Particulars Section, and others again under the Cotton Cloth Factories Act. Six thousand were under Special Rules.

There were over 2,200 cases of prosecution, and 4,000 formal references to local sanitary authorities.

As in the previous year, there were several important special inquiries connected with dangerous trades, extension of non-textile particulars, the Truck Acts, and other matters. For the first time, arbitration became necessary in connection with the establishment of Special Rules.

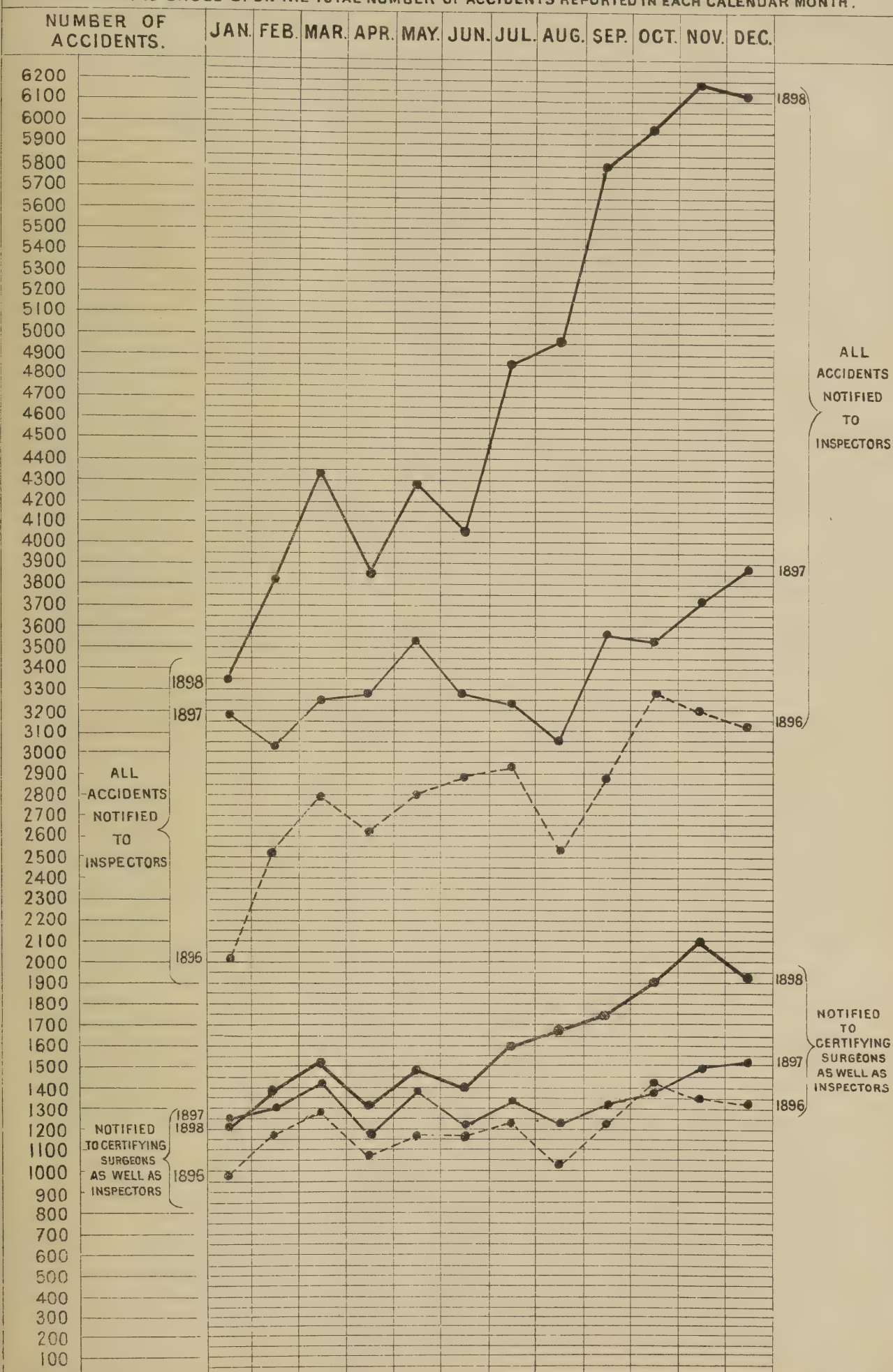
Accidents.—Particulars of the accidents reported during 1898 are given in the statistical tables 10 to 13, already published in Part I. of this Report. Again there has been a large increase, and especially in the latter half of the year, as the monthly figures show.

Monthly Totals of Reported Accidents, 1896-7-8. (See Plate.)

Accidents.		Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All notified to Inspectors.	In 1898	3,341	3,819	4,339	3,840	4,280	4,052	4,851	4,965	5,799	5,964	6,183	6,129	57,562
	In 1897	3,173	3,020	3,253	3,285	3,536	3,263	3,231	3,045	3,557	3,524	3,712	3,875	40,474
	In 1896	2,016	2,524	2,794	2,614	2,795	2,872	2,933	2,538	2,864	3,292	3,199	3,116	33,557
	Total ..	8,530	9,363	10,386	9,739	10,611	10,187	11,015	10,548	12,220	12,780	13,094	13,120	131,593
	Monthly per- centage (after correction for inequality in number of days), 1896-7-8.	76·4	91·8	93·0	90·1	95·0	94·3	98·7	94·5	113·1	114·5	121·2	117·5	—
Notified to Certifying Surgeons as well as Inspectors.	In 1898	1,207	1,391	1,509	1,308	1,479	1,396	1,596	1,675	1,745	1,900	2,100	1,921	19,227
	In 1897	1,245	1,295	1,413	1,166	1,397	1,206	1,347	1,219	1,312	1,382	1,498	1,507	15,987
	In 1896	989	1,173	1,284	1,082	1,157	1,155	1,225	1,040	1,215	1,428	1,353	1,332	14,433
	Total ..	3,441	3,859	4,206	3,556	4,033	3,757	4,168	3,934	4,272	4,710	4,951	4,760	49,647
	Monthly per- centage (after correction for inequality in number of days), 1896-7-8.	81·7	100·2	99·8	87·2	95·7	92·1	98·9	93·4	104·8	111·8	121·4	113·0	—

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. UNITED KINGDOM: 1896-7-8.

THE CHART IS BASED UPON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN EACH CALENDAR MONTH.



The tendency has been to accentuate still further the heavier incidence upon males and upon adults.

Accidents Reported to Certifying Surgeons, 1897-1898.

Age and Sex. (1)	1897. (2)	1898. (3)	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number. (4)	Per cent. (5)
Males	13,629	16,560	+ 2,931	+ 21·5
Females	2,356	2,667	+ 311	+ 13·2
Total	15,985	19,227	+ 3,242	+ 20·3
Adults	10,585	13,112	+ 2,527	+ 23·9
Young persons	5,176	5,900	+ 724	+ 14·0
Children	224	215	— 9	— 4·0

Among children accidents were slightly fewer in 1898 than in 1897, but in this connection the progressive reduction in the number of half-timers, as well as their shorter hours of work, must be borne in mind. The decrease is apparent only.

Fatal accidents increased 10·5 per cent., from 658 to 727 ; non-fatal accidents reportable to the Certifying Surgeon 20·7 per cent., from 15,327 to 18,500 ; and minor accidents reportable to the Inspector only 56·5 per cent., from 24,489 to 38,335.

There was increase under each of the degrees of injury specified in Table 10, except two of the smaller groups, namely, "loss of hand or arm," and "loss of part of leg or foot."

Accidents Reported to Certifying Surgeons.—Degree of Injury.

Degree of Injury. (1)	1897. (2)	1898. (3)	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number. (4)	Per cent. (5)
Causing Death	658	727	+ 69	+ 10·5
Loss of hand or arm	129	128	— 1	— 0·8
Loss of part of hand	2,313	2,382	+ 69	+ 3·0
Loss of part of leg or foot	91	70	— 21	— 23·1
Fracture	1,022	1,124	+ 102	+ 10·0
Loss of sight... ..	45	53	+ 8	+ 17·8
Injuries to head or face	1,038	1,345	+ 307	+ 29·6
Burns and scalds	1,530	2,103	+ 573	+ 37·5
Other injuries	9,159	11,295	+ 2,136	+ 23·3
Total	15,985	19,227	+ 3,242	+ 20·3
Accidents reported to Inspectors only	24,489	38,335	+13,846	+ 56·5
All reported accidents	40,474	57,562	+17,088	+ 42·2

The several industries distinguished in Tables 12 and 13 contributed very unequally to the total. The most conspicuous items of increase in this respect are connected with machines and engineering, and with shipbuilding, and suggest an explanation in an increased volume of trade.

Accidents in Different Branches of Manufacture.

INDUSTRY.	Accidents reportable to Certifying Surgeons as well as Inspectors.								Minor Accidents reportable to Inspectors only.									
	Fatal.				Non-Fatal.				1897.	1898.	Increase or Decrease.							
	1897.	1898.	Increase or Decrease.		1897.	1898.	Increase or Decrease.											
			Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)						
Textile :	43	59	+	16	+	37·2	3,565	3,786	+	221	+	6·2	785	1,302	+	517	+	65·9
Cotton	18	35	+	17	+	94·4	2,143	2,319	+	176	+	8·2	499	861	+	362	+	72·5
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ..	15	18	+	3	+	20·0	874	937	+	63	+	7·2	181	268	+	87	+	48·1
Flax, Hemp, Jute	6	3	-	3	-	50·0	416	409	-	7	-	1·7	85	134	+	49	+	57·6
Silk, Lace, Hosiery ..	3	1	-	2	-	66·7	116	109	-	7	-	6·0	16	29	+	13	+	81·3
Other Textile	1	2	+	1	+	50·0	16	12	-	4	-	25·0	4	10	+	6	+	150·0
Non-Textile :	615	668	+	53	+	8·6	11,762	14,714	+	2,952	+	25·1	23,704	37,033	+	13,329	+	56·2
Metals (Founding and Conversion)	86	75	-	11	-	12·8	1,962	1,821	-	141	-	7·2	3,755	3,893	+	138	+	3·7
Shipbuilding	65	70	+	5	+	7·7	575	803	+	228	+	39·7	4,618	7,039	+	2,421	+	52·4
Making of Machines, Engines, &c.	84	119	+	35	+	41·7	3,946	5,863	+	1,917	+	48·6	6,309	12,296	+	5,987	+	94·9
Chemicals	33	31	-	2	-	6·1	321	412	+	91	+	28·3	803	1,063	+	260	+	32·4
Docks, Wharves, Quays ..	88	89	+	1	+	1·1	203	305	+	102	+	50·2	2,656	3,765	+	1,109	+	41·8
Warehouses	12	16	+	4	+	33·3	49	92	+	43	+	87·8	907	2,415	+	1,508	+	166·3
Other Non-Textile ..	247	268	+	21	+	8·5	4,706	5,418	+	712	+	15·1	4,656	6,562	+	1,906	+	40·9
Total—Textile and Non-Textile.	658	727	+	69	+	10·5	15,327	18,500	+	3,173	+	20·7	24,489	38,335	+	13,846	+	56·5

The accident rates in the following table are based upon the accidents reported to the Inspectors in 1898, and the numbers employed as given in the Third Annual Return for 1897. It may be well to repeat here the reservation attached to a similar table, based upon the figures of the previous year, inserted in the last Annual Report :—" It is not suggested that the data of either kind are yet complete enough to warrant precise conclusions as to the liability to accident in the different branches, nor, of course, do the dates strictly correspond, but the broad indications may be accepted as trustworthy." In the absence of annual returns from laundries, docks, warehouses, and " men-workshops," it is not possible to state, even approximately, accident rates for such places.

Accident Rates : 1898.—Accidents reported to H.M Inspectors, per 1,000 Employees of each specified Age, Sex, and Occupation.

INDUSTRY.	Adults.				Young Persons.				Children.				All Ages.				Percentage for each Industry as compared with all Factories under the 1878 Act.	
	Fatal.		Non-fatal.		Fatal.		Non-fatal.		Fatal.		Non-fatal.		Fatal.		Non-fatal.		Accidents.	Persons Employed.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)	(15.)	(16.)	(17.)	(18.)	(19.)
All Textile Factories ..	0'1	0'0	6'5	2'5	0'2	0'0	12'5	5'1	0'0	—	6'9	2'7	0'1	0'0	7'7	3'1	10'3	27'6
I.—Cotton	0'2	0'0	8'5	2'9	0'1	*	14'5	6'4	*	—	8'3	2'9	0'2	0'0	9'7	3'8	6'4	13'8
II.—Wool	0'2	—	4'9	2'8	0'2	—	13'3	7'0	—	—	10'6	4'2	0'2	—	6'3	3'6	1'2	3'0
III.—Worsted	*	*	6'4	2'7	*	—	10'3	4'2	—	—	4'4	3'5	0'1	0'0	7'2	3'2	1'3	3'6
IV.—Shoddy	—	—	*	*	—	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0'8	0'1	0'0	0'4
V.—Flax	—	—	2'6	1'0	*	—	7'7	2'5	—	—	4'8	*	0'0	—	3'9	1'3	0'5	2'8
VI.—China Grass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0'0
VII.—Hemp	—	—	7'4	4'8	—	—	12'0	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	8'8	4'1	0'1	0'2
VIII.—Jute	*	—	9'2	3'7	*	—	16'4	5'6	—	—	6'3	*	0'1	—	10'6	3'9	0'5	1'1
IX.—Horsehair	—	—	*	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	5'2	0'8	0'0	0'1
X.—Cocoa-nut Fibre	—	—	*	—	*	—	15'7	—	—	—	—	—	0'5	—	3'6	—	0'0	0'1
XI.—Silk	—	—	1'6	0'8	—	—	7'6	2'2	—	—	—	*	—	—	2'7	1'2	0'1	1'0
XII.—Lace	*	—	3'1	*	—	—	5'7	*	—	—	—	—	0'1	—	3'4	0'4	0'1	0'5
XIII.—Hosiery	—	—	1'2	0'6	—	—	6'5	0'8	—	—	*	*	—	—	2'0	0'6	0'1	0'9
XIV.—Elastic	*	—	*	*	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	—	0'6	—	3'7	1'5	0'0	0'1
All Non-Textile Factories	0'2	0'0	18'1	2'0	0'2	0'0	24'8	3'9	0'9	—	13'7	4'8	0'2	0'0	19'0	2'6	89'7	72'4
XV.—Flax Scutching	—	—	2'1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1'9	—	0'0	0'1
XVI.—Gas	0'3	—	14'2	—	*	—	12'7	—	—	—	—	—	0'3	—	14'2	—	1'5	1'4
XVII.—Electricity	*	—	30'3	*	—	—	53'1	—	—	—	—	—	0'2	—	31'4	33'9	0'3	0'1
XVIII.—India-rubber and Gutta-percha.	*	—	10'3	1'2	—	—	10'9	3'4	—	—	—	—	0'1	—	19'3	1'7	0'3	0'5
XIX.—Wood	0'2	—	13'1	19'9	*	—	23'8	*	—	—	*	—	0'2	—	14'5	*	3'0	2'6
XX.—Leather	0'2	—	5'0	*	—	*	23'4	*	—	—	*	—	0'2	0'8	6'9	5'0	0'4	0'7
XXI.—Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Jet.	—	—	14'7	9'9	—	—	35'1	7'8	—	—	*	*	—	—	18'9	10'5	0'1	0'1
XXII.—Clay, Stone, &c.	0'3	—	3'4	0'6	0'2	—	7'0	0'7	*	—	*	*	0'3	—	3'9	0'7	0'9	3'6
XXIII.—Glass	0'6	*	29'8	7'9	—	—	24'7	*	—	—	*	*	0'4	0'4	28'8	8'5	1'7	0'8
XXIV.—Metals, Extraction of, ..	0'9	—	21'4	*	*	—	34'0	—	—	—	—	—	1'0	—	21'9	8'7	1'6	0'9
XXV.—Metals, Founding and Conversion of, ..	0'3	—	21'0	2'9	0'2	—	25'0	3'5	—	—	*	—	0'3	—	21'6	3'1	11'6	7'2
XXVI.—Metals, Galvanising, Finishing, &c. ..	*	—	22'1	15'8	—	—	38'3	42'5	—	—	—	—	0'1	—	25'4	22'6	1'0	0'6
XXVII.—Machines, Appliances, Conveyances, Tools : 1. Machines, Engines, and Engineering. ..	0'2	—	29'8	2'2	0'2	—	48'5	*	*	—	24'9	—	0'2	—	32'3	2'5	23'9	9'8
2. Ship and Boat-building	0'4	—	53'8	—	1'0	—	69'1	—	*	—	—	—	0'5	—	55'3	—	15'9	3'7
3. Other	0'1	—	19'9	5'7	*	—	27'1	11'2	—	—	*	—	0'1	—	21'0	7'4	12'7	8'4
XXVIII.—Chemicals, &c.	0'4	—	18'1	2'6	*	—	21'6	4'9	—	—	*	—	0'4	—	18'4	3'2	3'0	2'3
XXIX.—Furniture, &c.	*	—	6'1	0'7	—	—	8'4	1'8	—	—	—	—	0'1	—	6'5	1'0	0'7	1'7
XXX.—Food	0'2	—	6'4	3'1	*	*	10'9	4'7	—	—	—	—	0'2	0'0	7'0	3'6	1'7	3'6
XXXI.—Drink : 1. Aerated Waters	—	—	7'0	18'9	—	—	17'7	10'4	—	—	—	—	—	—	9'0	17'9	0'5	0'6
2. Other	0'2	*	6'6	*	*	—	11'3	*	—	—	—	—	0'2	6'0	7'0	3'6	0'9	1'7
XXXII.—Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars.	*	—	3'4	1'3	—	—	5'7	*	—	—	—	—	0'1	—	3'9	0'9	0'1	0'8
XXXIII.—Print, Bleach, Dye Works ..	0'1	—	4'5	0'8	0'6	—	11'3	1'9	*	—	7'8	*	0'2	—	5'4	1'1	1'2	3'5
XXXIV.—Clothing	*	—	2'2	0'5	*	—	10'7	1'0	—	—	*	—	0'0	—	3'8	0'6	0'9	6'3
XXXV.—Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games. ..	*	—	2'5	1'3	—	—	5'1	1'3	—	—	—	—	0'0	—	3'0	1'3	0'3	1'4
XXXVI.—Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c. ..	0'1	—	5'5	2'0	0'2	—	14'6	6'0	—	—	15'0	*	0'1	—	7'4	3'4	3'1	6'3
XXXVII.—Explosives	*	—	8'9	*	—	—	8'7	*	—	—	—	—	0'1	—	8'9	1'9	0'2	0'3
XXXVIII.—Miscellaneous	0'2	—	10'2	2'5	—	*	13'6	5'5	—	—	9'9	*	0'2	0'0	10'8	3'6	2'2	3'4
All Factories	0'2	0'0	16'5	2'3	0'2	0'0	22'3	4'5	0'2	—	8'0	2'8	0'2	0'0	17'3	2'9	100'0	100'0

* Rate omitted, the figures being very small.

Looking next to the causes of accidents distinguished in Table 12, decrease is found under the following heads only:—hoists, shuttles, and (so far as fatalities are concerned) circular saws, explosion, and escape of gas, steam, or metal.

Accidents from Certain Causes 1897-98.

CAUSE.	FATAL.				NON-FATAL.			
	1897.	1898.	Increase or Decrease.		1897.	1898.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.
Machinery moved by power	267	289	+ 22	+ 8·2	13,921	16,487	+ 2,566	+ 18·4
Hoists	36	25	— 11	— 30·6	381	284	— 97	— 25·5
Shuttles... ..	2	2	—	—	135	124	— 11	— 8·1
Lifting tackle	59	63	+ 4	+ 6·8	1,317	987	— 330	— 25·1
Grindstones	3	5	+ 2	+ 66·7	380	388	+ 8	+ 2·1
Circular saws	7	5	— 2	— 28·6	1,000	1,139	+ 139	+ 13·9
Other	160	189	+ 29	+ 18·1	10,708	13,565	+ 2,857	+ 26·7
Machinery not moved by power	5	6	+ 1	+ 20·0	1,240	1,368	+ 128	+ 10·3
Hot liquid, molten metal, &c.	25	27	+ 2	+ 8·0	615	907	+ 292	+ 47·5
Explosion	26	18	— 8	— 30·8	369	560	+ 191	+ 51·8
Escape of gas, steam, or metal	18	12	— 6	— 33·3	422	546	+ 124	+ 29·4
Electric shock	317	2	+ 58	+ 18·3	23,249	2	+ 13,718	+ 59·0
Falls		235				7,877		
Other causes... ..		138				29,088		
Total	658	727	+ 69	+ 10·5	39,816	56,835	+ 17,019	+ 42·7

Causes of increase.

Such evidence as the statistics for the whole country give is in harmony with the conclusions formed by the Inspectors in many different centres as the result of local experience, namely, that the increase in recorded accidents is due mainly to the following causes:—

1. Fuller appreciation and observance of the requirements of the 1895 Act, which not only extended the scope of the Acts to additional important industries, but called for the notification of minor accidents formerly not reportable.
2. Increased activity of trade, especially in the branches which are attended with risk to life and limb.
3. Increased use of machinery, and speeding of machinery.

The closer attention which has been given in the department in the last few years to the recording of accidents is no doubt responsible for some part of the increase, even among those reportable to the Certifying Surgeon. In the Leeds Division alone there arise some forty instances per month in which steps have to be taken to obtain a report from the Certifying Surgeon, the notice received by the Inspector showing the accident to be reportable to the surgeon.

In several of the Inspectors' reports reference is made to the value of the Workmen's Compensation Act in promoting the fencing of dangerous machinery, thus leading to the prevention of many accidents; and in this direction the pressure brought to bear by the Insurance Companies is important. It is, however, suggested by some of the Inspectors that an indirect effect of the Act has been to bring injuries received by workmen under the immediate notice of the employer, with the result that he reports every casualty, however slight, so as to be on the safe side.

The enormous and yearly increasing number of accident notices and reports add greatly to the work of the department, and many of the casualties now reported are

of a very trivial kind. But the concern of the Factory Acts in this respect is not so much the relief of the injured person as the discovery of points of danger and prevention of future mishaps. From this point of view it would be an advantage if—altogether apart from any definition based upon degree of injury—causation *per se* were taken into account. There is much to be gained by careful record of certain specified kinds of “accidents,” even if no person is hurt in the slightest degree—such accidents, for example, as rupture of any rotating part of machinery by centrifugal force, a matter which calls for investigation equally whether the flying fragments do or do not happen to hit the persons who in either case are within reach. Other examples are suggested by Mr. Knyvett :—

Mr. Knyvett (Birmingham).—“During the year I made you a short report, on the request of Mr. Cramp, respecting the advantage of requiring reports to be sent of accidents of certain descriptions regardless of any test of damage having issued from their occurrence. There may be difficulties in substituting another test for the existing one of results, but certainly the existing one is extremely illogical and unsatisfying. Causes of hoist accidents, grindstone accidents, explosions not coming under the Boiler Explosion Act, of the occurrence of fire, of failure of fabric, of failure of governing power in an engine, and doubtless of many such like preventable mishaps, might be remedied or removed if reported on every occasion ; while as things stand the remedy is officially withheld until personal damage has been already done.”

Mr. Beaumont, H.M. Superintending Inspector of the Leeds Division, which includes the great textile districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, writes as follows :—

“The first point to which I wish to draw your attention is the large increase in the number of accidents reported year after year. I quote the following figures shewing returns for four years, viz., 1895 to 1898 :—

Year.	Reported to Certifying Surgeon.	Reported to Her Majesty's Inspector.
1895	4,308	—
1896	5,685	4,916
1897	6,065	7,160
1898	7,157	10,806

Of course, 1895 hardly counts, but I quote that year to shew the difference which the Act of that year made in the number of accidents reported. As to 1896, it is quite possible that the 1895 Act was not then being fully carried out, but in the year 1897 all would be in working order. Then we come to 1898 with a very large increase of reported accidents, during which year, though the cotton trade was vigorous, the industries throughout the woollen districts were most depressed, and any increase of plant in cotton would be more than compensated for by the decrease in woollen production. So the question presents itself, why this very large increase?—and I own it is difficult to answer. In going through the accident reports one by one, the greatest care has been taken to examine each, and many hundreds have been returned to the District Inspectors for further enquiry for fencing, warning, or any suggestions which could be made. These enquiries have been made in each case, and the reports returned to me. I am well within the mark when I say that 15 per cent. of the accidents caused by machinery never ought to happen at all, and are entirely attributable to the practice of cleaning machinery when in motion, and for this reason I would suggest that the application restricting children cleaning when machinery is running should be extended to young persons and women.

“Then as to the causes for this continued increase of accidents :—

“1st. No doubt the Act of 1895.

“2nd. Many firms I know tell the person who has charge of such matters to report ‘every thing, and then we shall be on the right side,’ and by this system the most trivial cases are duly reported.

“3rd. The space of time between enquiry and report, which is, in my opinion, a great deal too short.

“4th. I think there is greater pressure, and greater speeding up of machinery year by year, and the workers have less and less time for consideration before acting.

“5th. I think the Certifying Surgeons are more active in doing their part than was formerly the case.”

Mr. Richmond (Liverpool).—“The number of accidents reported during the past year has again very largely increased, amounting to 3,995 against 2,709 in 1897. It must not, however, be concluded from this that more accidents have necessarily occurred. The increase is mainly to be attributed to two facts—first, that all the railway companies have now come into line as regards reporting accidents at their warehouses, &c., and, secondly, that, as the provisions of the Acts have become better known, the due reporting of accidents has been more universally carried out. In Liverpool, the latter cause has been emphasized by the action of the police

authorities, who now report to me every accident which comes under their notice in connection with factories, docks, &c., and also warn the employers of their duty to report. In this way very few accidents now escape our notice. I enclose one of the forms which are now regularly forwarded to me by the head constable in case of accidents. In spite of the large increase enumerated above encouraging signs are not altogether wanting. In 1897 there were 68 fatal accidents at docks, wharves, quays, and warehouses, whilst during 1898 the number fell to 43. The total number of fatal accidents at all classes of works also fell from 108 to 93, those from buildings in course of construction rising from 11 to 14.

“Another notable instance may be given of the tendency of supervision and enforced regulations to reduce the number of fatal accidents in the fact that, whereas the United Alkali Co., at their numerous works in this district, had eleven fatal accidents in 1893, being the year before the Special Rules came into force for chemical works, this number has consistently decreased till there were only three in 1897 and three in 1898.”

Liverpool District.—Accidents Reported in 1898.

PLACES.	REPORTED ACCIDENTS.	CAUSATION OF FATAL ACCIDENTS.				
Ordinary factories and workshops ...	2,102	36	{	Machinery	9	
				Falls	18	
				Explosion	3	
				Wagons	2	
				Scalds, &c.	4	
Docks, wharves, and quays	1,410	37	{	Falling into dock or down holds ...	27	
				By fall of goods	8	
				By wagon	1	
Warehouses	429	6	{	By falling	4	
				By goods falling	1	
				By crane	1	
Buildings in course of construction ...	53	13	{	By falling	11	
				By fall of stone	1	
				By wagon	1	
Buildings 30 feet high in which more than 20 people are employed.	1	1		Hoist... ..	1	

Liverpool District.—Fatal Accidents Reported in 1898 in Factories and Workshops.

—	Number.	—	Number.
Glass works	9	Lead rolling works	1
Sugar factories	3	Breweries	1
Oil cake mills	3	Confectionery works... ..	1
Chemical works	3	Galvanized iron works	1
Gas works	2	Tanneries	1
Engineering works	2	Implement works	1
Iron foundries	2	Oil refining works	1
Laundries	1	Letterpress printing	1
Biscuit factories	1	Joinery works... ..	1
Shipyards	1	Total	36

Mr. Rogers (Manchester).—“The accident returns for last year show a considerable increase over the notifications during 1897. Last year, 2,860 accidents were reported to me as compared with 2,075 in the previous year. The fatal accidents were less, however, being 35 and 39 respectively.

“It is somewhat difficult to account for this great increase, which is apparently common to the whole country, and has been more especially operative during the latter half of the year. The following points are submitted as important factors in this matter. There is now, undoubtedly, a fuller compliance with the accident regulations, due indirectly to the operation of the Workmen’s Compensation Act, which, by pointing attention to accidents as such, drew notice to the regulations on the subject, and caused many cases to be reported which were previously overlooked through ignorance or carelessness. Formerly, many accidents that the occupiers were never cognizant of occurred in large factories, the injured persons staying away from work without the manager, or sometimes even the foreman, knowing the reason. Now, the

workers are more careful to report injuries, and the employers, for their own protection, have adopted more stringent rules to provide that no reportable accident escapes notice. Then, it should not be overlooked that the engineers' strike or lock-out disorganized the metal trades and many other industries during a great part of 1897 and the first few months of 1898. The stoppages due to this cause will account for a great part of the increase in my district, where about half the total number of accidents occur in the trades affected by it. Further, since the settlement of this dispute, there has been a period of very great industrial activity.

"It is perhaps too early yet to estimate the effect of the Workmen's Compensation Act on the accident rate. I have given the subject considerable attention, and as the result have come to the conclusion that, so far as can be seen at present, the new Act is not responsible for the increased number of accidents. Its influence will be rather in the contrary direction. The insurance companies make it a condition of their policies that all necessary safeguards are provided and maintained, and there seems an attitude on the part of the companies to more stringently enforce this condition, a breach of which, of course, nullifies the policy. This attitude may possibly be due to the very low rates that are being charged. Many instances of this attitude of the companies might be given. In the case of cotton weaving, shuttle guards are insisted upon, and pressure is being applied to secure the fixing of circular saw guards in the wood working trades. If the insurance companies would inspect before accepting an accident risk as they do with fire risks, their operations would form a most valuable adjunct to the safety work of the department. The premiums now charged are apparently too low to afford the cost of this inspection. As an instance of the low rates being charged for insurance against *all* accident liabilities in factories, I would mention that 3s. to 4s. per cent. (per £100 annual wages) is being quoted for cotton spinning mills, and less for weaving. Thus, the annual premium payable by the occupier of a large cotton factory employing 200 hands would be about £20 a year, and I am assured these rates have so far proved profitable. Most of the rates are necessarily, to a certain extent, experimental. All are much lower than was thought possible. Many employers appear to think that these low rates will be raised when the present fierce competition for insurance business abates. This, in itself, is a valuable incentive to precautionary measures, as employers will be penalised for a high accident rate by having to pay heavier premiums.

"The fact that many of the great employers' trade federations insure their members against compensation risks should eventually result in raising the standard of precaution until it approaches that of the most careful employers, though I am told that nothing in the direction of rewarding model factories with lower rates or penalising negligent employers has yet been attempted by these bodies.

"The employers who have not insured are undoubtedly now taking more precautions to avoid risk of accidents. We have noted many instances of this, and have received a large number of applications for special advice on the subject, which we have readily given.

"I have obtained information on the subject of the relative severity, as measured by period of absence, of 1,069 of the accidents reported to me during the latter half of 1898, and a tabular statement showing the results of the enquiry is sent with this report. It was found impossible to secure the necessary information regarding all the accidents for the half year, so the last quarter was taken and particulars of about 90 per cent. of the total notifications during that period were obtained. Then, in order to bring more accidents into comparison, all the cases reported by nine large firms in the third quarter of last year were enquired into, and the results of all were added together to make the totals shown on the statement, which are, I think, sufficient to form a reliable basis for comparison. Workshop accidents and poisoning cases, of which there were very few, are omitted. It will be seen that 27 per cent. of the accidents caused absences of less than one week, 24·5 per cent. caused absences of over a week and under a fortnight, so that 51·5 of all our accidents would not come within the Workmen's Compensation Act; 21·5 per cent. caused absences of over a fortnight and under a month, leaving 27 per cent. of the whole which caused absences of more than a month or terminated fatally. The fatal cases amounted to slightly more than 1·4 per cent. of the whole, but the number of these (15) is so small that no effective comparison can well be made."

Manchester District.—Accidents Reported during latter half of 1898.

CLASS OF FACTORIES.		NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS CAUSING ABSENCES OF—				(5)	(6)
		(1) less than one week.	(2) over one week and less than two.	(3) over two weeks and less than four.	(4) over four weeks.	No. of Fatal Accidents.	TOTAL.
1.	Engineering and general metal works.	130	125	132	132	4	523
2.	General wood-working ...	73	58	37	37	1	206
3.	Chemical and soap works ...	30	27	18	27	2	104
4.	Warehouses ...	23	29	13	17	2	84
5.	Textile factories ...	5	8	12	13	—	38
6.	Stationery works ...	4	2	7	18	—	31
7.	Miscellaneous ...	23	11	11	32	6	83
		288	260	230	276	15	1,069

Mr. Prior (Huddersfield).—"I presume that I shall only be adding my mite to the general testimony of the staff in stating that in our efforts to get dangerous machinery securely fenced we have been greatly assisted by the passing of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897. Suggestions which were formerly declared impracticable are now listened to with respect, and evidence of a desire to escape unknown responsibilities is to be noticed in quarters where what in past times has been done has been done reluctantly, and apparently with a wish to satisfy H.M. Inspector rather than to secure the safety of the workpeople. I am now frequently asked to visit and advise on the fencing of new machinery or mill gearing, and some firms seem to regard nothing new as safe until I have inspected it and expressed my approval of it.

"We have during this year received notice of 873 accidents, 16 of which have proved fatal; and 6 of the 16 have been caused by falls from buildings in course of erection. In comparing these figures with those of former years, it should not be forgotten that 350 of these accidents would not have been reportable previous to the Act of 1895 coming into operation. And the duty of giving notice of accidents is more clearly understood and generally observed than it formerly was; hence the number of accidents notified to us has gradually increased as the result of a more complete compliance with the law's requirements. When I entered this district, thirteen years ago, I found that in some localities a written notice of an accident was almost unknown. If a person who was injured needed surgical assistance and was able to travel, he or she was sent off to the certifying surgeon to verbally report the accident and to have the wound dressed; if unable to travel, the certifying surgeon was sent for; but if the surgeon's aid was not required, the wound was bandaged up, and no report of the accident was made. But all this has been altered now; consequently, our returns do not really indicate an increase in the number of accidents but rather a better observance of the law.

"One improvement which our returns do not reveal, but which no Inspector of experience can fail to note, is the less serious character of the accidents coming under our notice. Where we formerly had mutilation, we now generally have laceration. This is due to the improved guards attached to the dangerous parts of machinery. As long as it is easier to hold a cloth against a revolving wheel than to clean it when its motion is stopped, no fear of consequences, no supervision, however strict, will prevent foolhardy persons from starting a machine when they think they can do so without detection; but when the cloth becomes caught in the cogs, and the operator, fearing to have to account for a broken wheel, tries to draw it out and gets the hand drawn in, the laceration which is caused by the fingers getting between the wheel and the guard is far less serious in its effects than the mutilation which ensued when these wheels were left unguarded."

Mr. Calder (Aberdeen).—"The number of fatal accidents during 1898, three, is the same as that for each of the previous four years, and none of these were preventable by any form of statutory protection. The same, however, cannot be said of several of the non-fatal accidents from machinery. Two of these, involving the loss of an arm and a leg respectively, occurred from unprotected bevel wheels on a granite polishing machine and an engineer's overhead travelling crane. Both firms had been previously warned to fence all such parts, and convictions were obtained under section 82, 1878, in the Aberdeen Sheriff Court.

Centrifugal force.

"The three fatal accidents resulted from a fall down the stairs of a factory, and injuries to the head from the breaking away of portions of two machines under the influence of excessive centrifugal force. The dangers of the latter were illustrated in last year's Report by reference to a laundry accident. In the two cases I refer to they were exhibited in connection with the simplest appliances. In one instance a built up wooden cylinder, weighing a hundred pounds and intended to be used as a sand-papery drum, was mounted on a spindle and revolved at 700 revolutions per minute. It burst in a few moments, killing a boy. I found by calculation that the bursting force was equivalent to a weight of $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons drawing the drum asunder, and to resist this there was nothing but glued joints. In the other case a hand-power wall winch, which with its tackle was geared to 87, was allowed to run down freely under a heavy load. In a few seconds the speed became very high and the winch handle, 1 inch diameter, broke clean off under the excessive centrifugal force and killed a man in its flight. The stress required to break this handle was 20 tons per square inch. The materials of construction in both cases were quite good, yet the accidents were attributed at first to weakness of the parts. Such is the ignorance of many factory occupiers and overseers of elementary mechanical principles, that it was only with difficulty I convinced those concerned in these fatal accidents that there is a limiting safe velocity of rotation for each material of construction which increase in the weight of the parts does not in the least affect. My representations led, in the factory concerned, to the issue of stringent regulations forbidding the practice of allowing cranes and winches to run away under the pull of a heavy load, but such sacrifice of life can only be effectually prevented by the possession of knowledge on the part of the occupiers and operatives."

Accidents Reported in the Aberdeen District, 1898.

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES.	1898.		CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PARTS CAUSING INJURY.	1898.	
	Fatal.	Non fatal.		Fatal.	Non-fatal.
Aerated waters	—	2	Band saw	—	3
Bakers	—	7	Belts... ..	—	13
Bobbin turners	—	1	Circular saws	—	22
Boiler makers	1	2	Cranes	—	15
Cabinet makers	—	4	Engines	—	3
Candles and soap makers	—	1	Escape of metal	—	2
Carriage makers	—	1	Escape of steam	—	2
Comb makers	—	14	Falls... ..	1	—
Coopers	—	3	Fans	—	1
Cotton spinners and weavers	—	3	Flywheels	—	2
Distillers	—	2	Iron planing machines	—	1
Envelopes	—	2	Knives	—	4
Engineers	—	24	Lathes	—	3
Fancy box makers... ..	—	1	Lifts... ..	—	5
Fish oils and manures	—	1	Machinery—While cleaning in motion.	—	7
Flax and tow spinners, &c.	—	3	Machinery—Between fixed and moving parts.	—	25
Grain millers	—	1	Machinery—Oiling in motion	—	1
Granite polishers, &c.	—	9	Machinery—Breaking up by centrifugal force.	2	—
Iron founders	—	2	Main shafts	—	3
Joiners	1	8	Pinions	—	10
Jute spinners and weavers	—	3	Pulleys	—	2
Laundries	—	4	Pulp beater... ..	—	1
Letterpress printers	—	3	Rollers	—	15
Litho. and bookbinders	—	4	Shafts	—	4
Locomotives and carriages	—	14	Shuttles flying	—	1
Oil cake manufacturers	—	2	Spindles	—	4
Packing case makers	—	2	Stamping machines	—	7
Paper makers	—	18	Steam hammers	—	2
Preserved provision makers	1	5	Work flying from machines	—	3
Sawmillers	—	6	Wood planing machines	—	6
Shipbuilders	—	6			
Shipping wharves	—	3			
Tinplate workers	—	1			
Wool spinners and weavers	—	5			
TOTAL	3	167	TOTAL	3	167

“ Minor casualties reportable only to H.M. Inspector :—

Articles falling	64
Falls from staging, &c....	28
Other causes	85

Causes of Accidents Reported in the Newcastle District, 1898.

CAUSE.	ACCIDENTS.			CAUSE.	ACCIDENTS.		
	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Total.		Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Total.
Miscellaneous	501	6	507	Brought forward ...			
Burns	103	1	104	Electrical shock	2	—	2
Scalds	19	2	21	Explosions	36	3	39
Circular saws	85	—	85	Band saw	1	—	1
Cranes	207	10	217	Moulding machines ...	1	—	1
Hoists	10	3	13	Escape of metal	53	—	53
Punching machines ...	167	—	167	„ „ steam	9	—	9
Shafting	6	2	8	„ „ gas	5	1	6
Iron planing machines ...	6	—	6	Wood planing machines ...	23	—	23
Drilling machines	53	—	53	Gearing	9	2	11
Shears	82	—	82	Aerated water bottles ...	5	—	5
Lathes	139	—	139	Vats and tanks	3	1	4
Use of locomotives	86	13	99	Falls	—	33	33
Use of engines, steam, and gas	10	1	11	Drowned	—	4	4
Slag ball	9	1	10	Paper machine	—	1	1
Grindstones	20	—	20	Fall of clay	—	2	2
Steam hammer	20	—	20	Building in construction...	—	2	2
Capstan	1	—	1				
Carried forward ...				TOTAL ...	1,851	94	1,945

Causes of Accidents Reported in the Ashton District, 1898.

CAUSE.	ACCIDENTS.	TOTAL.	CAUSE.	ACCIDENTS.	TOTAL.
Hoists, cranes, &c.	14	14	Hand tools	19	115
Water wheels, engines, and fly-wheels.	2	55	Machine tools, rolls	20	
Shafting and mill gearing ...	5		„ „ grindstones	4	
Belts and pulleys	48		„ „ circular saws	6	
Preparatory textile machinery ...	1		„ „ lathes	32	
Cards, textile machinery	26	184	„ „ other than above	34	74
Roving, &c. frames, textile machinery.	53		„ „ power presses	—	
Carriage wheels and rails of mule, textile machinery.	15		Sundry accidents by machinery	74	
Between fixed and traversing parts of mule, textile machinery.	18		Strains, knocks, falls, and falling material.	183	183
Other parts of mule, textile machinery.	51	184	Hot liquids and molten metal...	21	21
Looms other than shuttles ...	17		Gas explosion, &c.	5	5
„ shuttles (only)	3				

Mr. Jackson (Walsall).—"In addition to the accidents already referred to, I have received the following :—

" By shears, chiefly in iron mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
" Flashes from rolls and steam hammers, and the spilling, &c. of metal (one of which was fatal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
" Use of locomotives in works (two of which were fatal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
" Steam driven chaff machines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

"Several of the fatal accidents call for special remark. In the case of the three men killed by the boiler explosion, the usual Board of Trade investigation and report having been made, I need only give the finding of the coroner's jury, which was, 'that the explosion was caused by overheating, and that they were of the opinion that there was neglect on the part of the Company in not seeing that the boiler was properly cleansed and scaled.' They also added a rider 'that the management of the boilers is not satisfactory, and the jury suggest that the Company adopt a more systematic method of supervision, and keep a proper record of inspection.' The result of this finding was that the foreman engineer was dismissed, and, I am informed, the jury's recommendations are being carefully carried out.

"In my last annual report I referred to the weighting of the safety valves on boilers. I have again noted the same dangerous practice, and have sent notices to 23 firms during the year, calling their attention to the matter."

Fatal Accidents Reported in the Walsall District, 1898.

INDUSTRY.	No.	CAUSE.	No.
Construction Works, 1895, 23 (2a)	3	Cranes	2
Iron foundry	2	Burns	4
Blast furnaces and steel works	7	Hoist	1
Iron rolling mills	5	Boiler explosion	3
Engineering works	5	Railway trucks	2
Chemical ,,	1	Unloading boat	1
Tannery	1	Fall of casting (from lathe)	1
Boiler works	1	Falls from scaffold	3
		Overlifting	2
		Collapse of brickwork of blast furnace	1
		Metal planing machine	1
		Adjusting belt in motion	1
		Fell into tan pit	1
		Fall of slag on waste heap	1
		Crushed between two boiler tubes	1
TOTAL	25	TOTAL	25

Mr. Richmond (Liverpool).—"During the enquiry into cotton machinery conducted by Mr. Beaumont and myself through the past year, my attention has been more especially drawn to the great need there is throughout the Kingdom for insisting on the imperative counter-sinking of all set screws, &c., leaving no projections on anything that revolves, and the effective covering of toothed wheels so that no danger shall be left between the wheels and guards. The number of accidents due to the absence of these precautions to which our attention was directed was very large."

Mr. Shinner (Bradford).—"I am glad to note that the makers of worsted and woollen machinery continue to send out machines, on the whole, better guarded in detail than some of the earlier patterns. I am aware that, through a Commission, you have been approaching the makers of cotton machinery as to this; and I imagine the makers of worsted and woollen machinery will eventually be approached in like manner.

"I am quite certain that this is far the most efficacious and practical method of getting good sound fencing; namely, to insist upon it before machines leave the makers' works, and I think if they could be legally held responsible, much trouble and many accidents would be prevented. This is especially the case in regard to textile machinery, when an order to fence a particular set of wheels may mean dozens of sets; namely, similar wheels throughout similar machines throughout the mill, and which to employers, not unnaturally, appears rather a big request."

Fencing of machinery by makers.

Mr. Jackson (Walsall).—"The use of projecting set-screws on drill and lathe chucks is growing gradually less, although accidents from this cause still continue to come in, and many workmen persist in using projecting set-screws, even after the chucks have been altered and recessed to allow the screw to go 'flush' with the chuck.

"The result of the use of guards to lathe change-wheels is shown in the diminished number of accidents reported this year from this cause.

"About the time the Workmen's Compensation Act came into force, I was asked to meet the chief draughtsman of the largest tool maker in my district, to discuss with him the guarding of the dangerous parts of the tools they make. As a result of this interview, I am informed that this firm are paying special attention to this in the construction of their machines. This is a step in the right direction, for one cannot help but sympathise with a man who has bought an expensive lathe, drilling machine, or shaping machine, and as soon as he has got it fixed is requested by the Inspector to 'guard it.' He very naturally supposes that going to a first class maker, the tool, as sold, is perfect, and not only is he probably not in a position to guard it as neatly as the maker, but it is sure to cost him more. I suggested to the tool makers referred to that they should issue on their quotations two prices, A for the tool, B for the same tool guarded as required by the Factory Act. I am sure there is an opening here for makers to increase the popularity of their machines, and the same applies with almost greater force to gas engines, the users of which have generally less facilities for making guards than the users of lathes, &c. In this respect (*i.e.*, the guarding of dangerous parts of tools) I have noticed that American machinery is generally sent out by the makers much more efficiently guarded than those made by English firms.

"Many managers say that machinery now-a-days is too much guarded, and, without admitting such to be the case, it is a fact that accidents have frequently happened owing to the injured person being unaware of the danger that existed *inside* the guard. To meet this difficulty one firm of engineers in this district have adopted the plan of painting every guard a bright red, which by no means detracts from the appearance of the machine, and is intended to act as a 'danger signal' to the user of the machine.

"The increase in the use of electricity as a motor power is an improvement, as it does away, to a large extent with gearing and shafting, and is not only much cleaner and more silent, but has the great advantage that the machinery can be quickly stopped in case of accident.

Mr. Seal (E. London).—"Occupiers continue to show a ready willingness to comply with instructions as to fencing dangerous machinery, though the passing of the Workmen's Compensation Act has undoubtedly added an additional incentive to do so. If workmen would show an equal willingness to co-operate with H.M. Inspectors, instead, as too frequently happens, acting as stumbling blocks to our endeavours, I am convinced the number of accidents would appreciably decrease. It is the men who require to be protected against themselves. I have often suggested guards to which workmen have raised objections at the time, but at a subsequent visit the benefits to be derived and the improvements effected have been readily and gratefully acknowledged. Among complaints received it is a rarity to have one respecting dangerous machinery."

Mr. D. Walmsley (Stockport).—"I regret to record that in several instances I have found that guards have been removed and destroyed by the employees after having been erected by the occupiers, and when the men have been remonstrated with, they have generally replied, 'Oh, it is safe enough, there has never been any accident.'

"In passing through the cellar of a large saw works, I observed a man oiling while lying between a large belt and pulley. The machine was started from above, and if any person had put on the saw, a fatal accident would have been the result. I immediately had safety bolts made to lock the machines from below, but on my next visit I was surprised to be informed that all the bolts had either been lost or taken away; others were then made and chained to the machines to ensure their safety."

Mr. Lewis (Wales and Monmouth).—"The fatal accident at the cog wheels of a mill gearing machine occurred at a tin-plate works. The deceased youth took off the guard and attempted to oil the bearings of the gearing whilst the same was in motion, and was crushed to death between the teeth of cog wheels.

Cleaning machinery in motion.

"The fatality at the cogging mill engine was due to the rash action of the deceased in attempting to 'pack' a gland while the engine was in motion, contrary to instructions affixed in the engine house.

"The case of the man whose apron was caught by an upright spindle at a white lead works I wish to refer to specially. The deceased was one of three men who had been engaged in altering the mill gearing whilst at a standstill, and for this purpose the guard had been removed. Before the guard was replaced the engine was restarted (not at the instance of the deceased), and when he was in the act of fetching the guard, with a view to placing it in position, his apron was caught by a stud head on collar of spindle and he sustained injuries which terminated fatally. I prosecuted the firm for neglecting to maintain fencing, but the bench dismissed the case, on the ground that the gearing was 'necessarily exposed for the purpose of altering' (s. 7 (3) Act 1895)."

Mr. Jackson (Walsall).—"Four accidents due to oiling shafting or putting on belts while shafting was in motion have been reported. None of these proved fatal, although in one case the injuries received were very severe."

Mr. D. Walmsley (Stockport).—"During the past year I prosecuted a firm of cotton spinners for allowing a young person to clean a dangerous part of a machine (to wit, a carriage wheel) while the machine was in motion, having previously defined that part as dangerous by letter. In the Court I proved nine accidents caused by the above cleaning, between May 1896 and October 1898, four having taken place at the defendants' factories; the Justices dismissed the case, stating the cleaning of such machinery was not dangerous. In my opinion, piece-workers are responsible for more accidents than necessary through their strivings for gain. I had occasion to prosecute an operative weaver for allowing her child helper to clean a calico loom while in motion. I had previously satisfied myself that the firm had done their best to stop the practice, but the weavers would persist in this dangerous cleaning whenever the overseers were away. When the fine and penalty were being paid, I made the remark, 'that I hoped this case would stop such a practice in future.' Another weaver who accompanied her, very bluntly remarked, 'It would do nothing of the kind.' I afterwards ascertained that all the weavers paid one penny each towards the prosecution, which more than paid the costs."

Mr. Taylor (Burnley).—"At the present time I am being exercised with the question of cleaning looms when in motion. 17 accidents have occurred from this cause alone, and some of the accidents have had a serious effect upon the worker. In one case the injured person lost his thumb, in another case an arm was broken. I have approached the masters' secretary and the workers' officials on the question, and have asked them for their assistance. The parts of the machine which caused the accidents are generally out of ordinary reach. When an accident occurs the masters blame the weaver for allowing the young person to clean; and in turn the weaver contends that he has not been spoken to on the subject by the master respecting its prohibition."

Mr. Law (Leeds).—"This practice still continues. It may be inconvenient by restricting the output of a concern, particularly in the textile trades, to stop all the machinery for the purpose of cleaning, but something of the sort seems desirable in the interests of the workers. Many of them, especially women and young persons, are constrained to attempt the cleansing while their machines are in motion, and in the pressure of the ordinary work on top of this, small wonder that accidents occasionally happen."

"Part cleaning of machinery in working hours is done by many firms, on the principle of one machine standing at a time, and under process of cleaning by several persons temporarily transferred from their own adjacent machines, which are left in charge of a reduced number of operatives for the time being. I have often wondered why this arrangement cannot be always employed, as the actual loss of time in the aggregate by such an arrangement is reduced in inverse ratio to the multiplication of the labour in the operation; to which may be added, the absolute security against accidents as at present existing. Firms to whom I have recommended this arrangement practically agree with it, but fail to adopt it generally, though they have observed it in some particulars for years. For instance, where it is necessary in the interests of the manufacture that the machine must be cleansed at a time falling in working hours, and which cannot be done in motion, the machine is at once stopped and several persons engage in the work, whereas only one or so is ordinarily in charge of the same. This would refer to the stripping, &c. of carders, scribblers, condensers, &c. in textile industries. But where certain parts are within fairly easy reach, or are motionless parts, it is held that standing to cleanse them is a waste of time, and the parts can be just as well done and sometimes better while the machine is in motion. Still there is the risk of a sudden entanglement of the cleaning cloth, the clothing, or even the limbs of the operatives, with probable serious consequences. I some time ago investigated an accident where a woman got her clothes entangled in some small cogs (well out of the way under ordinary circumstances), while cleaning the fixed part of the machine near, and received injuries to her fingers which were dragged in with the cloth. I recommended this cleansing being done as above-mentioned, more so, as the machines are stopped several times daily, one by one, during working hours for certain cleaning operations. The whole could be done in the same stoppages with only very little extra labour. The firm were not disposed to do this, objecting that it would still be necessary to remove part of the "fluff" which constantly gathers when in motion, or it would fall into the machine and impair the quality of the material passing through; and of the remaining parts, they could be cleaned in motion with little risk. As a result, it was found necessary to insist on the (otherwise safe) parts being fenced."

Oil engines.

Major Roe (Birmingham).—"One of the machinery fatal accidents was to a man when starting a Crossley's oil engine. The deceased had attempted to start the engine by means of the flywheel, standing on the side and applying his strength lifting the wheel round; there was air in the cylinder, which caused the engine to run backwards, and his head was caught between the spoke and rim of the flywheel. This man was a wood worker, and so unaccustomed to machinery, and had removed the rails round the engine to start it. The accident, although it happened on an oil engine, might also occur at a gas engine, and until all sizes of these engines are fitted with self-starters there is always danger incurred in turning the flywheel round by hand. The risk is greater when the man starting the engine stands at the side of the flywheel, which would move upwards when the engine is running. It is much less if he stands on the opposite side, and I therefore consider that any fence to these flywheels shall have the more dangerous half securely fenced, and not made to open or to be removeable."

Gas engines.

Mr. Wolfe (Birmingham).—"Gas engines of a kind are, to my mind, one of the curses of a Factory Inspector. The better-class machines are, of course, carefully guarded as to the crank and the mitre wheels of the various supplementary motions before they leave the manufacturers."

But the cheaper class of gas engine is generally not so guarded. A man with very small capital takes a small factory. He cannot spare much room for motive power, so a place is boarded off and a gas engine is placed in it. There is just sufficient room for the engine, and little or no room for guarding. In some cases guarding certain parts would only make other parts more dangerous. The flywheel is so close to the wall that the wheels must be started by hand. No space is left to put handle on to crank shaft. Should it be necessary for the engine-man to go past the flywheel while the engine is in motion it can only be done at great risk. What is to be done in a case like this? All one can do is to recommend a bar or bars should be placed across the face of the flywheel, and a smooth boss placed over end of crank shaft. The bars are not really a guard, but the taking down of a bar reminds the engineman that it is placed there to indicate danger, and it behoves him to be very careful."

Mr. Clark (Newcastle).—"The various methods adopted for fencing gas engines, that have come under my observation, would show that there exists a considerable difference of opinion amongst occupiers of factories as to the proper manner of fencing a gas engine, and that very few such engines are fenced in a really satisfactory manner until an inspector has insisted upon the fencing being altered or added to. Some occupiers seem to consider that the placing of the gas engine in a small house, leaving room to walk all round the engine while in motion, will meet the requirements of the law; and on its being pointed out to them that the engine is unfenced exclaim with surprise: 'Oh! nobody is allowed in the engine house but the attendant,'—totally ignoring the possibility of the attendant receiving injury. Other occupiers deem it necessary to fence only the outside of the flywheel, leaving the *inside* of the flywheel and the crank totally unfenced; while others will fence the parts named and leave about twelve inches of crank-shaft projecting. Again, some gas engines are fenced by a wide rail round the same, or by a rail separating the part of the factory containing the engine, in either case leaving ample room for persons to walk about inside the fence; and in many cases the presence of coats, oil cans, spanners, tools, and various appurtenances connected with the factory, inside the gas engine 'space,' give ample evidence that the 'space' inside the fence is frequented by various people. I had recently to investigate an accident in which a young person lost his life by being on the same side of the fence as the gas engine, which was fenced in the manner just described, and had the engine been properly fenced his life might have been saved.

"In my opinion, no gas engine can be held to be securely fenced unless it is provided with a fence sufficiently near to the flywheels, crank, and shaft to prevent any person going between the fence and the parts named, and I keep this principle in view as far as practicable in the performance of my duties."

Mr. Sedgwick (Leicester).—"Platen printing machines are also being more extensively driven by power. These machines were formerly worked by a lever moved by the foot of the operator. If then the sheet slipped or became displaced the operator, having command of the action of the machine by means of his foot, could readily stop the motion and re-adjust the sheet. This cannot be done when the machine is moved by power without the danger of loss of some of the fingers. The operator appears to forget this, and a serious accident is the result. It is difficult to induce some printers to use guards with these machines. In some cases when guards have been affixed the machine has not worked satisfactorily, and the guard laid aside in a short time. This, I think, has not been so much the fault of the guard as that it has not been properly fitted to the side rods or bars of the machine. Two boys, aged 13 and 14 years respectively, were seriously injured whilst working these machines in Leicester. In both cases fingers had to be amputated. I hope to have the whole of these machines securely fenced in a short time." Printing.

Mr. Crabtree (W. London).—"A 'Wharfdale' had had a long and useful run without mishap. The rack moving backwards and forwards under the feeding table appeared to be innocent enough. The frame of the machine was backed into a window recess so as to prevent any passage round, and the end of the rack on its outward motion came within about 5 inches of the side wall of the recess. A printer's labourer, for some mysterious purpose, went under the feeding table and, while rising to get to the outer side of the machine, his head came just within the said 5 inches and he was killed. Darkness covered the under parts of the machine, but when a candle was found and I began to explore, there was a cupboard (quite empty on this occasion) under the window recess, and various tin cans of paste and other materials on the window ledge—all under the end of the machine. It is monstrous to suppose that the man went under the machine for no purpose. A workman said he had put the cupboard where I found it to put his 'food and fruit in to keep it from the rats,' and that he had done it without telling his employers. 'But,' said he, 'I have never used it for some time.' The paste cans and the cupboard gave no uncertain clue to the cause of the accident.

"A somewhat similar accident happened at another large printing factory in central London. There, again, a Wharfdale was backed into a window recess. The feeding table had been partially removed and the machine stopped. A boy got under the frame of the machine and took up a position between the racks to 'meddle' with some materials on the window ledge. Somehow the machine set in motion and the boy, turning round sharply, was pinned between the rack motion and the wall. Fortunately the injury was not so serious as it might have been had he not been caught in the upper portion of the abdomen. I pointed out that although the boy might have been 'meddling,' usable materials should not be placed in window recesses where the only means of access is obtainable by going under a machine.

"From these and other kindred accidents, and almost daily inspection in the printeries, I am much inclined to think that all such Wharfdales should have a *clear space all round* of at least three feet.

"Another source of accident has recently manifested itself in Wharfdales. In most of these machines there is a crank or eccentric, or a series of these, near to the external flywheel. These cranks generally move slowly and through very little space, and their connecting rods rise and fall through about 4 to 6 inches. Occupiers have very rarely covered these cranks and connecting rods, believing them to be safe.

"A boy of 15, while adjusting the printed sheets on such a machine, put his foot on the end of the connecting rod, which was geared to a hollow eccentric. His toes caught in the hollow part of the eccentric, and two toes were hopelessly crushed and another had to be partially amputated. The case subsequently found its way into the county court, and the judge gave it as his opinion that the boy had been culpably negligent, and that the crank and connecting rod were not dangerous parts of machinery, but he would go to the factory the following morning and give his decision at the opening of the court. This he did by deciding in favour of the injured boy, and stating that the parts concerned ought to be fenced."

Cropping machines.

Mr. Prior (*Huddersfield*).—"The only novelty in the way of fencing which I desire to submit to your notice is the fencing of the revolving knives of cloth cutting, shearing, or, as they are commonly called, cropping machines. One of the finishing processes which fine cloth has to undergo is the removal of long fibres &c. from the face of the cloth, and giving it a smooth surface. This is done by passing the cloth over a fixed plate, known as the bed plate, where it is sheared by a rapidly revolving cylinder covered with sharp knives. The cloth as it passes through the machine is kept stretched in width by two youths, whose duty it is to prevent its being creased as it passes under the cylinder. Through inexperience these lads have often got their fingers up close to the cylinder to remove a crease in the cloth and have had their finger ends taken off. A similar accident has also frequently occurred through sweeping from the top bar, under which the cloth passes, the fibres or flocks which accumulate under a cloth which covers the cylinder, and thus getting the fingers into contact with the revolving knives. The frequency and seriousness of these accidents have made us for many years desire to have these cylinders guarded, but we have invariably been assured that it was impracticable to do so. A few months ago it was my duty to investigate an accident, and in doing so, I found a state of affairs which surprised me. It is customary to place behind the cylinder what is called a flock board, to receive the flocks which fall from the cloth covering the cylinder. But these flocks also occasionally, as I have before stated, collect on the top bar in front of the machine, and dropping off on the cloth, are carried up with it to the cylinder, where they cause clobs, or uncropped patches on the cloth. To prevent this, and with no idea of adding to the safety of the workpeople, the firm in question had attached a small flock board to the front of the machines. In practice, this had prevented the lads getting their fingers near the knives, and no accidents had occurred since the front flock boards had been attached to the machines. But at length, from some cause or other, the man in charge of the cropping machines was called away for a few days, another from a distance was introduced to perform his duties in his absence; and this man, seeing something which was new to him, and which he did not understand, with the reforming zeal which often characterises new importations, removed the front flock boards. A few hours later one of the boys got his fingers into contact with the knives. On investigating this accident, I saw at once that in endeavouring to improve the efficiency of their machines, this firm had introduced a valuable safeguard for their employés. I submitted a drawing of the front flock board to several skilled workmen, who assured me that there is no difficulty in the way of its general adoption; I consulted some of the leading makers of cropping machines, who gave me a similar assurance, and I induced a leading employer in the trade, who has risen from the ranks, and who is universally accepted as an authority in such matters, to accompany me to the factory where these flock boards are in use, to see them in operation. He at once expressed his approval of the appliance, and promised to have it attached to all the machines in his works. Having now sufficient justification for taking action, I am ordering front flock boards or other guards to be applied to all cropping machines; the makers have gone into the subject and are producing different patterns of guards to suit the varied requirements of their customers, and we hope, as far as possible, to put a stop to the cutting off of the finger ends of lads who are employed in attending to cropping machines. I herewith send a sketch of one end of a cropping machine with a front flock board attached; also of a wire guard covering the cylinder."

Mr. Knyvett (*Birmingham*).—"Of my fatal accidents only two were caused by machinery, one resulting from a man leaning over the bar protecting some shaking barrels and being caught by one of the latter and jammed against the back wall, and the other from a man being caught between a belt and pulley while he was engaged in putting resin on the belt; in a third case, a man was burnt while warming his back at a stove which he had purposely opened, his grease covered apron having blown towards the stove and ignited, and the lesson of this fatality was the advantage of workpeople attaching their aprons or working dresses by fastenings of an easily breakable nature, a lesson very frequent to be observed in machinery accidents; in a fourth case, a man died from inhalation of fumes of nitric acid; in a fifth, by gas explosion, on which latter occasion the resident engineer of the gasworks prevented a very serious development of explosion by devoted presence of mind in turning off valves in surroundings of extreme danger."

Mr. Wolfe (Birmingham).—"In one case a man fell on to a shaking barrel in motion and was crushed between it and the wall. I have used this incident as an inducement to many firms to have their shaking barrels so fixed as to always turn away from the wall, so that in case of an accidental fall the one who falls is thrown to the ground and not between the barrel and the wall. It simply means in most cases a slight lengthening of the band, and the band being crossed instead of running straight; otherwise a fence must of course be erected.*" *Shaking barrel.*

"The other accident, I gather from Mr. Knyvett, was due to a man's arm being caught between a band and a driving pulley, which caused him to be drawn between the driving pulley and the ground. He was engaged at the time in putting resin on the belt to make it bite the pulley better. In this case a hole in the roof had allowed the rain to come in and make the belt wet, thus causing it to slip on the pulley. Under like circumstances it is often a custom to place resin on the inside of the belt to prevent any slipping. *Driving belt.*

"In this case one might trace the question back and say that prevention would have been better than cure, and that the mending of the hole in the roof would have prevented the man's death.

"This placing of resin on the belt is not always due (I speak from my own experience) to the belt being slippery from damp. I have seen it used on a driving belt to produce more friction, and so procure a more steady kind of work, instead of the occasional failure of the belt to 'bite' the driven pulley and consequent momentary loss of power. But only should this be done by an experienced man, and the machinery should be slowed down as much as possible, as in this case the danger of the man being caught by the band would be much reduced and the resin could be more evenly distributed.

"A peculiar fatal accident occurred in a men's workshop, viz., an anvil falling on to a man's leg and breaking it at the ankle. The injuries sustained brought on delirium tremens, and the man died from what might have been termed a slight accident. The peculiar feature of the accident was that no one was working at the anvil, which was supported on a block through which an iron bolt ran well up into the centre of the anvil. Deceased was standing with his back to the anvil, and helping his fellow men to bend a tyre fixed in a vice, when the anvil fell over. No satisfactory evidence was forthcoming as to why it should have fallen, and a verdict of 'Accidental death' was recorded. I suggested that in future iron straps should be fastened from the block into back and front of anvil, as I find this is the custom where large anvils are used."

Mr. Knyvett (Birmingham).—"A great improvement has taken place in the covering in of the troughs and knives of chaff-cutting machines. At an exhibition of chaff cutters held here a few months ago, special marks were given for excellence in fencing, and the results were very successful." *Chaff-cutting machines.*

Mr. Sedgwick (Leicester).—"It is a pleasure to note that the serious accidents formerly arising from the partially guarded low shafting of sewing machines in the shoe trade, and 'Griswold' and other knitting machines in the hosiery trade, have entirely disappeared. I attribute this favourable result to the very general adoption of a moveable wooden box, covering the whole lengths of shafting from pulley to pulley, or pulley to bearing, in addition to the usual iron rods, or wood boards which were formerly the sole guards of these shafts when accidents were so prevalent in this district from this kind of shafting. *Shoe-making machinery.*

"The flywheels and spur and pinion wheels of heel-building and heel-attaching machines when forming the upper parts of these machines are now protected—in some cases being entirely boxed in, so preventing unnecessary access by the worker. In other machines used for similar purposes, but which have the shafting and toothed wheels under the table and within the frame of the machine, the dangerous parts are entirely covered in by box guards. Accidents caused by these machines and at the parts above-mentioned have also decreased. In many factories a notice similar in terms to the following is now affixed:—

"All persons are strictly prohibited from cleaning, oiling, or interfering with the gearing, wheels, belts, straps, or bands whilst the machinery is in motion.

"Should any part of the fencing of the machinery become defective, or removed from its proper place, information of the same should be given to the manager of the room at once."

Mr. Sydney Smith (Manchester).—"Fencing of clay hoppers in brick machines has proved a very difficult subject in the district during the last few years. Usually the clay is brought from the clay-pit by wagon to a platform placed above the brick machine, and tipped into a hole or hopper immediately above the rolls of the machine. The hopper is usually about 18 inches or 2 feet square, and level with the platform. The clay is then forced through the rolls by means of a shovel. Occupiers have generally objected to any fence being placed round the hopper, on account of the difficulty thereby caused to the man feeding the rolls. Unfortunately, during the past year two serious accidents happened with these rolls, owing to men falling into the hopper, a foot being lost in each case. A prosecution was instituted where the firm had been previously instructed to fence the hopper, and the Magistrates decided that the rolls were dangerous and should be fenced. This decision considerably *Brick-making machinery.*

* With reference to this, Mr. Knyvett, the inspector in charge of the district, observes:—"I feel sure that Mr. Wolfe would allow me to insert a note to this portion of his report, that although the risk is without doubt diminished by the plan he recommends, I have known serious accidents (and one fatal one) to occur when the barrel was revolving outwards. Easily removable bars ought invariably to be placed in front of shaking barrels, as was added to their verdict by the jury in the case to which he alludes."—S. H. K.

strengthened one's hands, and I am glad to say the difficulties in fencing have now been almost overcome. The fencing requires to be made sufficiently strong to withstand often a ton of clay being suddenly thrown against it from the wagon. I have found that two lengths of tram rails bent to the required shape with cross supports of round iron firmly bolted make a very good fence."

Mr. Clark (Newcastle).—"I have recently seen a very simple guard for fencing the dangerous part of brick press for making pressed bricks. The danger of this machine lies in the die which descends automatically into the mould and forms each brick successively; each brick being pushed forward by the succeeding brick. It is the duty of some person (generally a boy) to remove each brick as it is made; and the least careless movement may involve him in the loss of the whole or part of a hand.

"The guard consists of a simple flap of sheet iron hinged at the top, which hangs vertically in front of the die, and screening the same effectively from the attendant. This does not interfere with the working of the machine, as each brick pushes its way under the guard, which swings easily owing to its being hinged and returns to a vertical position after each brick passes."

*Inflammable
paints.*

Mr. Jackson (Walsall).—"A fatal accident to a boy of 14, employed to paint cast-iron work in an ironfoundry, in January 1898, drew my attention to the extensive use of this dangerous class of paint in works. This boy was at work in an open shed, there was a naked gas light just above the bench where he was working, and in moving this with his brush he set the paint can on fire and then his clothing. Subsequent enquiries show that this paint is used for painting fenders, fire grates, and stoves, and bedstead laths, in all of which I have seen women and girls employed, as well as for wrought-iron tubes and fittings, iron kegs, and in fact all classes of iron work where quick drying was of importance. In a modified form it is also used as a 'varnish' for nuts and bolts to prevent them rusting.

"At the inquest upon the boy referred to above, another boy said that when he had gone to the smith's hearth to warm his hands he had seen the vapour from his hands ignite. The clothing of all those engaged in this work (using inflammable paint) becomes saturated with the paint, and this is especially dangerous in the case of women and girls. Wherever I have seen it used I have drawn attention to its dangerous inflammable nature, and I am of opinion that:—

"(1) It should not be used by any young person.

"(2) There should be a wire globe round all lights where it is used.

"(3) All stoves and fireplaces where it is used should be provided with a guard.

"(4) Coarse aprons should be provided by the occupiers, and they should be such as in the case of women would cover all their clothes below the waist, and care should be taken not to approach a fire or stove while wearing them.

Converters.

"In only one works in my district is the Bessemer process in use. Hydraulic power is used, but there are no 'safety valves' in use. The converter is made with a weighted bottom so that it at once assumes an upright position if the pressure fail. The firm are to make further enquiries with a view to applying a safety valve to the centre crane. Up to the present there has been no fatal or serious accident the result of spilling of metal from the converter or ladle in these works since they were started many years ago.

"The other recommendations are carried out; the man employed in the 'pulpit' is always an adult, usually about 30 years of age, he earns 30s. to 40s. a week, and is at once suspended for neglect of work or mistakes in carrying out orders. No one is allowed in the pit when pouring; the pits are roofed over. The main pressure pipes are made of *cast-iron*, but the small pipes are wrought-iron. The valves are all examined weekly, and the spindles changed if defective.

"I cannot too strongly endorse the remarks made by the Committee (par. 62, 3rd Report) about children being allowed to take meals into these works, their remarks would apply equally to all iron rolling mills and blast furnaces. The most surprising thing is that so few accidents have happened to these youngsters, it is quite possible that many more happen than comes to the Inspector's knowledge, for it is doubtful if such an one would be reported to him, the child not being 'employed.' Several manufacturers to whom I have shown this paragraph have expressed their approval, and would be only too willing to stop the practice, but when you get a large works, unenclosed, with half a dozen ways in and out, the subject presents considerable difficulty. The parents are so used to the surrounding dangers that they do not realise how great they must be to a young inexperienced child.

Mr. Wright (Rochdale).—"Burning by the escape of molten metal in iron foundries is becoming a common accident in this district, and is mainly due to the workmen wearing clogs when engaged in carrying the metal in the ladle from the cupola to the moulds; the metal, getting spilled, often falls into their clogs, resulting in serious injury. If boots were worn this accident would be less likely to occur, in my opinion. I have also noticed in some foundries in the Midlands the workmen often wear a rough legging."

Major Roe (Birmingham).—"The second fatal accident was to an experienced engine driver. A belt had come off a pulley and he turned off the steam and stopped his engine to go and assist another man in putting on the belt. To do so he thrust his body through a large wheel on the main shaft; a small amount of steam escaped through the valve, causing the flywheel to make about half a revolution, and in doing so carrying the man into the wheel hole and breaking his neck. This might have been avoided by deceased if he had either placed a piece of wood through the spokes of the wheel to prevent it moving, or by opening the exhaust tap." *Accidental starting.*

Mr. Hilditch (North Wales).—"An accident, which might have terminated in a frightful death, occurred at a paper mill during the year. A man slipped and fell into the mouth of an esparto boiler. He clung on to the sides, although his hands were badly burnt, thus saving himself from going in altogether. I succeeded, but not without much opposition, in getting the mouth of this boiler fenced by a circular rail about 3 ft. high. The manager said, at first, that it would be quite impracticable, and that none of these boilers were fenced in any part of the country. I was glad to find, on a subsequent visit, that the fencing of all the boilers was in hand. *Esparto boilers.*

"The other accident, which unfortunately resulted in the death of two men, permanent injuries to another, and slighter injuries to a fourth, occurred at a woollen mill through the collapse of a huge water tank, weighing about 42 tons, which formed the roof of engine house, a full report of which was given in my weekly report for November 19th, 1898. The men were engaged in moving some machinery from a disused engine house. When they came to remove the framework of the engine, it was found that a wooden prop, which was fixed between frame and cast iron girder, supporting tank, would have to be removed. This the men, with the consent of works manager, proceeded to do. The prop was struck out with a sledge hammer, when the girders and tank suddenly collapsed, burying the men in the debris. In evidence given at the inquest it was shown that one of the cast iron stays supporting bottom of tank was broken a few days previously, through lifting some machinery. This undoubtedly contributed to the accident by leaving a large proportion of the tank unsupported, thus throwing a greater weight on the girder under which the wooden prop stood. The bottom flange of this particular girder was also defective at the point of fracture, owing to blow-holes in the casting. From calculations made, I found that the four girders supporting tank were each loaded in excess of the safe load by over $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons. In addition to this, the defective girder had to partially support another smaller tank built on brick pillars within the larger one, the total weight of which would be about 5 tons." *Collapse of fabric.*

Captain Kindersley (Edinburgh).—"Country flour mills, to which I have recently been devoting special attention with regard to this matter, are usually the most serious defaulters in this respect, but as their complement of hands generally consists of three or four experienced men (boys are scarcely ever employed), the accidents in such places are very rare; and I am gradually getting them all to adopt proper precautions." *Flour mills.*

Mr. Maitland (Bristol).—"The most common kind of accident in the docks appears to be caused when sacks and deals are being unloaded from ships by means of cranes, or the ship's own unloading gear. The sacks or deals slip from the sling on to the men. Several fatal accidents from this cause happened during 1898 at Bristol and Avonmouth. At an inquest held on two men who were killed by some deals falling upon them in this way, the jury expressed an opinion that a chain should be used instead of rope for the sling, and this opinion I conveyed to all the stevedores in Bristol by means of a circular letter (copy enclosed herewith). *Docks, etc.*

"Another thing I recommended was, that the steam from the ships' winches should be carried up the rigging by means of canvas hose, instead of being allowed to escape close to the gangway, and thus prevent the men seeing the plank along which they often have to walk to the quay. Accidents have happened through the men falling off the plank."

Mr. Richmond (Liverpool).—"The dangers attendant on those employed at docks, wharves, and quays demand considerable attention. Falls on the part of the men or goods, &c., falling on them almost monopolise the fatal accidents which have occurred. The most notable accidents may be said to occur from (1) falling through open hatchways; (2) use of improper staging connecting the ship and the quay; and (3) the use of defective chains, slings, &c. In one case, where a man died from falling down an open hatchway, the jury added a rider to their verdict and 'suggested that the Legislature should take steps to compel shipowners to protect the hatchways when not in use.'

"In another case, where a man was killed through being struck by a falling plank owing to the chain, used in hoisting, breaking, the jury expressed an opinion that 'chains should be subjected to periodical tests.'

"In a third case, deceased was standing on a plank whilst engaged in painting a vessel, the plank broke and deceased fell a distance of 10 feet. The plank was shown to have belonged to the ship's deck, but had been condemned. The jury stated that the accident arose from the great carelessness of the foreman in making use of the plank without examination.

"In a fourth instance the deceased was engaged in unloading logs of timber, when one of the 'dogs' used slipped and the log struck the deceased. The jury expressed an opinion that the accident 'might have been avoided if the appliances used had been in proper order or proper precautions taken.'

"In yet another case, a firm of stevedores were engaged to unload a cargo of flour. The foreman, not having sufficient plant of their own at hand, made use of one of the ship's 'tween deck hatch covers as a table for the men to stand upon to receive the sacks from the hold. Just as one of the men was receiving the sacks in the slings and was drawing them towards him by means of his hook, the plank gave way and he was precipitated down the hold. His hook, which was fixed in one of the sacks, held for a short time, and the winch man, seeing what had occurred, lowered the man as quickly as possible, with the result that, when the hook came away, he fell a distance of 20 feet instead of 40, escaping with a fractured ankle instead of instant death. The plank was manifestly unfit and should not have been used for the purpose. Stevedores and others should be compelled to provide proper *staging, gangways,* and *gear* in all cases. The practice is far too prevalent to make use of anything that presents itself in the formation of staging."

Mr. Johnson (Newcastle).—"Of the 94 fatal cases, no less than 33 were due to falls, chiefly in shipyards. I dealt with this question somewhat fully last year, showing that the cause of most was the want of care shown by the workers in not erecting sufficient staging or scaffolding to work upon. The same condition of affairs continues. No amount of advice will prevail upon the men to erect a scaffold of four planks if they can manage with two."

Locomotives.

Mr. Jackson (Walsall).—"I have received several further replies, from firms using locomotives, with respect to the Committee's recommendations. The general tone of these is favourable to the recommendations, but exception is taken by almost all of them to No. 10 (Certificate for Engine Drivers).

"Two fatal accidents were reported to me:—(A.) In a bridge and girder works; in this case a travelling steam crane was used as a "locomotive," and was shunting some trucks up to others standing on a line, which runs across a large piece of ground in the works, where the bridges, &c., are erected. The deceased passed between the stationary and moving trucks and was crushed. Some blame was certainly due to the shunter for giving the signal to start when he was only half way down the train, instead of not doing so until he was at the end of the trucks about to be moved, in which case he would have seen the man make the attempt to pass between. (B.) Occurred on a blast furnace siding; in this case the shunter was shown to be an incompetent man, being by trade a grinder, and not having had any training or experience of the work. A truck was partly on the "turn table," and the signal was given to the driver to shunt some trucks up to it to "square" it on the turn table; the deceased, a labourer, appears to have gone to the truck to try and push it square by pushing the buffers, when he was caught by the moving trucks. The coroner's jury censured the employer of the shunter, for having employed such an incompetent person."

Mr. Hilditch (North Wales).—"I need only refer to two accidents, attended with fatal results, which occurred in this section. One of these was the case of a man being crushed between railway waggons at a large iron-works, whilst following his occupation as a shunter.

"The causes which contributed to this were the following:—

"(1). Getting between the buffers for coupling, instead of using shunting sticks.

"(2). The want of some complete system of signalling as between shunter and engine driver—especially at night time.

"(3). Indifferent lighting on these sidings, especially at short curves.

"As a result of my enquiries, I have ascertained, that with two exceptions, the recommendations of the Dangerous Trades' Committee, where applicable, are carried out in the factories I have visited. In one factory coupling sticks were not used, but the manager promised at once to provide them; in another factory at one part of the works, the rails ran at the back of a large shed, and here the footway between the rail and fixed structure was only 2 feet 6 inches; it was impossible, except by pulling down the building, to increase the width to 3 feet. The manager, however, promised to affix a warning notice as to the danger; this part of the works was very seldom frequented."

Commander Smith (Sheffield) gives particulars of 20 accidents which occurred between April 1st, 1898, and January 16th, 1899, in the Sheffield district, during shunting operations or from works locomotives. Three were fatal.

No.	CAUSE.	INJURY.
1	Spragging railway waggons	Hand trapped.
2	Knocked down by locomotive	Left arm severed: other injuries.
3	Fell off locomotive in motion	Rib fractured.
4	Caught between buffers	Fingers crushed.
5	Caught between waggon buffers and engine ...	Hand crushed.

No.	CAUSE.	INJURY.
6	Caught between waggon buffers	Fingers crushed.
7	Run over by locomotive... ..	Feet crushed.
8	Knocked down by railway waggon	Cheek and hip bruised.
9	Shunting engine	Ankle broken and foot crushed.
10	Caught between buffers	Thigh crushed.
11	Shunting	Injured.
12	Caught between buffers	Wrist crushed.
13	Caught by locomotive rack and catch	Knee cut.
14	Spragging a waggon	Hand crushed.
15	Shunting	Killed.
16	Caught between waggon buffers	Leg crushed.
17	Run over by railway waggon	Killed.
18	Run over by railway waggon	Killed } January 1899.
19	Knocked down by locomotive	
20	Fell off shunting waggon in motion	

Mr. Johnson (Newcastle).—"I have long been of opinion that machinery worked by hand in workshops, where any danger has arisen or might be apprehended, should be required to be fenced as in a factory. I refer particularly to the very common hand drilling machine which has a very dangerous set of cog-wheels, and is in every respect like similar drilling machines in factories, with this single exception, the method of driving. This class of machine is found in small blacksmiths and plumbers, and whitesmiths shops. Another class of machine called the hair teaser is used in connection with upholstery and coach building works, there are several cog-wheels on it. I have known one fatal and one very serious accident occur with these wheels which were of course unguarded. I have just dealt with a fatal accident arising from the use of a hand crane with unguarded wheels. If Section 5 could be extended to such workshops, I am of opinion that benefit would accrue to the workers."

Machinery
not moved by
power.

Circular saws caused 5 of the fatal and 1,139 of the non-fatal accidents reported in 1898. Special attention was directed to the fencing of these appliances, and, as the subjoined extracts will show, material progress was made, under considerable difficulties.

Circular
saws.

Mr. Maitland (Bris'ol).—"We have taken particular interest for some time past in the fencing of circular saws. So far back as February 1897, I drew up a circular letter, which I had printed, and copies of which we sent to each sawmill as we visited it, pointing out to the occupier the necessity for providing guards, and with the letter we sent descriptions of the only three guards we then knew of. Very little notice was at first taken of this letter, both masters and men protesting it was impossible to guard circular saws. However, we persevered, and a man having been injured by a circular saw in a sawmill at Bath, I recommended a prosecution, which was approved, and on 17th May 1898 we had, I believe, the first prosecution ever undertaken for not fencing a saw. The case was defended, and a number of experts were called to show that it was impossible to fence these saws, but after a long hearing we got a conviction. Of course this established a precedent, and since then we have had similar prosecutions in other towns, and in every case have gained the day; and now there are very few circular saws in the district that are not fitted with a guard of some kind, although they are not all very efficient. A good result of the prosecutions has been that it has directed attention to the invention of guards, as I have said, two years ago we only knew of three guards, now we know of twenty."

Mr. Blenkinsopp (W. London).—"The fencing of circular saws and also of planes has made considerable progress this year, but much still remains to be done in this respect. Occupiers, however, as a rule seem willing to comply with our requests to have saw guards affixed, as well to attend more readily to general fencing. The Workmen's Compensation Act may have had something to do with this. At the works of a large builder and contractor a man's hand was injured by the knives of a planing machine, and the firm had to pay £150 compensation. It must be understood, nevertheless, that the workmen as a rule object generally to many of the guards that are put on for their benefit, but of this you are, of course, already aware."

"Twenty-five or thirty years ago there were only two guards in existence—one by Mr. Lakeman, which merely stood over the top of the saw and partially prevented pieces of wood flying back; the other . . . was worked by weights which were generally stopped up by sawdust. Since, however, fencing saws began to be enforced, many persons have produced good guards. The Germans are before us in guards both to saws and planing machines."

Mr. Hoare (Norwich).—"Circular saws, 25 accidents. Employers are dilatory in putting on guards, in many instances being desirous of learning first whose guard is the best; in many cases the hands object, fearing danger from the guard. Some two-thirds of the accidents have arisen from want of due care; where there is a second hand to take off the work the risk of accidents is trifling."

Mr. Seal (E. London).—"Very fair progress has been made in this respect, the prejudice previously harboured by both employers and employed is being broken down, and I hope next year to be able to report a considerable decrease in accidents arising from this cause. I am convinced in this matter we are prosecuting a very useful, if uphill work."

Mr. Edwards (South Wales).—"The demand for circular saw guards has brought a number of patent and other guards on the market, many of which are fairly good, but many of them are worse than useless, inasmuch as they have the appearance of guards without being effective."

"A careful study of accidents, practical experiments, and the opinions of sawyers generally prove that:—

"1. The majority of accidents (fatal) are caused by the timber biting or closing in on the saw, and either flying or kicking back.

"2. Therefore, to be effective a guard must have a firm riving knife fixed at the back of the saw, so that should the wood close it will do so on the riving knife, which in section should be slightly thicker than the saw.

"3. The majority of accidents (minor), such as the loss of fingers or arms, are caused by the front or cutting part of the saw.

"4. Therefore, a guard to be effective must also always cover the exposed part of the front or cutting part of the saw.

"5. It is absolutely necessary for the sawyer to see the cut of his saw when ripping timber.

"6. Unfortunately, so far, no guard effectively meets the requirements Nos. 4 and 5.

"7. Rack-bench saws being used for heavy timber only, do not require the minute guard of a bench saw, therefore in this district I have had rails fixed opposite the saw so as to prevent any person falling against it, which is the real danger.

"I have a collection of a number of saw guard (and other) models, and periodically I invite occupiers and their sawyers to inspect them, thereby materially assisting them in deciding which particular guard is best suited to their requirements."

Mr. Hilditch (North Wales).—"I am sorry to say that the fencing of circular saws is proceeding very slowly. This is not altogether from any objection on the part of occupiers to provide guards, but the difficulty in getting a suitable and efficient guard for both English and foreign timber. The majority of mills here saw a quantity of English timber. In a few instances I have noticed guards made by occupiers, most of which are of a very primitive kind. No attempt being made to guard any part of the front of saw. In one of my recent visits to a saw-mill I watched the operation of changing a saw which was fitted with a guard. This took about four minutes, while the adjusting of the guard to the larger saw took over fifteen minutes. This is one of the things that occupiers complain of, especially in jobbing sawmills where saws have to be changed very frequently. A bench used for cutting and cross-cutting short lengths of irregular shaped timber at Messrs. Jenkins & Jones' mills, Ruabon, is fitted with a novel kind of guard, designed by the works foreman. The back and top of saw is guarded with a thin steel blade, the front by a curved 'angle iron' guard which quickly drops *below level of bench* as the timber is pushed on to saw. Before the saw is quite through the guard suddenly rises and joins itself with back and top guard, thus preventing the hand getting into contact with the saw at a critical moment."

Major Roe (Birmingham).—"In the course of my duties in insisting on guards to these saws in compliance with your instructions, three main objections have been raised, namely, 1st, that most of the saw guards on the market have a pillar fitted on to the bench and this is in the way of cross cutting; 2nd, that most of the guards prevent the sawyer seeing where he is cutting; and 3rd, that the expense of the patent guards is almost prohibitory.

"I have had guards made and fitted to my drawings which overcome these objections. It is a modification of the invention of Mr. Lakeman, late H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories, the first ever brought into use."

Mr. Wolfe (Birmingham).—"Most of those who own sawmills are in favour of a guard, but the question is 'what guard?' After the receipt of the Home Office circular I think something will be done. The general opinion seems to be that saws under 15 inches need have no guard, and the reason given is that there is not so much danger of the timber flying back in pulling out. Most of the men do not place any faith at all in a riving knife, and go so far as to say that in certain

work the riving knife would be the means of spoiling the work. Some who have examined the guards which are advertised say they are inefficient because they would interfere with the 'sighting' of the wood to be cut, and others that there is nothing in the present guards which would prevent a man's hand following the wood on to a saw. Others, again, say that much of their work is 'broadcloth' work, and guards would then be a hindrance. I believe 'broadcloth' is a term used for wide deals. Almost all are agreed that the best preventative of 'biting,' and the best means to prevent the wood being thrown back on to the sawyer, is a guard."

Mr. Jackson (Walsall).—"There is no single branch of our work where we have met such deeply-rooted prejudice and opposition as in the guarding of circular saws; in this respect the men are the worst to deal with, and instead of giving a guard a fair trial endeavour to make its use as awkward as they can, or, what is quite as bad, keep it on the bench, but so far out of the way as to be absolutely useless to prevent an accident.

"In all, 29 accident reports were received from 16 firms; and of these:—1 each from 11 firms, 2 each from four firms, 3 from one, and 7 from another firm. Two of the accidents were from circular saws used for sawing metal tubes, the other 27 were all saws for wood.

"The firm reporting 7 accidents are railway key makers.

" " " 3 " " " carriage works.

"The four firms reporting 2 each are:—

"Ironfounders (packing case department).

"Railway key makers.

"Firewood cutters.

"Tube works.

"The firm reporting 7 accidents use round timber and have tried three different kinds of guards, but after using them for a short time have discarded them as unsuitable, and their saws are at present unguarded. Three of the accidents occurred when 'cross-cutting,' and one was caused by a piece of wood binding on the *front* of the saw flying up and striking sawyer on the nose. I am forced to admit that no guard that I have seen, which will guard front of saw, is suitable for use when sawing *round timber*, but the case of packing case makers and those sawing deals is quite different.

"Two of the accidents occurred after the saws were supplied with guards, one by resting hand on guard, the other by trying to get a piece of timber out that was fast between saw and guard.

"In another case the man was clearing sawdust off bench while saw was in motion. In two other accidents (and so far as I can judge the only two) which might have been prevented by use of guards:—

"(1) Man carrying wood slipped on to saw causing lacerations to left arm and little finger;

"(2) Piece of timber packed on back of saw and flying caught the sawyer in the stomach."

Mr. Richmond (Liverpool).—"A great many guards have been fitted to circular saws during the past year, but the difficulty has been to find a guard which will suit all kinds of work. The Wilson Bros. Bobbin Company, Limited, situated at Garston, where a very large number of saws are in use, ranging in diameter from 5 feet downwards, have lately fitted guards to all their saws, made after their own plans, suitable for the different classes of work. Each kind of guard, however, having 'a riving knife' in common. Riving knives should be insisted upon in all cases, and also covering for the top of the saws, but effectual guards for the front become increasingly difficult with the size of the saw used. There have been 33 accidents reported during 1898 from circular saws, but none have been fatal, almost all of them being cases of hands cut by the front of the saw."

Mr. Lewis (Wales and Monmouth).—"Circular saws still bulk largely in the list of casualties. A prosecution for neglecting to guard a saw at which an accident happened was taken during last year, and a fine of £5 and costs was imposed.

"Every user of a circular saw in my district has been urged by a circular letter from this office to adopt some kind of guard and riving knife, and I am pleased to be able to report that guards are becoming quite general throughout the district. I have a number of working models of guards on exhibition at this office, and I have good reason to believe that our exertions, as a staff, in this matter are bearing good fruit, and will of a necessity lead to a considerable diminution in the number of accidents caused by circular saws.

"The same remarks will also apply to our endeavours to get the cutters of hand-feed planing machines guarded."

Mr. Bremner-Davis (Manchester and London).—"I have given much attention to the guarding of circular saws during the past two years. A great deal of wood working of various kinds is carried on in Manchester, and there were many accidents to investigate caused by these saws.

"Perhaps the most hopeful probability is that in the near future the circular saw may be largely superseded by the modern band saw. I have made this a special point of enquiry, and I found an opinion to that effect much more widespread and certain at the end of 1898 than at the beginning. In fact, it is already more than a question of opinion. There are now at work in Manchester several large American band saws with automatic traversing table and cross feed motions. These machines are employed to cut up heavy timber, and give great satisfaction. On the Continent, and especially in America, for many classes of work for which they are still being used here, circular saws are considered quite out of date. This is not a fashion merely, but is due to the proved superiority of the band saw in efficiency and economy. One user informed me that the saving in wood going to sawdust was in itself an important item. From the point of view of the Factory Department the change will be a welcome one. Many of the points of danger special to the circular saw are absent in the band saw.

"Nothing like a thorough discussion or classification of guards is at present possible. Whilst certain classes of accident are prevented by guards, it remains the fact that most guards are at present in a crude early stage.

"The fact that a large number of accidents occur, which could hardly be prevented by any form of guard at present designed, has much impressed itself on me. There are several points which seem to receive little or no attention by owners and users of saws, and yet, were they given attention, it is suggested that the number of accidents of this class might be materially reduced. They are:—

"The placing of saws in such positions that the attention of the sawyer is not continually removed from his work by those round him. It is probable that actual partitions round saws would in many cases be practicable and of great value.

"Good lighting of the bench and in the neighbourhood of the saw.

"Preventing the accumulation of odd pieces of wood and unnecessary quantities of timber both on the bench of and on the floor near the saw.

"Keeping the floor in a tolerably decent condition as to holes and projections.

"I have found the lack of these precautions as common as accidents their observance might have prevented.

"The means for stopping and starting the saw is often both badly made and placed, and the workman is reluctant to use them. Now that satisfactory clutches of many types are obtainable, it seems a great pity they are not more used, both for this and many other purposes. In addition to this, if the throwing out of gear of the driving power were to bring into action a brake so that the machine stopped *at once*, many accidents would be prevented. Many bad cuts are due to the stopping of circular saws and other machines by the fingers and hands. The inertia of the revolving parts causes them to rotate for some time after the driving power is disconnected.

"As to the guards themselves, by next year valuable experience will have been gained and definite information be available. At present the Inspector's work consists largely of combating the objections of users.

"I have found much dissatisfaction with riving knives, due to their bad finish—roughness, bluntness of edge, and unsuitable thickness—and to their being placed too far away from the edge of the saw and not truly in line with it.

"In most classes of work the sawyer should be able to see his cutting edge and, to some extent, the run of his saw. Several guards, giving fair protection, fail in this respect. I believe this to be a most important point; and I have found, both in Manchester and London, great stress always laid upon it. It seems not impossible that a thick piece of plate glass (well annealed), forming part of the front of the guard, might be useful, at any rate where dry wood is sawn. It could be kept free from dust either by an air current or brush caused to sweep over it by the pressing of a key outside the guard.

"I have never seen pendulum circular saws properly protected, although they can be completely guarded without hindering the work. In addition to the ordinary fixed hood, two hoods can be placed to turn about the centre of the saw as an axis and to telescope into the fixed hood. Each of these hoods is provided with a horn which, coming into contact with the timbers, turns one hood in a clockwise and the other in an anti-clockwise direction. Thus, literally, no part of the saw is ever exposed. This method is used on the Continent with success."

Mr. Sydney Smith (Manchester).—"As far as I can see there is nothing better than a steel 'riving knife' fixed at the back of the saw, with a thin steel shield or circular blade, the same thickness as the saw, fixed over the top half, and capable of easy and rapid adjustment to suit different depths of timber. With this arrangement the view is not interfered with, and only the part of the saw actually engaged in cutting the timber is ever exposed, and then only at the commencement and completion of the sawing."

Mr. Prior (Huddersfield).—"Nineteen accidents have been due to circular saws. None of them were caused by saws having guards attached, but several of them were of such a nature that no saw guard which I have seen could have prevented them. We are putting strong pressure to bear on users to adopt guards for all their saws, and a measure of success is attending our efforts in this direction; but the repugnance on the part of the workpeople to use any guard which they think will cause them a little extra trouble is now magnified by

employers who are confused by the number of patent guards which have recently been introduced to their notice, and who ask for delay to enable them to select the best. A little patience will, I trust, speedily result in the general use of circular saw guards."

Mr. Hine (Leeds).—"The circular letter was sent to close upon 500 occupiers of factories in my district, and I may say that in the greater number of these factories, to which visits have since been paid, a guard of some kind has been ordered and tried, in some cases affixed to each saw in use. What effect these guards will have towards reducing the number of accidents time only will show, but I hope that another year I shall not have nearly a hundred circular saw accidents recorded in my register as I have had during the past twelve months.

"The actual sawyers themselves are those who most strongly object to using a guard, and I am sorry to say that in many or most factories where a guard has been provided I have found it either thrown out of use altogether, or so badly adjusted as to be of no protection whatever. Only the other day, I visited a large sawmill in Hull where a very simple and easily adjusted guard had been supplied to every saw, and at one of the first benches I came to the guard had been turned back quite away from the saw. I expostulated with the sawyer and he adjusted it in my presence, but after walking round the works I again passed this saw and found in those few minutes that the guard had been pushed back into the position I first discovered it. I mention this to show the difficulty there is in persuading a workman to use a guard supplied solely for his own protection. In my opinion only a very small proportion of accidents will be prevented by the use of guards—at least by any guard that I have yet seen—but perhaps they will prevent the most serious kinds, those caused by the wood being thrown back over the saw or by any persons slipping whilst passing a saw in motion and falling with their hands or other parts of their body on to the top of it. I cannot, however, understand how those accidents which happen in front of the saw, and which I believe to be by far the most numerous, are to be prevented by a guard."

Mr. Law (Leeds).—"Metal guards are objected to by many firms, who allege that serious accidents may result from them in the event of accidental contact from any cause with the revolving saw. On this ground, some firms have adopted guards made partly of wood and iron—the wooden part being near to the saw. I need not add that there is much to say for their contention.

"Of the guards provided, many excellent ones are rendered inefficient, and sometimes sources of danger, by the workmen not adjusting them properly to the dimensions of their saws. They neglect this for various reasons, such as sighting purposes, re-adjustment being too much trouble, and general dislike to any protection whatever."

Mr. Johnson (Newcastle).—"Circular saws are responsible for 85 accidents, none fatal, but many serious. I have not had up to now any serious objections to the use of guards by the occupiers, though a deal of grumbling. I have had no distinct refusal, but on the other hand many large firms have applied the guards, though I am bound to say with great difficulty and not a little inconvenience in the use of the saw. It would be invidious to name any particular guard, and several have very good points, yet I think one made in Newcastle, which is entirely automatic, will prove itself the most generally useful, though it cannot be applied to all kinds of saws with satisfaction, nor can any other. This question of saw guards is a most important one, but bristles with difficulties: first the almost unconquerable aversion of the sawyer, who can raise many objections to any guard, for example, that the guards hide the work so that he cannot see what he is about, and that consequently he cannot earn so much wage when on piece-work as he can without, also that there is more danger than with the unguarded saw where he can see all that is going on; this is not encouraging to the employer to spend money on a guard which he hears condemned beforehand. I am glad, however, to say that about 30 firms have got guards, and as some are applied at the most difficult places, viz., where round pit props are squared and the saw in incessant use, and, I believe with satisfaction, then we may hope that eventually circular saws will be all guarded as your instructions requested, viz., as far as practicable."

Mr. Graves (Glasgow).—"I have taken much trouble to get saws guarded in my district, and towards this end sent out 879 circulars. In most cases I have found firms willing to adopt protection, but many are dubious of the result. Indeed, in my opinion, the majority of the accidents that happen will not be prevented by guards. I constantly find men working with a guard fitted to the bench but quite out of use. Managers complain that their men will not use guards for saws, planing machines, and spindle moulding machines. The two latter tools are more easily guarded than saws, and more accidents are attributable to them."

Mr. Kellett (Belfast).—"Although there was such a large number of accidents due to circular saws during the year 1897, I have often wondered that the number was not greater, when one considers the manner in which odd pieces of timber are allowed to remain at the foot of the saw bench, the sawyer thus running a great risk of tripping over a piece and falling bodily on to the revolving saw."

Mr. Bellhouse (Dublin).—"The one notable addition in the way of fencing is the introduction of the circular saw guard. It is now generally recognised that some guard must be adopted, and a great many different appliances are being tried. Some firms have adopted some of the well-known patent guards, others have invented something of their own. I have

seen no workable guard yet that I consider a perfect one, but all appear to minimize the danger of accident. So far all that has been done by firms is experimental, and only very few have adopted the guards throughout their works as yet. There is, however, steady progress going on, and I trust that before next year I shall be able to report that they are being generally used. Many firms have ordered guards from the makers and are unable to get delivery of them—presumably owing to the large number that are being ordered all at the same time.”

Mr. Calder (Aberdeen).—“The coming into force of the Workmen’s Compensation Act has led to a welcome increased attention on the part of occupiers of factories and of manufacturers of machinery to the prevention of accidents where the introduction of safeguards is possible. In many cases what was required was simply a thoroughly consistent application of simple and efficient arrangements already existing in such works, but others involved in addition the really difficult problem of protecting certain very dangerous tools, and matters were still in an elementary state. Amongst the latter class stood the circular saw—the *bête noir* alike of H.M. Inspectors whose motto is ‘Prevention,’ of occupiers who are compelled to compensate, and of accident insurance corporations who undertake to do so. This tool has received the major share of attention, and I have taken considerable pains during the past year to ascertain the facts. The net result at the close of 1898 appears to be that at least twenty patented circular saw guards are in the market, in addition to the various devices adopted by private firms. The patented guards are of very varying degrees of efficiency. Not more than half-a-dozen make any attempt to fulfil the conditions of a good and useful guard. The riving knife is an integral part of some of the guards, but in the others it is clearly an afterthought, while the variations in the way of fencing the top and front of the same are obviously dictated more by a search for the necessary novelty to secure a patent than by considerations of utility. After carefully testing at actual work twelve of the patented guards, and discussing their qualities with practical sawyers, certain conclusions are obvious :—

- “1st. The workmen themselves are the chief obstacle in securing a fair trial of expensive guards after such are provided. This, however, is an old experience of H.M. Inspectors, which tact and patience will overcome as formerly.
- “2nd. No *generally applicable* circular saw guard has been invented, or is likely to be, owing to the conflicting conditions of various classes of work.
- “3rd. Occupiers of factories are much more ready to purchase a guard than to give some thought and practical consideration to the matter, the result being that the circular statements as to the performances of the guards are accepted without inquiry, and made the basis of complaint afterwards.
- “4th. Saw benches used solely for cross-cutting may be well and cheaply fenced without resorting to patent contrivances. This is particularly so in the case of benches on which a gauge frame is used.”

Lathes.

One fatal and 1,776 non-fatal accidents were caused by lathes. The numbers were highest in the following districts :—South London (166), Newcastle (139), Manchester (112), Glasgow (98), Leeds (89), Bolton (84), Sheffield (79), Birmingham 1 (50), Birmingham 2 (55).

Major Roe (Birmingham).—“Lathes have been the cause of by far the largest number of accidents, viz., 55, brought about by any one class of machine, and where the industries are concerned in the metal working so largely as in this district, this is not to be wondered at; but I feel sure the accidents from lathes can and should be much reduced, and I am working to that end.”

Mr. Lewis (Wales and Monmouth).—“The thirteen accidents at lathes were nearly all due to tools and material in the machines. None of them, save one, was caused by unprotected gearing, and in this particular case the injured person himself had neglected to maintain the guard in position. To meet with a lathe, the dangerous parts of which are unguarded, is to-day a very rare occurrence, as the protecting of all the cog-wheels has now become almost universal. Our thanks, as Inspectors, are due to the makers of machinery, who have helped us largely in this direction by having regard to the requirements of the Act in the design and turn out of new machinery.”

Mr. Jackson (Walsall).—“None of the 47 accidents reported from this cause call for special remark except one, a fatal accident to a ‘turner’ in an engineer’s works where lighthouse appliances are made. He was fixing a large cast iron mercurial bath, about 7 feet diameter, and weighing about 25 cwt., to the face-plate of a lathe when it fell upon him, probably owing to the turning of some of the T bolts used when being screwed up.

“Two accidents were caused by cleaning lathes while in motion; a third was due to unguarded change wheels (a very great improvement upon last year in this respect), and a fourth resulted from unfenced cogs on back gear when the lathe was being temporarily driven reverse way.”

Mr. Wolfe (Birmingham).—“Lathes claim a large number of accidents, and of these change wheels not a few. The accidents, if slight, are sufficiently numerous for change wheels to be classed as dangerous. Most manufacturers have guards, but most also have them made very

heavy and very clumsy, and difficult to put off and on. The consequence is that when a man has taken the guard off to change the wheels he does not trouble to replace it. A guard for change wheels must be light, easily removed and replaced, and should be somewhat automatic in its action, so as to remind the workman that after the wheels are changed it is necessary to replace the guard before the lathe can be started.

"I do not think the idea of wire guards has been taken up as it should be. These guards are, of necessity, so light as to offer little trouble in removal and replacing when necessary, and, greatest boon of all, permit the workman to see what is going on inside without necessitating the taking away of the guard."

Mr. John Law (Leeds).—"Very many accidents on the smaller lathes occur, in consequence of the clothing being caught by the projecting set-screw and leg-end of the ordinary simple carrier holding the work under operation. This is a very prominent danger in these machines, because the work, being small, the operator must get the nearer to it, and proportionately nearer to the danger.

"Self-centring chucks (which are carriers and drivers combined) of various types are in use, and far preferable to this simple carrier and driver so far as the prevention of the above class of accidents is concerned, by reason that they have no projecting parts to get entangled with. They, however, are much more expensive, require more adjustments, and do not give any greater range of usefulness. Still, they are absolutely necessary for certain special kinds of work, but I do not think they will ever replace the simple carrier for general work."

Mr. Prior (Huddersfield).—"Lathes have caused 21 accidents, but only one of them was due to unfenced change wheels, and this accident led to a prosecution and conviction. They have generally been the result of a tool slipping, or of fingers being caught between the revolving metal and the lathe rest or bed. These accidents no fencing could prevent."

Mr. Johnson (Newcastle-on-Tyne).—"I am glad to report that the fencing of lathe wheels, and all cog-wheels of similar description that are below 6 ft. 6 in. from the ground, is proceeding apace; I have had many opportunities of seeing the value of such fencing, and am pleased to say that the opposition at first received is gradually dying away against fencing lathe wheels, &c."

Mr. Graves (Glasgow).—"The accidents under this head were mostly due to operatives getting caught between the job and the rest, or in other unpreventable ways. Only a few were caused by pinion wheels. In most factories I think change wheels are now securely covered."

Mr. Seal (E. London) furnishes photographs of a guard for open spindle lathes.

Mr. Wolfe (Birmingham).—"Several of the Inspectors last year drew attention to planing machines, and the danger that might and often does arise from not using the guards provided. There seems to be a couple of reasons for this: (1) the guards provided are too easily removed, and (2) each worker imagines that he at anyrate knows how to use a planing machine properly, and therefore is not likely to have an accident.

"The men seem to have an instinctive dislike to guards. Invariably they say they can work better without them. On one occasion, where a firm had a guard fixed at my suggestion, I was asked to come up three times in the course of a fortnight because the men could not work with it on. They could give no real reason why it should interfere with their work, so I told the employer I thought the men were only "bluffing." He promised to keep the guard on until my next visit. As I heard no more I stayed away for two months, and when I did revisit I found the guard working very well, and the men had forgotten their complaint.

"I should like to add my voice to those who ask that manufacturers of machinery should be compelled to provide a fence for dangerous parts of such machinery before it is removed from their workshops."

Mr. Edwards (S. Wales).—"Practically all hand-fed planing machines in this district are guarded.

"In addition to the guards provided with roller-fed planing machines, I am having an extended short arm fixed with rods running across, so that it will not be possible for the fingers to come in contact with the knives, and at the same time the shavings will be enabled to fly out."

"Spindle moulding machines are probably the most dangerous of all those used in the joinery trade, but owing to their use not being as general as the circular saws and planing machines, the accidents are not so numerous.

"There are several guards on the market."

Mr. Johnson (Newcastle).—"Wood-planing machines are largely used in my district, and 23 accidents are reported from their use. I am please to say, however, that guards are now being adapted to this dangerous machine in fair numbers."

Mr. Sedgwick (Leicester).—"The use of wood-planing and moulding machines has become more general with small builders and joiners, &c., owing, I think, to the introduction of the gas engine. These machines are always sources of danger if worked without an efficient guard. Various guards are in use with these planing machines. One of the best I have

seen recently is made so as to allow one length to slide over the other, and is capable of being adjusted to any width without any part projecting beyond the side of the table. Even when such guards have been provided it happens the workman neglects to use it. Quite recently a man had his hand seriously injured in consequence of neglecting to use the guard. Previous to the accident he said 'the machine was more dangerous with the guard than without it.' Since the accident I learn that his opinion has undergone a change."

Grindstones.

Under the heading "grindstones" are classed 5 fatal and 388 non-fatal accidents, the figures for 1897 being 3 and 380 respectively. Not all of these were connected with fracture of the stone, which is the special danger of the industry.

Mr. Jackson (Walsall).—"There are six large firms in this district making edge tools, in each of which grindstones are extensively used, enquiry has elicited the following :—

"(1.) It is usual to leave the stones in the open air until wanted, in one case they are stored flat, resting on bricks, with another upon the top, but separated from the lower one by bricks, and so on, three or four high.

"(2.) The hanging of stones with wedges appears to be going out, although a considerable number are still hung so, as the following will show :—

"A. firm, 22 stones, all wedges, no fatal accident during the last 10 years.

"B. firm, 14 stones, six hung plates (cast iron), eight with wedges, two stones burst in 10 years, first on May 7th, 1889, when a boy was killed and a man injured, stone burst during razing, was hung plates; second on November 28th, 1898, no one injured, hung with wedges, and had been in use six weeks.

"C. firm, about a dozen stones, all hung plates, two stones burst last 10 years, neither caused personal injury.

"D. firm, 14 stones, all wrought iron plates. Three burst within 10 years, no personal injury caused, fatal accident 28 years ago.

"E. firm, about 16 stones, all hung wedges. Last accident (nature not known) five years ago, two accidents in 16 years.

"F. firm, 32 stones, all hung wrought iron or steel plates, slightly concave on face nearest stone. Had a fire 18 months ago, when almost all stones had to be replaced, two of these burst, but caused no personal injury; no personal injury caused by a bursting stone in last 20 years.

"In three of the six places referred to, I found that stones were being run within the proscribed area before fire places.

"These six places fairly represent the use of grindstones in this district, all except one firm (B) condemn use of cast iron plates, and this is confirmed by other manufacturers and operative grinders to whom I have mentioned the subject. I would, therefore, suggest in the Committee's recommendations, No. 8, after the word 'wedges' should be added 'or cast iron plates.'

"In addition to the bursting of stones already referred to, one burst causing fatal injuries to a man employed in an ironfoundry at Easter 1897. The stone had just been hung, and was being tested at the time. An accident also happened on May 20th, 1898, in an axle works; a stone burst which caused serious damage to property, but only very slight injuries to the grinder (a cut and bruised hand and arm). The stone was 5 feet diameter, hung with plates 18 inches diameter, and was working at a speed of 250 revolutions per minute. The stone was of the quality known as 'best Derbyshire,' and had been in use four months.

"Only one accident out of the 20 received, as being caused by grindstones, was due to the stone bursting, the others all being cuts, &c., when grinding tools or by hand slipping off work. The following is a classification of accidents as to cause and industry :—

CAUSE.				INJURY.				INDUSTRY.	
Stone burst	...	...	...	Lacerations to hand or fingers	...			Axle works.	
Grinding tools	...	...	...	"	"	"	...	Boiler works.	
" steeling	...	...	...	"	"	"	...	Iron mill.	
" tool	...	...	...	"	"	"	...	Engineering works.	
" "	"	"	"	...	" "	
" "	...	...	...	"	"	"	...	Telegraph engineers.	
" "	...	...	...	"	"	"	...	Foundry.	
" "	...	...	...	"	"	"	...	Glass works	

CAUSE.				INJURY.				INDUSTRY.	
Grinding tool	...	...	...	Lacerations to hand or fingers	...	...	...	Nut and bolt works.	
"	"	...	...	"	"	"	...	Foundry.	
"	"	...	...	Loss of end of finger	...	...	...	Carriage works.	
Raising stone...	...	...	...	Injury to hand or fingers	...	...	...	Engineering works.	
"	"	"	"	"	...	" "	
"	"	...	...	"	"	"	...	Wheel works.	
Chipping fled from stone	...	...	...	Injury to eye	...	...	...	Hame works.	
"	"	...	...	"	"	...	...	Edge-tool works.	
Work slipped	...	...	...	Injury to face	...	...	...	" "
"	"	...	...	"	hand	...	...	Foundry.	
"	"	...	...	"	finger	...	...	"
"	"	...	...	"	hand	...	...	"

Classified as to Injury.

Laceration of hand or fingers	...	...	...	...	16
Loss of finger	...	...	...	...	1
Injury to face	...	...	...	...	1
Injury to eyes	...	...	...	...	2

Classification as to Industry.

Axle works	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boiler works	...	...	...	...	...	1
Iron mill	...	...	...	...	...	1
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	5
Foundries	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nut and bolt works	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carriage works	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wheel works	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hame works	...	...	...	...	...	1
Edge tool works	...	...	...	...	...	2
Glass works	...	...	...	...	...	1

Mr. Lewis (Wales and Monmouth).—"The 9 accidents due to grindstones were mostly due to carelessness whilst tool-sharpening; but in each I have recommended the adoption of a moveable guard or tool-rest."

Major Roe (Birmingham).—"There were only 5 accidents from grindstones in my district, all being from stones used in sharpening tools in engineering shops or grinding glass, none from the breaking or flying of stones, and all were of a slight nature."

Mr. Wolfe (Birmingham).—"The use of grindstones running at a high rate of speed is not great in this district, except in Redditch; but the stones in Redditch are so small relatively, and the tests employed so good, that they need hardly be taken into account. I shall, therefore, deal only with the large stones used for grinding edged tools, &c.

"During the 2½ years I have been in this district, I cannot recall a single instance of an accident caused by the bursting of a grindstone. The 5 accidents in this district reported as due to grindstones are so described, I think, inaccurately. In 3 instances at least they were due to the careless handling of belts driving small grindstones.

"I have gone into the subject of large grindstones very fully, so far as the small number in use in Birmingham would permit. In one case, a grinder asked me to examine a grindstone which he was about to hang, and of which he was doubtful. In testing it by water, I found parts of

the stone absorbed the water very quickly, while in other parts this process was very slow. Again, when struck with a hammer the "ring" was quite dead, though not exactly defective. In parts, too, the stone would crumble quite easily when handled.

"I gave as my opinion that the stone was unsafe, and he agreed with me, though two months later, when I saw him, he told me he had been quite unable to get the manufacturer to take it back or make him an allowance for it. This was particularly hard, as this man was a working grinder himself and could not afford to loose the value of the stone.

"The chief danger, so far as I can see, is the running of stones at an excessive speed. To obviate this, I think a standard of speed should be settled and an indicator kept at every mill, so that the inspector can see at once if the speed is excessive. The indicator would also be of great advantage to the owner, as he could see if his stones got fair usage, and he could also check the variations due to excess or want of steam power.

"I may say here my belief is that gas engines are not suitable for driving grindstones, especially if used for other work. They are more susceptible to sudden strains and sudden lessening of work than steam engines, and have not the same reserve power behind them to counteract these causes. Hence, I believe, when extra strain is put on them they decrease their speed too quickly, and when released from extra work they increase their speed so quickly as to cause "racing," or at any rate excessive variations in the speed of the stones, which would be detrimental to their welfare.

"*Method of hanging.*—There seems to be many opinions as to round and square holes, and to use of wedges or plates. The general acceptance seems to be round holes for large stones and square holes for small ones. One man states his belief in a round hole used in connection with a square axle and wedges. His reason is that with the driving in of the wedges, one could tell by the "ring" whether the stone was cracked or not. I urged the wetting of the wedges would tend to split the stone, but he said that the wedges being held in place by the square axle were not driven in so tight as not to allow of a slight swelling, and in addition, he said, the axle which invariably becomes warm during the running of the stone prevents the wedges from becoming too wet.

"The method of sometimes allowing a stone to hang with one side in the water for hours at a time, and so creating a 'heavy side,' could be obviated by allowing the water to run out of the 'trow' until below the level of the stone. One grinder told me it was rarely necessary for a grindstone to actually run in water at all. He said the 'trow' could be filled with water to about an inch or so of the stone at rest, and then the speed of the stone would draw the water up to it in sufficient quantity for general use, and a small hand bucket could be kept close by for replenishing the water. This he said avoided a good deal of the excessive splashing, and in addition, when the stone was at rest it was clear of the water, and so could not get a heavy side.

"Different owners have varied ideas as to the storing of the stones, but on the whole I think those who believe in 'weathering' the stones are in a minority. In addition to getting a 'heavy side' from the rain, the stones which are stored out of doors are subjected to great strains from frost, and from great variations of temperature. Occasionally too, the ground on which they rest causes that portion of the stone next to it to rot away and become soft.

"One occupier says he never, if he can possibly avoid it, buys a stone that has been cut at the quarry between October and April. His idea is that the bad weather in the winter, and the periods of frost, cause many a stone which was sound when cut to become faulty afterwards.

"If all bursting stones were reported to the Inspector for the District, and then investigated, the primary causes of the accidents might slowly but surely be narrowed down, until some definite action might at last be laid down as law, which would reduce accidents to a minimum.

"Two men in one day and a third a few days after lost their right arms at the shoulder joint, not owing to anything faulty about the grindstones, but in an attempt to place a belt from a running pulley on to the stationary one of a grindstone (small). In each of the three cases it was most clearly proved that the men acted contrary to specific instructions, and in one case there was ample evidence that the injured man had been ordered not to touch that particular grindstone as it had not been properly adjusted.

"There is, I am sorry to say, every reason to believe that the men are constantly breaking these rules as to putting on and off of belts and bands while the machinery is in motion. The grindstone being heavy, naturally as soon as the belt commences to bite on the pulley it is subjected to an enormous strain. This causes it often to fly off the stationary pulley. In each of the three cases this occurred, and the belt in flying off the pulley, wrapped itself round the arm of the injured man and drew him up to the revolving shaft, and so tore his arm off. In one case, I paid a surprise visit a little later, and asked a man standing close to the grindstone to call out to the engineer, through the window, to stop the machinery. It was barely half a minute from the time of giving the order to the time when the machinery was at a standstill; so in this instance a man was practically deprived of a trade for the sake of saving half a minute in time.

"As showing the great carelessness of the men, I may mention that, in visiting one of our biggest factories to test the efficacy of a stop clutch, it was necessary to connect this press to the moving power. A mechanic at once fetched a ladder, and was proceeding to put a belt on to a large pulley in motion, when I rebuked him for not stopping the machinery. The man's evident look of astonishment showed me only too clearly how rarely the machinery must be stopped for this purpose.

"A similar occurrence at another works (just previous to my visit) shows how narrow an escape some have. The man was placing a belt on a pulley fixed on shafting 15 feet high from the ground. His clothes were caught by the pulley and he was stripped naked from his

waist up, and jerked from the ladder on to the floor quite unhurt. The man's evident fright prevented any lecture on my part, but I feel very certain that he will never attempt such a thing again."

Mr. Maitland (Bristol).—"The other accident referred to was caused by the bursting of an emery wheel, and serves to show how thoughtless even practical men often are when dealing with machinery.

"The occupier of a joinery establishment wanted a cast iron frame planed, and instead of having it done in a proper mechanical manner by an engineer, he instructed one of his workmen to fix an emery wheel on a vertical spindle and try and grind the frame down. The wheel was about 1 inch thick and 12 inches in diameter, and of course, revolved in a horizontal plane. After attaining a high rate of speed it burst, and the pieces flew off at a tangent; one piece struck a boy in the ribs, breaking two, and another piece gave a man a very severe blow in the back. Fortunately no fatal results followed, but one can easily imagine the possible consequences of pieces of grindstone flying at a terrific rate across a shop containing a dozen men, in a horizontal plane, about four feet from the ground."

Mr. Vaughan (Central London).—"It may be of interest to mention that there have been two accidents in the past year from the spindles of grindstones, in one of which a boy got his jacket entangled in the spindle and was killed. This emphasises the importance of either cutting off or covering over the exposed ends of spindles, a precaution too often neglected and ridiculed."

Mr. Prior (Huddersfield).—"I have seven grindstone accidents to report, none of them being caused by the breaking of a stone. They have all been due to fingers being caught between a small grindstone and a rest, and most of them might have been avoided by the use of a moveable rest, the adoption of which I wish was far more general."

Mr. John Law (Leeds).—"The common way in which grindstones for tool-sharpening are trimmed does not allow of moveable rests being used. When the stone becomes irregular a fixed rest is applied, and a strong iron bar (used as the trimming-tool) is applied to the stone at an acute angle with the direction of motion of the stone, so that the cutting end enters in the space between the temporary fixed rest and the stone.

"The accidents, when doing this, are usually from the cutting bar being jerked suddenly upwards and striking the operator. These accidents can only be prevented by adopting some other method of grinding—viz., that of having a mechanical holder like the tool-rest of a lathe, which, by analogy, can be fed automatically towards the edge of the stone, the cutting-tool then having the inertia of a massive machine to prevent it flying against that of the operator in the former way."

Mr. Graves (Glasgow).—"With reference to grindstones, I would point out that the Committee, in their recommendations, refer only to fireplaces and gangways or passages as to the position in which a stone should be allowed to run; and in Recommendation XVIII. position is not referred to at all. In the case of one accident, which occurred in a saw-makers here, a stone burst, and a large fragment flew through a window and grazed a man in a privy outside. Had it struck him he must have been killed. This is the third stone which has broken in the same trough in the last few years. I think chiefly because the stones are stored out of doors, and are allowed to rest in water in the trough, and, being very soft, absorb much moisture. I have asked the firm to erect a shed over the stones outside, and to remove the privy to a less dangerous position. It seems to me that the recommendations of the Committee do not go far enough in dealing with the *position* of the stones.

"So far as I am aware only two were due to bursting stones. In one a man was killed; the other I have referred to above. I think it should be pointed out that in nearly every other case the accident occurred while the workman was sharpening a tool, and was probably due to carelessness in holding the tool—one or two were due to emery wheels bursting, and several to the sparks given off in grinding."

Mr. Kellett (Belfast).—"With the exception of the slow running grindstones used for sharpening chisels, &c., there are comparatively few grindstones in this district, the chief machine and engineering works being the only users.

"The general size of stone when new is about 6 feet diameter by 12 inches (face), running at a periphery speed of about 2,500 feet per minute.

"The stones are thoroughly overhauled before being used; are always 'hung' by means of plates—wedges being considered dangerous; are allowed to run for a considerable time before any grinding is done, and are never allowed to rest in water during the night.

"Happily it is very seldom in this district that one bursts or flies to pieces, but if one should do so in some of the works here, with the grindstones in their present positions, I am afraid that there may be some fatal accidents, as men are working at their machines within a few feet of the stones.

"I am of the opinion that grinding should be carried on in a building used for that process alone, or that thick walls or very strong partitions, both well stayed with bolts, &c., should be erected immediately in front of the stones.

"In this district there has been one accident during the last year, through a grindstone flying to pieces.

"The stone was about 6 feet by 12 inches, and running at a periphery speed of about 2,500 feet per minute. The grinder was sat on the 'horse' and at the end of a long rod which he was grinding, the other end of the rod being on the stone. When the stone burst, the man was thrown sideways for a considerable distance, owing to the leverage of the rod; had he been nearer the stone, he is of the opinion that he would have been killed. The force and weight of one of the flying pieces may be judged when I state that it struck a $2\frac{3}{4}$ line shaft, causing about 20 feet of it to fall to the ground with a crash. Had the piece not hit the shaft, it would probably have passed through the floor of the room above, where a number of pattern makers were at work, with perhaps, much more serious consequences. There is also a passage and a staircase in front of the stone; fortunately there was no person passing at the time of the accident. The firm intend using the upper floor as a store only, and promise to erect a strong wall, well stayed with bolts, &c., in front of the stone."

Power
presses.

Major Roe (Birmingham).—"I so fully reported on these dangerous machines last year that I will briefly refer to the measures which, if resorted to, practically made the working of these presses safe, namely, the doing away with the treadles wherever possible and substituting hand levers instead, together with wire or other guards.

"If the machine is used for cutting out blanks where both hands are required to guide the metal through, the guard should be in front and at the sides of the dies, the bottom of the guard being just sufficiently above the top of the lower die as to permit the metal passing under, and in this case only should treadles be allowed.

"If the press be used for raising or drawing out by having the wire guard only to reach on the left side half-way across, so that the metal can be placed under the dies by the right hand only (metal forks are even preferable), then the hand lever (in lieu of a treadle) on the right side must be used by the right hand, which is out of danger.

"In the large ammunition works under my inspection where the metal cases for cartridges are drawn under power presses, the upper dies being small and of highly tempered steel have a tendency to break and fly, and formerly led to many accidents—loss of the worker's eye, &c., but this is now obviated by a metal guard in front of the die.

"When one considers that a woman working deliberately at a press with a treadle, and placing only one hand under the dies, does this some 1,000 times an hour, and so in a day's work runs ten thousand risks of an accident not only from an inadvertent pressure by foot on the treadle, but also from the sheering away of the key in the clutch which actuates the motion of the machine, one only wonders accidents are not more rife.

"Of the total 17 accidents from power presses, I have found 7 occurred where there was a treadle and no guard, 1 with treadle but guarded, 3 with levers but no guard, and only 2 where levers and guards were both applied, and both these on enquiry I found were cases where a second girl was standing by the lever talking, and set the machine in motion. The remaining 4 cases were where a die or part of the machine gave way."

Mr. Wolfe (Birmingham).—"A common cause of accident is the careless placing of the metal to be stamped on the 'die.' The operator later notices the metal is not quite in place. She (as a rule the workers are women) does not stop the machine and readjust the metal; she tries to do it while the machine is still working, and sometimes pays the penalty by losing part of a finger.

"In some ammunition and umbrella works I have seen a kind of automatic power press, which reduces liability of accident to a minimum. Instead of having a fixed bed on which the press comes down, a circular bed is used having some half a dozen dies on it, which are automatically brought under the press in succession. The die pressed is always at the back of the machine, and the woman in front feeds and empties the dies which have been pressed as they pass in front of her.

"I enclose a photo of a large power press, which is set in motion by a hand lever. The owners, however, found even this did not prevent occasional accidents, as the free hand sometimes got under the press. So they put a second lever across from the front of the press, but from the side opposite to the hand lever, so as to meet it. Where they met, a slit was made in the second lever, and a bolt was fastened through the hand lever. When the machine was at rest this bolt fitted into the slit in the extra lever, and the press could not be put in motion. Both hands had to be used, one to each lever, and the loosing of either hand meant the stoppage of the press."

Mr. Jackson (Walsall).—"I much regret to have to report so many accidents (29) from this cause. Examination shows that one firm is responsible for 12, or over 41 per cent. This firm has been frequently visited, and the question of guards discussed both with the partners and the foremen. The presses used are all *treadle* starters, and I have been unable to persuade them to convert them to hand starters. I must admit that in many cases both hands are required to hold the work, and a hand starter is then quite impracticable, at the same time there should not be many accidents on such presses. They have had "strippers" fitted to most of the presses now, the effect of these is to clear the tool as it rises, many of the accidents having happened when the operative has been clearing or stripping the tool with his hand. The returns from this firm will be carefully watched, and as far as possible investigation made into all future press accidents, in order to suggest possible means of prevention.

"One of the most remarkable accidents occurred on a press which not only is a *hand* starter, but is a *double hand* starter, *i.e.*, there are two levers and both must be pulled together (thereby necessitating the use of both hands) before the press will start, and yet in spite of this, certainly the safest and best starting motion I have yet seen, a girl got the thumb of her right hand into the dies.

"Several accidents (causing injury to eye) have happened from the splintering of the steel dies, particularly in washer works, and one firm of washer manufacturers have now provided their workpeople with gauze goggles."

Mr. Richmond (Liverpool).—"Presses and stamping machines supplied eight accidents, a far fewer number than in former years, owing, no doubt, to the enforcement of guards wherever possible. Some of this class of machines are now furnished with feeding tubes, so that the hands need never go near the dies."

Mr. Sydney Smith (Manchester).—"The number of accidents from power presses appears to be diminishing. Wirework guards are fitted where practicable. For shallow work I have lately seen a guard made of wire netting fixed directly surrounding the 'die'; usually these guards are fixed by brackets from the slide above, in which the cross-head or ram of the punch works, and are somewhat clumsy in construction. The arrangement above described appeared to be much neater, and possesses the advantage of being a fixture with each die; consequently, in changing the die, the requisite guard is fitted at the same time. A small portion of the guard is cut away to enable the operator to feed the work into the machine."

"A number of accidents, about seven, happened at one factory with power friction presses. These presses were actuated by the hand, and on account of the depth of the boxes manufactured in the press, it appeared impossible to devise a guard to prevent fingers being caught in careless working. I suggested to the management that an attachment should be fitted to each press, which would prevent the punch descending until both hands were away from the vicinity of the die. I am pleased to say that a system of levers and springs has been devised, which renders it imperative for both the operative's hands to remain on handles during the whole of the motion of the punch. I am informed also that the output of each machine is practically the same as before the alteration."

Mr. Shinner (Bradford).—"A great deal of attention has been given to this matter from time to time in tin box and canister works. The largest manufacturer here, however, it was at last necessary to prosecute, as accidents continued to occur owing to the guards not being kept on always. But, already, since the guards were made, the accidents have dropped about 50 per cent.; and I look for total, or almost total, cessation, as has resulted elsewhere by insistence on guarding, and keeping guarded, these undoubtedly very dangerous machines. In the works I am speaking of here, long after my instructions were given to guard, two accidents occurred, soon after one another, on what was known as a 'clenching' machine, used in making 'lever lids' (the second operation). Hitherto, to work this machine, the operator (a lad) has had to put his fingers right under the 'die' many hundreds of times in a day; the slightest want of sequence in working the foot treadle in a single instance, meaning injury (in all probability two fingers, or portions of them, stamped off instantaneously). When I enquired into the two accidents mentioned, the firm said, point blank, that they could not guard this machine, as it was impossible, and could not be used if guarded. Knowing, however, otherwise, I was eventually enabled to show them that by reversing the position of the 'die' and the 'matrix,' and by providing a shoot, guarding would be easy. This was carried out, and the working of this machine (the most dangerous of the entire number) was made as safe, easy, and rapid a process as the shelling of peas. Yet two months before it was stated by the firm that guarding was impossible, they were using the machine unguarded, in defiance of instructions, and accidents were occurring with it."

In another part of his report Mr. Shinner adds:—"I have prosecuted the largest firm of tin canister and box makers here for failing to guard their power presses. I had given them every assistance, and they had made very good guards. I should certainly not have prosecuted, and had no such wish, but the firm *persisted* in not keeping the guards on. They were fined £10. A great number of accidents kept occurring at this place prior to the machines being guarded; since guarding, they have very much diminished. My experience is (and it is not all recent) that this most dangerous trade can by proper precautions be made practically free from any special dangers."

Mr. Sedgwick (Leicester).—"Power presses are responsible for no less than 111 accidents in 1898. The presses used so extensively in the shoe trade do not lend themselves readily to the affixing of guards or fencing, and the accidents are caused, more or less, by the want of proper attention, or the absence of a practical knowledge of the machine and its working on the part of the operator. All the dangerous working parts of these presses (flywheels and toothed wheels) wherever practicable are, as a rule, securely fenced."

Mr. Hoare (Norwich).—"Presses are a source of accidents, but not as great as formerly, for every care has been used to guard the machines by putting plates on, and providing hand-pads to save any accidental blow. When a machine is worked by a foot lever there is always a greater risk of the lever being started inadvertently."

Mr. Butler (S. London).—"I am glad to say that the tin box makers are beginning to understand the full meaning of s. 5, 1878, and are, in addition to fencing, improving the dies of their stamping presses with a further view to safety. During the past year I have only investigated three accidents at these machines, where no guard whatever was provided; two of them presented exceptional difficulty in fencing, and the firms have since informed me their use has been discontinued; in the other case proceedings were taken. Most of the other accidents were either caused through some perverseness on the part of the operative or from some defect in the guard. With regard to the latter, there is still room for improvement; the fencing has by no means reached a desirable standard."

Mr. Lewis (Wales and Monmouth).—"With regard to power presses, the difficulty of efficiently guarding the dies is increased in certain tin stamping works by the fact that the sheets are not first cut into strips but are manipulated under the cutters in their full size. At certain brick works guards have been fitted to a few presses, but it must be confessed that in this matter of fencing presses much still remains to be done."

Punching machines.

Mr. Johnson (Newcastle).—"Punching machines are responsible for 167 accidents; these have occurred entirely whilst punching rivet holes in ship plates, and nearly every case is due to the off-take, an iron fixture which prevents the punched plate lifting up with the punch when it is on the up-stroke. I fear no kind of protection can be applied here; if the men would only be cautious and work slower they need not be injured, but as they are always on, piece-work the greatest hurry is observed. I have never seen any guard suitable for these machines."

Wringing machines.

Mr. Butler (S. London).—"I have seen several methods of fencing rollers of wringing machines, and submit a sketch of one of the simplest and most effective I have yet met with. The sketch, I think, speaks for itself. It consists of an auxiliary roller with bearing pins in each end, riding in angular slots cut in two pieces of metal attached to the frame. The material to be wrung is held in the right hand and introduced between the auxiliary and bottom roller, a slight turn is then given to the former with the left hand and so induces the material between the working rollers. Several are at work in this district with good results, and I am requiring its general adoption."

Shuttle guards.

Flying shuttles caused 2 fatal and 124 non-fatal reported accidents, as compared with 2 and 135 in 1897. Cotton weaving accounts for 86 of these; worsted for 15; wool, 8; flax, 7; jute, 5; silk and lace, 2 each; while cocoa-nut fibre works contributed 1 case, which was fatal. Great progress has been made with fencing since the way was cleared by the decision in *Birtwistle v. Hindle* at the close of 1896, and now few of the faster looms remain unfenced.

Mr. Birtwistle (Blackburn).—"The almost general adoption of shuttle guards has brought about a diminution of accidents and extent of injury, the number during 1898 being 16, as compared with 20 in 1897 and 27 in 1896. Several shuttles have flown from guarded looms, in some cases causing injury—two or three serious. The make of guard in all these cases was similar, viz., a semi-automatic one, so that when the loom is stopped the guard can be pushed out of the way, and when started the guard resumes its position automatically. It is a practice, when heading, for the weaver to keep his hand on the guard to prevent its coming into position until the heading is finished. One accident is admitted to have arisen in this way, and in the others it is claimed that the guards were in proper order and position, as they certainly were at my inspection subsequently. I cannot, however, accept this explanation; the guard must have been held or fastened, or stiff for want of lubricating, any one or all of which irregularities could be remedied before either overlooker or manager got near."

"It is not unusual to find eight or ten guards in a shed out of order. In one case, at the mill of one of the pioneers of shuttle guards, walking up one aisle only, I took numbers of 21 looms with guards out of order. It is exceedingly difficult to get at the actual offender in such cases. If the guard is tied or otherwise fastened, the weaver will say it must have been done by some overlooker or other person in authority; if it is broken, it is said to be by accident; and my appearance in shed is signal for lubrication, or removal of pieces of leather, wood, or cord from the shuttle guard. I did, however, get an admission in one case, and summoned offender, the weaver, who was fined 5s. and 10s. 6d. costs, perhaps not too severe a punishment when it is considered his neighbours were the persons in most danger from his action."

"Another difficulty I have is with the fixing of guards. One will fix them too low, and by so doing bring about another danger, that of getting the fingers or hand between the guard and the temple roller; while another will fix a guard that only covers one-half width of shuttle; and others, again, fix them so high on slay cap as to greatly reduce their utility. One employer, or his servants, actually fitted guard completely on the top, not in front, of the slay cap."

Mr. Taylor (Burnley).—"I have nothing but praise for the manufacturers of this district for the manner in which they have taken to guarding their loom shuttles. The number of looms unfenced would not, I imagine, aggregate more than 5 per cent. of the looms in the district. The other day I called at a factory with 268 looms unfenced; but two days later I received a message from the manufacturer informing me that the whole 268 looms had been guarded. Those 268 were all that I had found unguarded in that town."

Mr. Hine (Leeds).—"Shuttle guards are now generally provided for all looms in my district, excepting to those which run at a low speed. There have been three accidents reported to me during the past year from shuttles flying. In each case a guard was on the loom, but in each one the shuttle escaped from under the guard, which not only broke the force, but kept the shuttle from rising. Unfortunately, one of these accidents cost the weaver the loss of her eye. Had she been standing at her loom the accident could not have happened, but she was sitting on a steam pipe opposite the end of her loom with her face on a level with the shuttle race. This loom was weaving coarse linen, and the occupier of the factory told me that it was the first accident of the kind that he had known during an experience of 50 years, notwithstanding the fact that no guards had been used until five or six years since."

Mr. Law (Leeds).—"There are very few shuttle accidents indeed in this district, because the looms are for the most part slow ones, ranging between 70 and 80 picks per minute with woollen looms, and a limit of 120 picks on the linen ones. The majority of those exceeding 80 picks are provided with shuttle guards, and of the remainder I note gradual additions.

"An interesting loom accident was recently reported to have been caused by the shuttle guard. On enquiry, I learned that it happened when the weaver was about to renew the weft in her shuttle. She knocked the starting-rod off, and before the loom came to a standstill (following the ordinary practice of weavers) she inserted her hand between the extreme end of the shuttle guard and the entrance to the shuttle box, when the shuttle coming out of the race with more force than she expected it jammed her hand against the shuttle box. The only sense in which the accident could be said to be caused by the shuttle guard is that it, of course, restricted the space over which she could have attempted to catch the shuttle had the guard been absent. Unfortunately, this was the only loom provided with a guard, which the firm were trying as an experiment, and as a consequence of the accident, and at the particular request of the weaver, it was removed shortly afterwards from the loom. This loom made about 76 picks per minute."

Mr. Prior (Huddersfield).—"I am very glad to be able to report that, having 15,700 looms in use in my district, I have had only seven shuttle accidents, and only one of these has been of a serious nature. It has been a very difficult task to convince manufacturers that a shuttle running in a loom having a 90-inch reed space, being heavier, and having a much greater velocity and momentum than a shuttle in a cotton or Bradford loom, is far more dangerous than one in a narrow loom making twice the number of picks per minute; but the serious accident to which I refer has done far more to impress this lesson than all the advice and warnings of H.M. Inspectors. In this case a woman, having an eye knocked out by a shuttle flying from an unguarded loom making 85 picks per minute, claimed compensation. Her claim was referred to arbitration, the result being that she was awarded £130. I now find comparatively few fast looms to which shuttle guards are not attached."

Mr. Shinner (Bradford).—"Some firms, in addition, place a wire screen or net between the lines of looms. If, also, the looms can be arranged on each side of the alley way, so that the weavers on each side of the alley are not opposite to each other, still further protection is afforded. The wire screens mentioned are very cheap, their size is about 3 or 3½ feet to 4 feet long, and 2 to 2½ feet in width. In the worsted districts the weavers are 2-loom weavers, so that such arrangements are perfectly feasible. Also one screen acts as additional safeguard for every four looms (namely, two on each side of it). Hence the number of screens required is only quarter the number of looms running. I mention this, not as taking the place of the shuttle guards required on the moving part of the looms, but as easy, cheap, and effective additional protection."

Mr. Hoare (Norwich).—"A shuttle rarely leaves a fibre loom, as the motion is slow. In silk weaving, where looms are being driven faster than of old, guards are being attached to the looms, but it is not common in those for a shuttle to fly."

Mr. Arnold (Worcester).—"There was one slight accident at a carpet manufactory caused by a shuttle, but the machine was fitted with wing guards, was a very wide one, and only ran very slowly."

Mr. Graves (Glasgow).—"The small number of *shuttle accidents* is worthy of notice. I think the freedom from such casualties is due to the fact that, in Scotland, no woman works more than two looms, and thus can very quickly detect the formation of a 'scob' or any other defect which would cause a shuttle to fly. Though I urge manufacturers to adopt them, shuttle guards are not used here to anything like the same extent they are in England."

Mr. Snape (Belfast).—"Under this head there have been reported to me 1 fatal and 21 non-fatal accidents; with reference to the former, I may state that the deceased was sweeping the alley, which is situated between the loom and the shed hall—the shuttle hit the deceased in the stomach, and it was ascertained by a post-mortem that the deceased was suffering from a tumour in the stomach, and hence the fatal result. The majority of the shuttle guards in my district are composed of pieces of wire about 16 inches square attached to iron frames, these are suspended at the end of each loom. There is another guard, which is on the principle of having a piece of iron (or iron bar) attached to the 'slay,' which, when the loom is in motion, travels backwards and forwards over the shed containing the shuttle. This guard is very unpopular with both employer and employee, and, in fact, in many instances the weaver will take hold of the middle of the iron bar and wrench the same in an upward direction. The reasons given for this unpopularity are two in number:—1st. It is stated that this bar interferes with the worker whilst 'drawing in' ends of thread through the needles and reed. 2nd. In the majority of cases when the shuttle attempts to fly it makes a large breakage of threads, thus causing loss of time in repairing same, and also damage to cloth. I am informed that automatic guards have been patented to allow this iron bar to move up and down as the loom stops and runs, but the employer complains of the expense."

Mr. Kellett (Belfast).—"During the past year it has been my duty to investigate a number of accidents due to flying shuttles, and during such investigations I have, in particular, noticed the number of weavers who have been struck just over or under the eyes. Some of the firms have demurred at having to erect guards on damask looms, stating that this class of loom works

so slowly that there is no danger. I have insisted upon guards being erected on *all* the looms, as I can prove by experience that shuttles flying from damask looms are dangerous. So far as I am aware, all the looms in this district have now guards erected on them, either of one class or another; the general guard adopted being either a fixed rod on the slay or iron screens erected at the sides of the looms. After investigating a number of flying shuttle accidents, I am of the opinion that neither of these guards can be claimed to be an efficient one, though there is no doubt that they are the means of preventing some and minimising other accidents. The fixed rod on the slay has the tendency to keep the shuttle down, but that it does not always do so is proved by an accident I recently investigated, where a woman leaning a little over her loom was struck a heavy blow on the nose, through the shuttle flying in an almost vertical line. It has also been my duty to investigate accidents where the shuttles have passed under, over, and pass the sides of the iron screens, although the screens were made as large as possible. A few of the firms in this district are now erecting *two* guards on each of their looms, viz., a rod on the slay, and screens at the sides."

Mr. Kellett directs attention to a shuttle guard described in the "Textile Recorder" for May 14th, 1898.

Cranes, &c.

Lifting tackle was credited with 63 fatal and 987 non-fatal accidents in 1898, and 59 fatal and 1,317 non-fatal in 1897. Most of them were reported from docks, foundries, machine works, and shipbuilding yards, as is shown in Table 12.

Mr. Graves (Glasgow).—"With reference to accidents in cranes and lifting tackle, I have included under this head those due to winches in shipyards and on steamers in dock. The bulk of the non-fatal accidents were due to sling chains falling, breaking, or slipping, and to causes unpreventable otherwise than by care on the workmen's part. A large number were caused in hand cranes by revolving handles, or by jibs swinging round or breaking. The latter seems a common occurrence. The fatal accidents were due to men being jammed by back balance, to handles flying off, to falling off overhead cranes, to jibs falling, and to chains breaking. In one case a man's hand was cut by a chain, and he died from tetanus."

Mr. Kellett (Belfast).—"It has been my duty to investigate an accident which shows how they sometimes occur through simple matters. A man on the ground floor of a corn mill was fastening the sling of the lifting chain around a bag of corn. In doing so he placed the sling on one arm while he lifted the bag with the other. Without any warning the lifting gear was set in motion. The sling, being tightened, fastened on to the man's wrist and lifted him through the trap-doors of the upper floors to the pulley, over which the rope passes in the loft, with the result that his hand was completely severed at the wrist. It is thought—although the man who was in the upper floor denies this—that a bag of corn, which had previously been hoisted to an upper floor, had been allowed to remain near the starting cord, and had fallen over and tightened the cord, thus setting the lifting gear in motion. Had the starting cord been boxed in to a height of about three feet, probably the accident would not have occurred. The firm have now been instructed to fence this cord."

Mr. Johnson (Newcastle).—"Several accidents having arisen through the breaking of crane chains and crane sling chains in this district, through the want of a periodical examination and testing and annealing, I had a conversation with a very experienced man, who informed me that at Messrs. Cochrane's of Middlesbro', where thousands of tons per annum of metal is loaded by means of crane sling chains, they have a very ready and simple method of ascertaining when a chain is about worked out. Beside the periodical annealing, which does not show up all defects, they have a plan of hanging all sling chains over a nail in the wall, and, being all of one length when new, they reach to a certain gauge mark. As they are used they become longer by wearing, and when they become so long that they reach the *danger mark* they are at once discarded. He informed me that this plan had operated successfully for many years; and it appears to be one of those useful hints which one hears from time to time from persons of experience."

Mr. John Law (Leeds).—"It generally happens that when a load has to be raised it is attached to the crane by any chain near at hand, without, in most cases, even a casual examination or mere judgment of its capabilities. Even then the person using it cannot ascertain that it has been overstrained in some other person's care previously.

"Each chain should plainly bear a mark, clearly specifying the limit to which it may safely be loaded; a number so that it can be registered in the works books; and its capabilities when under the periodical test noted. These safeguards would be useless were the persons using the chains unable to estimate roughly (where other and better means are absent) the load to be raised, for then the use of the right strength of chain could not be ensured. And, after all, the passing of the chain about an article is often done contrary to the simplest laws of mechanics, undue stress being developed in certain parts by hammering the chain as close to the article as possible. Whatever precautions may be adopted, they would be useless unless the workmen use more than ordinary care and foresight.

"A man, while raising a heavy tank by a crane chain, noted that a part of its bottom had not been painted. Instead of lowering by the steam crane and turning it on its side, he got underneath to complete the painting. The hook of the chain, after a very short interval, unfortunately broke, without any known cause, and he was killed."

Mr. Butler (South London).—"Numerous accidents, including too many fatal ones, have occurred at ordinary jib cranes, and many improvements in the methods of working, &c., appear to be necessary. The principal causes of these accidents were :—

"Cranes working with jibs at too obtuse an angle, with no scale of safe working load.

"Chains becoming impoverished through the alteration in texture of the metal, and no compulsory examination of them.

"The lowering of loads by the application of the brake only, with improper treadles for working with the foot.

"No efficient supervision as to persons working within the sweep of the crane, and when loading and unloading at barges alongside the wharf.

"The excessive speed at which cranes are worked, causing considerable vibration and wear and tear not calculated for.

"No application of Acts as to fencing cranes at docks, wharves, &c.

"I have not discovered any adequate test for chains and parts of the crane, but I consider that, due to rapid working, hoisting chains are frequently overstrained, and that the top straps of derricks should be frequently taken off and examined."

Mr. Crabtree (West London).—"A hand crane, mounted on a trolley, was taken to one of the Thames wharves, with the two side wheels of the trolley about 6 inches from the edge of the curb. A cask of oil was being lifted from the hold of a barge, the lifting chain working at 30° from the perpendicular. The cask caught on the edge of the trap doorway in the floor of the barge and was being rocked loose, while the side wheels of the trolley were gradually but perilously making their way to the edge of the curb on the brink of the river. Suddenly the wheels slipped off the curb and over went the crane, pinning a workman to the barge side, and inflicting fatal injuries. The circumstances were just such as might, beforehand, have been expected to lead to such an accident."

Mr. Lewis (Wales and Monmouth).—"The large proportion of accidents due to cranes and other lifting tackle may be accounted for by the fact that my sea-skirted district contains many busy docks, wharves, quays, and warehouses; in addition to which large works of construction have been carried on during the year, at which tackle of this kind is in constant use and much unskilled labour is employed."

Mr. T. O. Edwards (Cardiff).—"At present, under existing legislation, we are unable to go beyond seeing that the gearings of power and hand cranes are safely guarded. Though such work is important, and will probably save limbs, the more important work in connection with cranes would probably be to see that the capacity of each crane was marked on it, and also that each crane with its chain or rope was tested periodically."

Mr. Jackson (Walsall).—"The most remarkable thing in connection with the 62 accident reports received due to 'cranes and other lifting tackle,' is that 52 of them were caused by hand cranes, the majority of which were the result of the workmen spinning the cog wheels round with their hands instead of using the handle, and their fingers thereby getting caught.

"A very marked improvement is noticeable in the number of fatal and severe accidents due to defective ropes or chains in lifting tackle. Only one fatal accident has been reported to me this year, and that happened to the foreman in a bridge and girder works. They were putting together an iron roof, previous to it being sent away, and were using a derrick pole with pulley blocks and ropes to lift the roof principals. The derrick pole was secured by three guy ropes, one of which was fastened to a large piece of girder work. This was done by the foreman's instructions; he was standing near to it when the strain caused the girder to keel over, and he was crushed under it. It was a gross error of judgment to fasten a guy rope to a loose piece of girder work, whose only stability was its own weight, and when it was not propped in any way."

Mr. Edwards (S. Wales).—"The use of body belts on the upper floors of mills by men working the lifting chain makes their employment much safer and easier, as it allows the use of both hands for their work, and should they slip they will only fall a few feet." *Body belts.*

The accidents arising from the use of hoists were 309, of which 25 ended in death and 284 in recovery. These numbers compare favourably with those of the previous year, when there were 36 fatal and 381 non-fatal casualties of this kind. *Hoists.*

Mr. Rogers (Manchester).—"To emphasize the suggestions verbally made at our visits, I have drawn up the memorandum, of which a copy is enclosed. This memorandum deals in a general way with the subject of hoist safeguards, and we are sending copies of it to the occupiers whose appliances are found at our visits to be deficient in one or other of the points explained. As I have previously reported, there are very many of these occupiers in Manchester."

MEMORANDUM ON THE SAFEGUARDING OF HOISTS.

1. The Factory Act, 1878, Sec. 5 (1) [as amended], prescribes that "every hoist or teagle . . . shall be securely fenced." Some methods of obtaining this secure fencing are described below.

2. A hoist doorway should be protected by a fence so high that no person can put his head over, and so low that no one can fall under it. Unless the fence be replaced automatically by the motion of the cage—which is by far the safest type of guard—it should be fastened on the inside ("well" side) in such a way that no unauthorised person can open it. A good type of non-automatic guard consists of an ordinary door of wire netting in a wooden framework, about 5 ft. 6 ins. high, and fastened inside with a latch. The old method of guarding hoists in Manchester, viz., by single-hooked bars ("guillotine bars," as they have been grimly termed, from the frequency of accidents through persons looking over them being caught by the descending cage), is most unsafe. In the exceptional cases where it is necessary to have the fence lower than 5 ft. 6 ins., a piece of cloth the width of the cage and 2½ ft. to 4 ft. long, with a bar at the end to keep it perpendicular, should hang below the floor of the cage at the front.

3. Only one man should be allowed to work the hoist. Indiscriminate use of hoists has caused many accidents. A starting rope (or chain), "Gripper," or some other equivalent appliance for keeping the cage in the position where it has been left by a person intending to return to it, is always desirable, and is imperative where more than one man works the hoist.

4. The sides of the hoist "well" should be made as level as possible. Where irregularities or ledges occur they should be filled up or bevelled off, so that a foot or other part of the person projecting from the ascending cage would be pushed back instead of being crushed. In some hoists, the front part of the floor of the cage, and of the room doorway, may be hinged to open upward, and the same objects will thus be secured.

5. The cage should be fitted with a strong roof to prevent accidents through objects falling down the "well." A cover of metal bars or supported lattice-work is usually fixed to avoid obstructing the light.

6. Safety gear, to come in action and support the cage in the event of failure of the ropes or the suspending mechanism, should be fitted to hoists. The driving and suspending gear and their connections should be periodically examined, and all chains should be annealed, &c., as required from time to time.

Mr. Shinner (Bradford).—"With the exception of a fatal fall down a coal lift (hand) in a tailor's workshop, there have, I am happy to say, been no fatal accidents this year in connection with hoists; those which have occurred have not been numerous, and were for the most part slight. Considering the number of hoists in use in Bradford, I think this shows that these appliances, which are always more or less dangerous, are treated with caution. Where possible, I think the best plan is always to have some person specially in charge and responsible for the hoist. Where it is not sufficiently used to make this desirable, then I recommend one of two other plans:—

"(a) Either to have a man partially in charge; all doors being locked on inside and bells (electric or otherwise) communicating with him wherever he may be stationed at work; or,

"(b) Automatic fencing: a new system has been brought forward here this last year and met with a certain amount of success, and has recently undergone further improvement."

Mr. Richmond (Liverpool).—"There were 20 accidents *due to hoists* during 1898, of which two proved fatal. Of the latter, one occurred at the General Post Office, Liverpool; the man in that case was precipitated from the top of the hoist way to the bottom, together with the hoist cage which was torn away from its supports. From the enquiries I made both before and at the inquest, I was convinced that the hoist was subjected to too great a strain. The other was caused by the shaft of the hoist, the shaft being on the roof of the building where the man was sent to clear a spout. I consider it would be advisable if all hoist doors should be at least 5½ feet in height, whilst no projecting beams &c. should be allowed, between which and the bottom of the cage persons may be caught."

Mr. Shuter (Bristol).—"Among the various accidents I have had to investigate, two may be considered as worthy of mention.

"One was caused by the rope of a hoist breaking, and resulted in the death of the foreman of a large boot factory at Street, in Somersetshire. The hoist, which was intended chiefly for goods, had been fitted with a new rope, 1 inch diameter, and made of Russian hemp, just a month previously. Yet with only the deceased in the cage the rope suddenly snaps, the cage is precipitated to the ground, and the foreman was taken up lifeless. Safety clutches were fitted, but, as is so often the case, at the critical moment they failed to act.

"The cause of the accident remains a mystery, but, seeing that the combined weight of the man and cage would be less than 9 cwts., while the breaking strain of a properly made Russian hemp rope of 1 inch diameter would be about 5 tons, the only conclusion come to is that it was *not* properly made. As a possible prevention of similar accidents, I consider it would be desirable to—

"(1) Have every rope supplied for hoists tested to some recognised standard before fixing; and

"(2) Have periodical tests of the safety clutches made by suspending the cage by a slight rope, and then cutting the same, and so discovering if the clutches will act or not, instead of waiting for an accident to prove they do not."

Mr. Jackson (Walsall).—"The four accidents due to hoists call for little remark; the one which proved fatal occurred at a blast furnace, and was due to the fall of an empty barrow from the hoist on to the sand beds below where the deceased was at work; he was struck by the barrow and instantly killed; the barrow was probably blown off the platform. Fencing is very difficult and may only increase the danger on these inclined hoists. The cage or platform has a rail at each end, and the plan should be adopted of placing the empty barrows longways, and not across the platform (when full they are too heavy to be blown off), so that if they move, the

end rails prevent them leaving the platform. I understand this plan has now been adopted at these works, and when visiting at similar works I have recommended the adoption of the same precaution."

Mr. T. O. Edwards (Cardiff).—"I am pleased to report that the majority of hoists in this district are provided with automatic guards, which work perfectly independent of manual attendance. I have refused to accept any hoist without such a guard, as being satisfactorily guarded."

Mr. Kellett (Belfast).—"A new type of hoist has recently been erected at a spinning mill in this district. It is for passengers only, and briefly consists of 17 cages fixed on two endless chains, which are continually in motion at a speed of about 62 feet per minute. At each floor or landing there are two openings, side by side, for the cages going upwards and downwards respectively. As each downward cage arrives at the bottom floor, it is moved to one side by means of pulleys; it then ascends, and is ready for a passenger at any of the floors, who desires to be taken to an upper floor. When the cage reaches the top floor, a repetition of the bottom movement is gone through, and the cage descends. As the cages are continually in motion the passenger has to step into, or from, a cage while it is passing an opening. An accident recently occurred through a boy jumping into a downward cage when it was not on a level with the landing, the result being that he was thrown on to the next landing below. The fencing of this class of hoist is a difficult matter, inasmuch as the ordinary arrangement of hoist doors is not applicable owing to the cages being continually in motion, and the number of them. The firm have partitioned off the entrances to the hoist, and fixed gas lights, so that the floor of each cage is easily seen when it arrives on a level with any of the floors. They have also erected 'stopping and starting ropes' and a brake, so that the hoist can be stopped quickly. Notices are also exhibited prohibiting any person, except men over 18 years of age, from using the hoist. No doubt this class of hoist will be further erected in the mills in this district, as it saves such an amount of time and labour over the ordinary method of reaching the upper stories by means of the main stairway."

During the year the number of steam laundries on the registers advanced from 1,219 *Laundries.* to 1,401, while hand laundries became fewer (5,582—5,359); the total at the end of 1898 being 6,760 in place of the 6,801 of the previous year. Eighty of these were in connection with hotels. No fatal accidents were reported in 1898, but there were 217 non-fatal casualties, particulars of which are to be found in Tables 11, 12, and 13.

Although in several instances the application of the Factory Acts to works in which electricity is generated has been challenged by the occupiers, the objection has always been ultimately withdrawn. Very considerable additions to the registers have thus been made, and the District Inspectors have furnished returns upon which the following table is based :— *Electrical Generating works.*

Works in which Electricity is Generated, 1898.

District.	For Sale.	Not for Sale, but for use in Places which are	
		Otherwise under the Acts.	Otherwise not under the Acts.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Dundee	1	70	7
1A. Aberdeen	5	140	1
2. Glasgow	4	1,000	34
3. Edinburgh... ..	1	47	2
4. Belfast	3	72	2
5. Dublin	11	71	20
6. Newcastle-on-Tyne	4	65	33
7. Preston	9	28	10
8. Blackburn	2	64	2
Total for Glasgow Division	40	1,557	111

Works in which Electricity is Generated, 1898—*continued*.

District.	For Sale.	Not for Sale, but for use in places which are	
		Otherwise under the Acts.	Otherwise not under the Acts.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9. Leeds	6	88	15
10. Bradford	4	48	10
11. Huddersfield	3	125	4
12. Burnley	3	4	—
13. Rochdale	2	24	13
14. Salford	3	80	3
15. Manchester	3	107	45
16. Bolton	1	37	2
17. Liverpool	13	92	9
18. Ashton-under-Lyne	—	35	4
19. Stockport	1	60	10
Total for Leeds Division	39	700	115
20. Sheffield	2	74	10
21. Nottingham	2	7	1
22. Leicester	2	38	7
23. Stafford	3	7	4
24. Walsall	1	88	8
25. Wolverhampton	3	8	4
26. Northampton	8	7	—
27. Birmingham, No. 1	1	13	1
28. Birmingham, No. 2	3	15	7
29. Worcester	2	31	—
30. Wales	18	130	27
Total for Birmingham Division	45	418	69
31. Peterborough	1	16	—
32. Norwich	15	33	3
33. East Metropolitan... ..	2	40	13
34. Central Metropolitan	3	23	1
35. West Metropolitan	21	25	7
36. Bristol	7	50	1
37. South Metropolitan	11	27	18
37A. Brighton	15	30	13
38. Southampton	8	21	3
39. Plymouth	6	48	6
Total for London Division	89	313	65
Total for United Kingdom	213	2,988	360

From these works 1 fatal and 142 non-fatal accidents were reported in 1898. The fatality was due to electric shock ; and a second from the same cause occurred in connection with ship-building.

Mr. Jackson (Walsall).—"There is only one works in my district where 'high pressure' current is generated. In this the whole of the Committee's recommendations are carried out, except the one referring to use of non-conducting oil cans.

"One accident from shock has been reported, in a low pressure works. A man was tightening nuts of brushes of dynamo, when his spanner 'short circuited' causing the whole of the current (120 volts) to pass through it, and as he was not wearing any gloves at the time, he received burns to palm of the hand."

Mr. Crabtree (W. London).—"At a large generating station in West London an assistant engineer, on a certain Sunday at noon, went behind the switch-board to rest for a little while, having been engaged on some repairs previously in an adjoining part of the station where no dangerous currents were running. He was subsequently found in an unconscious condition lying on the india-rubber matting behind the switch-board. He did not regain consciousness, hence what actually happened can only be known by a consideration of the connecting circumstances. He wore damp boots ; two oppositely-charged terminals had been touched and bore marks of having been seared ; he was discovered with his boots very near to these terminals ; he lay in a sitting posture, and the space behind the switch-boards was about three feet in width. If he touched these terminals an electric pressure of 1,040 volts would pass through his body instantly. I visited the spot behind the switch-boards, and am persuaded that the conditions were such as point to such a shock having been given to the man who was killed. The back of the switch-boards was marked 'dangerous,' and had been for some time before the accident."

Fire.—Progress was made with the systematic inspection of the means of escape in case of fire, and this task is approaching completion. Representations were made to the local authorities in 603 instances, as compared with 1,074 in the previous year. No statistics can be given of fires in factories and workshops, but in the current year a beginning has been made, through the courtesy of the London County Council, in furnishing weekly returns of all fires in the metropolis. On reference to the corresponding records for 1898, Mr. Redgrave, H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories, finds that 540 fires on the list appear to have occurred in premises which are factories or workshops, and has been able to give the following particulars concerning 43 of the most important of them :—

FIRES.	INSTANCES IN WHICH THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED WAS—				TOTAL.
	Over 40.	20 to 40.	Under 20.	Not stated.	
Fires causing fatalities	—	—	2	—	2
Fires causing injuries... ..	6	—	5	1	12
Other serious fires	15	4	8	2	29
TOTAL	21	4	15	3	43

Mr. Sydney Smith (Manchester).—"The dry cleaning works visited by me are small, but I have generally found occupiers willing to comply with the recommendations of the Dangerous Trades' Committee. Sand appears to be kept on the premises, but usually not handy in case of a sudden outbreak of fire ; I have urged occupiers to provide proper receptacles or sand boxes, which they promised to do in each case. Generally, the dry cleaning rooms are on the ground floor. In small works, hoses and hydrants are not provided. As a rule, men only are employed in the process, though occasionally I have met with a woman cleaning gloves and small articles with benzene. The workpeople seem to be fully alive to the risk they are liable to incur from fire. I have had on several occasions to draw the attention of occupiers to the somewhat lax and loose way of keeping and storing the benzoline."

Dry cleaning.

Mr. Blenkinsopp (West London).—"The other occurred on the premises of a drycleaner in Great Portland Street.

"The man had a receiving shop and pressing room on the ground floor, and in the basement he himself worked with two girls and a boy.

"There was an American stove, and some clothes that had been treated with benzoline were hung up round it. One of the girls went too near the stove and her apron caught fire, which at once spread to the clothes, still damp with benzoline, and to the staircase. The man tried to push up the grating on a level with the street, but could not do so. He managed, however, to get the boy and one girl up the stairs leading out of the basement uninjured, but the other girl was so severely burnt that she died in the hospital a fortnight afterwards. The man himself was severely injured while rescuing the people, and was complimented at the inquest. I would suggest that in any future Act drycleaning be scheduled by name, for as nothing else was done on the premises the place did not come under the Act. This accident illustrates a remark that I made in a previous report, that in many cases it would be more difficult in the event of a fire to escape from the basement than from upstairs. More attention might be paid to means of escape from basements.

"An accident that took place further illustrates this. The clerk of a factory in which sulphuric acid was used (a lithographer's, I think) was bringing a large jar of the acid down some steps into the basement, when he stumbled and let the jar roll down the steps. It broke, and the men at work there were being suffocated by the fumes and rushed to the stairs to escape. In the crush one of them fell down into the acid running on the floor, and was terribly burnt down one side."

Mr. Seal (East London).—"1,706 factories and workshops have been inspected and reported on during the past twelve months, 21 factories and 16 workshops having been labelled 'dangerous,' and in each case a fire circular has been sent to occupier or to the local authority to remedy the danger. I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining in every case how far the local authority has dealt with each complaint, but in such cases as have come under my observation the work has been well done. Notwithstanding the enormous responsibility cast upon H.M. Inspectors by the administration of this section, the result, considering the limited powers at our disposal, has in this district been on the whole satisfactory. Occupiers have readily fallen in with suggestions made, and several have expressed gratification at having had their hands forced in the matter, having recognised in some instances the dangerous conditions under which work was being carried on at their premises."

Mr. Lewis (Wales and Monmouth).—"Of the 1,979 factories and workshops inspected during the year as to means of escape in the event of fire, six only were proved to be unprovided with adequate provision, and instructions were given to have the premises brought into conformity with the requirements of the Acts in this respect. In four of these cases the law has been duly observed, and in respect of the other two it is reported that 'the matter is having attention.'"

Mr. Hilditch (North Wales).—"The greatest difficulty in this matter appears to be in the case of small workshops situate over other premises. In many shops most of the hands sleep on the premises; and I have had to confess to the absurdity of asking for a special means of exit for the workroom hands employed only during the day, and not requiring any extra exit for those who sleep on the premises."

Mr. Arnold (Worcester).—"I have nothing to add to what I said last year, except that in the three largest towns, *i.e.*, Cheltenham, Worcester, and Gloucester, there is practically no brigade at all. An insurance company probably supplies an engine, and the police the brigade, and then the towns are well supplied with hydrants. At Stroud there is a regular brigade, and I see that at Ross the town have just ordered a steam fire engine. I should think that a really large fire, either in Worcester, Gloucester, Hereford, or Tewkesbury, will be a very serious matter."

Mr. Knyvett (Birmingham).—"I do not consider that there exists much danger from fire in the Birmingham factories. The thoroughfares are mostly of very fair breadth, and the buildings of no great height. The factories, moreover, owing to the nature of our industries, contain many departments, approached by several staircases, and thus not at all resembling the great blocks of textile factories, or of London warehouses. There has only been one fatal fire, and that not in my district, during the past seventeen years, and it is seldom that I find any need to report places with the required forty employés. I am not so happy about the tailors' workshops, but it is extremely difficult to determine what course to adopt with respect to them. The head officer of the Birmingham Fire Brigade has no confidence in any known form of portable escape, and assures me that he would not support any requirement I might make in that direction by his evidence. Nor, indeed, do I know of any form that I should like to insist upon a tenant procuring. Moreover, it is my opinion that any expense in the direction of buying a portable fire escape, should a desirable one be found, could not, as a rule, be borne by my small occupiers, but should be borne by the landlord."

Major Roe (Birmingham).—"In the cases I have found factories and workshops with only 40 or under persons employed and the means of escape, in my opinion, inadequate, I have caused either fire shoots to be provided, or, in my opinion, better still, got the occupiers to put iron ladders either inside from floor to floor or outside, as a second means of escape. The older parts of my district in the City of Birmingham where the leases have fallen in are being covered with new buildings replacing frequently the old factories and workshops. Many have been built and opened for manufacturing purposes during the last year, and I have had in several cases to report to the sanitary authority the want of a second staircase in a lofty building

at my first visit and after the place has been finished. It seems a pity that plans should be passed by the local authorities which do not comply with the requirements of the Factory Acts, but the Borough Surveyor has explained to me that this has arisen from the difficulty in finding out in all cases to what purpose the building is going to be put to. I have always asked to see the certificate required by section 7 (1) 1891, and it is given by the authorities when demanded, but not as a regular thing, before manufacturing commences."

Mr. Wolfe (Birmingham).—"The most noteworthy was in a large factory erected at the latter end of 1897. Evidently the fact as to the necessity of doors opening outwards or sliding when a room contains 10 or more persons had been entirely overlooked, both by the architect and the City Surveyor. The firm, very naturally, were much annoyed at having to alter the doors so soon after starting the factory.

"One is often puzzled as to safety of small tailor and other workshops, which are situated in an attic or top room of a private dwelling-house. The staircases are none too wide, and, moreover are often very steep.

"What is one to do? As Captain Smith remarks in last year's report, if we condemn the top rooms, it means that the lower bedrooms are used for work and the top rooms for sleeping. You thus endanger the lives of the house dwellers by night for the sake of the safety of the workpeople by day. One must recognise that in case of a fire the workpeople by day have a better chance of escape than the sleepers by night.

"Again, should an Inspector condemn a certain room as unsafe, what would probably happen? By the time any enquiry was made into the matter the occupant would have left, gone to another such place, and trust to the Inspector not finding him, or of being more leniently disposed towards his new workshop. In large towns it is this constant moving from house to house by occupiers of small workshops which is a great source of inconvenience to the Inspector, as they are so difficult to trace. If, as suggested by Mr. Knyvett last year and before, a system of licensing was taken up, there would be little difficulty in tracing the whereabouts of any persons who owned a workshop or small factory. It would lead to the bettering of the conditions of life for the employed, both as regards healthy surroundings and also safety in case of fire, as only such places would be licensed as were thoroughly approved by the Inspectors and the local authorities, and attained the required conditions of the Secretary of State."

Mr. Jackson (Walsall).—"The whole of the factories, and all except 169 of the workshops on my register, have now been inspected as to means of escape in case of fire. Since inspection as to 'fire' began, 1,209 factories have been inspected, of these 46, or 3·80 per cent., were found 'D,' (i.e., dangerous) and of 1,630 workshops visited 38, or 2·03 per cent., were found to be 'D.'

"The number of places on my register which were marked 'D' at the end of 1898 is 45, viz., 22 factories and 23 workshops. Of these 19 (16 factories and three workshops) come within the jurisdiction of the local authorities. Of the 16 factories referred to, the local authorities in six cases have declined to take any action as 'they consider the means of escape in case of fire sufficient, considering all the circumstances of the case.' In two of the three workshops alterations are now in hand to make the premises safe.

"Circular No. 142 has been sent to each occupier (where less than 40 persons were employed) whose premises were considered unsafe, stating in what respect they were considered to be so.

"Twenty-two places, viz., 16 factories and 6 workshops, have been placed on the fire register during the year as being dangerous; and 24 factories and 15 workshops, which at the end of 1897 appeared as 'D' on the register, have been marked off, having been revisited and found either 'gone' or to have made the necessary alterations. In addition to this, 31 re-inspections have been made in which the means of escape are considered to be still unsatisfactory.

"During the year 12 outbreaks of fire in factories and workshops in the district have come to my knowledge. In each case the outbreak has been while the people were *away* from work, and no accident from this cause has been reported. One of the factories was a place marked 'D' on my register, the fire occurred just where it would have proved most dangerous had the workpeople been at work, and in the place where both the local surveyor and myself had agreed great danger existed, this has now been remedied."

Mr. Sedgwick (Leicester).—"Particular attention to this matter has been given during the past year. In 15 factories, the means of escape in case of fire were found unsatisfactory, and the local authorities were notified. In 13 cases, such alterations have been made as to satisfy the requirements of the local authorities. In Leicester, the Watch Committee caused a systematic inspection of the means of exit in factories to be made by the Superintendent of the Borough Fire Brigade. During the year 1898 he has visited 165 factories. In 145 cases, the means of exit were deemed to be satisfactory; of the remaining 20 cases, 13 have been made satisfactory, and in 7 cases, the suggested alterations are now being carried out. I am pleased to report that in all cases which I have had to report to the local authorities, whether in town or village, prompt action has followed the notification."

Mr. D. Walmsley (Stockport).—"Last year a considerable number of factories were marked 'dangerous' by reason of not having reasonable means of escape in case of fire. At the present time there are only three such firms, and all these have either given orders for their erection or

the escapes are in process of erection, and by the end of February 1899 all the above marked factories will have suitable fire escapes provided. This is very gratifying, seeing that the most important centres here refused to take up the question and left H.M. Inspector to deal with the subject alone."

Mr. Hine (Leeds).—"There have been 122 factories entered as dangerous in my 'Fire Register' up to the end of 1898, 70 of these, since being registered, have been reported as safe, leaving 52 which will or have been dealt with as follows :—

"Twenty-eight reported to the local authorities, 19 of them I have reason to believe have received attention, and necessary means of escape will shortly be provided, the remainder I am asking H.M. Superintending Inspector to allow me to deal with myself under section 10 of the 1895 Act, if immediate action is not taken by the local authority. Eight *occupiers* of factories have been requested by me to make suitable alterations, and have given me an undertaking to do so without formal notice to the owner. Four have been allowed to stand over by the local authorities as they are likely to be closed shortly. Seven have already been closed and five have less than 40 persons employed in them, and arrangements are being made to deal with each case according to its requirements. As I believe all the dangerous factories in my district have now been registered, and that the necessary steps for remedying their defects are being taken, I am in hopes that before long I shall be able to record them all as being safe.

"I have not found that certificates from the various local authorities have been furnished to factories built since January 1st, 1892, as required by Section 7 of the 1891 Act, until I have asked for them generally more than once, and in one instance recently I had to take proceedings, and it was found necessary to provide additional means of escape before a certificate could be furnished. I do not think that this will occur again in the same district."

Mr. Law (Leeds).—"In the provision of additional means of escape, internal escapes, if substantial in character, are in my opinion much to be preferred to the outside ones. These latter are principally iron structures consisting of (a) landings, connected with slender iron ladders (in some cases without any hand-rail), and (b) of spiral steps, and are strictly provided to be used only in emergency. Descent by them is at any time a risky operation, especially with the ladders, the rungs of which are merely thin round bars of iron. Were these bars replaced by flat and fairly broad foot-plates, giving a good tread to the foot, the security in descent would be very materially increased. The spiral steps are always provided with either two bars, or a plate, for the tread; but as they taper towards the centre, and are not very wide (two feet at most), the only parts which can be used are the outer ends. To this must be added the risk of becoming dazed in a rapid descent down a twisting set of stairs, likely to occur to most people unless inured to the motion by constant use. Panic would, of course, increase these dangers.

"Internal stairs are only occasionally made spiral, and even then more security is felt by reason of the descent being only in sections, *i.e.*, one floor to the next lower, whereas outside the descent is the whole height. Further, when provided internally they are invariably kept in constant use, and it is to this fact, with all kinds of staircases, that the internal possess immense advantages over the outside ones.

"In a certain district a new factory was erected in the last few months of 1897, to plans approved by the proper authorities, which, when completed, was condemned as unsafe, and an order given that an additional escape must be provided, and that a certain door of a room containing more than ten persons must be altered to open outwards. These were done, the escape being the ordinary iron one on the outside. The design of the mill would have been altered substantially, and much more to the convenience of the owner, had he been made aware of the requirements at first."

Mr. Shinner (Bradford).—"Certain complaints have been made in this district and certain alterations effected; in more than one case after considerable trouble and resistance by the landlords of the premises, the method of proceeding being to put off doing anything to the last possible moment with the hope that the matter may be forgotten, or by raising various objections.

"The local authority in Bradford have given due attention to complaints made by me, but so far appear to have taken no initiative themselves in the matter, although the safety of factories in which over 40 persons are employed is laid upon them in the first instance and by statute."

Mr. Prior (Huddersfield).—"Since I received your instructions early in 1897, my colleague and myself have inspected the means of escape in every works in the district; 2,213 factories and 2,443 workshops. We have reported 1,645 factories and 2,137 workshops as being in a satisfactory condition, and 568 factories and 306 workshops as being defective. Of these, we have given notice of the defects to local authorities of 363 works in which more than 40 persons are employed, and to occupiers of 511 works in which less numbers are working.

"I am pleased to be able to state that our notices have generally received the attention we desired. The local authorities are realizing the importance of the subject which we have brought under their notice, and are taking action. When requested so to do, I have met sub-committees with their surveyors by appointment, have visited the mills with them, explained my instructions, and indicated what I thought the best method of attaining the desired results,

I have been, and am at the present time, inundated with applications from occupiers employing less than 40 persons to visit them by appointment, and to confer with them on means of escape from fire. These I am attending to as rapidly as I possibly can.

"I should be remiss did I not record in commendatory terms the work which has been done by the Sanitary Committee of the Huddersfield Corporation. Their work has been practically accomplished. The Medical Officer of Health informs me that his committee have inspected 135 premises, 86 of which were reported to him by me; that in 27 of them less than 40 hands were employed; 5 of them were empty; 9 of them had already satisfactory means of escape; in 57 of them the work required has already been completed; and in the remainder, with one exception, the work is in process. With a little more pressure he anticipates that the only remaining owner will be induced to do what is required without appealing to the magistrates.

"You will remember that one of your instructions to us was to see that all staircases were cleared of goods and other obstructions. A few months ago my colleague, Mr. Fearon, on visiting a cotton mill at Brighouse, having two staircases, found one of these blocked up with fragments of old and disused machinery. He required the firm to clear this away, and it was done. Soon after a fire suddenly broke out, and the mill was destroyed, nine persons being injured by burning, one of them fatally. I am assured by persons who witnessed the fire, and who are well qualified to express an opinion, that had it not been for the precaution insisted on by my colleague, the injuries sustained and loss of life must have been much greater."

Mr. Taylor (Burnley).—"I am not aware that any of the local authorities in my district visit factories and workshops respecting means of escape in case of fire on their own initiative."

Mr. Johnson (Newcastle).—"My district is happily situated, in this respect, compared with others. There is a paucity of high factories and workshops. At the present time I have only one place (a workshop) which is not entirely satisfactory—but will be so before long. In several cases I have had additional staircases provided, and have avoided carefully recommending rope ladders, which would be, I think, of no use in the case of women."

Mr. Calder (Aberdeen).—"During 1898 the inspection of all factories and workshops for fire escape provision was concluded, and the three large factories still lacking, at the close of 1897, alternative exits for escape in case of fire have been provided with such. The list of places marked 'Dangerous' is now cancelled. In only one instance in this district was a portable fire escape resorted to, and in that case structural provision was impossible."

Mr. Bellhouse (Dublin).—"Very good work has been done by the local authorities in Dublin and Cork during the past year in the matter of fire escapes. In both places the head of the fire brigade has been appointed an inspector, for the purpose of visiting factories and workshops, and, in consequence, the changes that have been made have all been well carried out. In Dublin especially—where there are larger and more dangerous structures than in any other parts of the district—exceedingly beneficial alterations have been made, and many places that would, in case of fire, have been veritable death traps have been rendered as safe as any building can be by the erection of outside staircases, with a platform on each floor, or other similarly efficient changes."

Mr. Kellett (Belfast).—"In enforcing the requirements of this section, I have not met with much opposition. Perhaps this is due to the great number of fires that have recently occurred in Belfast, causing the insurance companies to raise the premiums. In several cases, at my request, occupiers have erected additional doors and staircases, especially one firm which erected four additional doors in the weaving shed. When it has been my duty to inform an occupier that the means of escape, in case of fire, were inadequate and that additional doors should be erected, I have invariably been met with the remark—"You should see the workers clear out at the meal times: I can have this place empty in two minutes: they can go through this door, and that door, in fact there are any amount of doors." After receiving such a statement I have proceeded to examine the doors, and, in almost every case, I have found the doors referred to fastened in such a manner that in case of fire or panic they were unavailable. I have insisted upon the doors through which the workers are in the habit of using, and more especially the main door, being arranged so that they can be *easily and immediately* opened from the inside in case of fire. Respecting the other doors I have been satisfied with the key being hung in a glass fronted box near the door. I have also pointed out that in addition to the *number* of the doors, the *positions* of the same must be considered. The workers naturally rush to the doors they are in the habit of using, and in the event of a fire occurring in a certain part of the building their 'escape' might be cut off.

"In a progressive city like Belfast, one would not expect to find such a case as I recently observed when visiting a certain factory, where the following had occurred within the last four years:—An old shed had been extended at one end, and in the extension an additional or upper floor had been put in. There were *two new* staircases erected, one being, I presume, a supplementary one, to be used only in case of fire. If an 'outbreak' had occurred on the ground floor and near either of the staircases, I utterly fail to see of what practical use the additional staircase would have been, as *both* led from the upper floor to the *ground floor of the*

shed and were within a few feet of each other, one being immediately behind and parallel to the other. Needless to say, other 'means of escape' have now been adopted."

In this connection the following memorandum, recently issued by the London County Council, is of interest:—

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, 1878 to 1895.

PROVISION OF MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE.

By the provisions of section 7 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, and section 10, sub-section 4, and section 22, sub-section 1 (iv.) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, the duty is imposed upon the London County Council of seeing that each London factory, workshop, or laundry in which more than forty persons are employed, is provided on the storeys above the ground floor with such means of escape in case of fire for the persons employed therein, as can reasonably be required under the circumstances of each case.

The Council, on the 13th of June, 1899, approved the following statement with reference to the requirements in respect of the means of escape in case of fire to be provided in accordance with the provisions of the Acts above specified, with a view to assisting factory owners and others in making application for the Council's certificate, or in submitting proposals to comply with the Council's requirements, in respect thereof.

I.

Applications for the Council's certificate in respect of the means of escape from new buildings, and applications with proposals to meet the Council's requirements in respect of the means of escape from old buildings should state—

- (a) The number of persons to be employed on the premises, specifying the number of males and females employed on each floor.
- (b) The trade to be carried on on each floor, with particulars of machinery, power, &c.
- (c) In the case of factories, whether the premises were erected before January 1892, and in the case of workshops, laundries, &c., whether erected before January 1896.
- (d) The name and address of the owner.

Applications should be accompanied by complete plans and sections drawn on the unglazed side of tracing linen to $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. or $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. scale ($\frac{1}{8}$ -in. scale preferred), and a block plan to a small scale showing the premises and the surrounding buildings and thoroughfares, such block plan to have the north point indicated.

II.

The following statement of the requirements of the Council with respect to means of escape in case of fire is framed with a view to assisting owners in submitting proposals to comply with the Council's structural requirements under section 7 of the Act of 1891. *Such statement must not, however, be taken as binding upon the Council, but only as a general guide or indication, since each case is, after full consideration of the varying circumstances, dealt with upon its merits; and nothing herein contained must be taken as in any way interfering with or derogating from the powers of the Home Office, the Council, the district surveyors, or of any other authority whatsoever under the Factory Acts, the London Building Acts or any other Act or under any bye-laws or regulations relating to the construction of buildings or otherwise, or as constituting any consent, sanction, allowance or permission under any such Act, bye-law or regulation, but all such Acts, bye-laws and regulations must be fully observed and complied with notwithstanding anything herein contained.*

The number of staircases required depends, *inter alia*, upon the following circumstances—

- (a) The area of the building; (b) the number of persons employed or which could be employed; (c) the disposal of the workpeople; and (d) the alternative means of escape which may be available.

It may, however, be laid down as a general principle (subject to the exceptions hereafter mentioned) that, where more than forty persons are employed above the ground floor, distinct and separate alternative means of escape, exclusive of windows, loop-hole doors, &c., are required from each of the upper floors, either by means of—

- (a) A second staircase in the same block; (b) a proper staircase in another block, to which access is available on all the upper floors by proper openings in the party or division walls, or by external communication; or (c) open iron bridges where the blocks are not adjoining each other.

The means of escape from each of the upper floor levels should be placed as far apart as possible; and in all cases where practicable, some means of escape from the roof of the building to the roof of adjoining premises should be provided.

Applications,
plans and
particulars.

Requirements
as to means
of escape.

Number of
staircases.

Alternative
means of
escape.

Escape by
roof.

In small and inextensive premises and in some cases where it is possible to provide a staircase in a central position, one properly inclosed staircase, constructed of incombustible materials, may be accepted; but in all cases where only one staircase is provided, some means of escape from the roof to the roof of adjoining premises, *must* be provided.

Cases in which one staircase may be deemed sufficient.

III.—STAIRCASES.

The following are the general requirements of the Council with regard to the construction of internal staircases, &c.—

- (a) Staircases should be placed next to an outer wall, and must be so arranged as to deliver by means of a doorway, not less than 4 feet 6 inches wide in the clear when the doors are open, direct into the outer air at the ground level into a public way or thoroughfare or some large open space. Staircases must be so arranged that persons enter the staircases from any floor level in the same direction as persons descending the staircases. *Position.*
- (b) They must be properly lighted and ventilated by windows. *Lighting and ventilation.*
- (c) Staircases, including landings and passages from one flight to another, must be inclosed with newel and inclosing walls, not less than 9 inches thick, carried up above the roof and ceiled with iron and concrete. *Inclosing of staircases.*
- (d) They must be constructed of incombustible materials. *Materials to be used.*
- (e) The steps thereof must be solid square or spandril, arranged in straight flights, without winders; each flight must consist of not more than twelve steps, and the steps must be supported at both ends on brickwork, and the staircases must have landings at the top and bottom of each flight and between the flights. Such steps and landings are to be of the same width as the staircase (see (i) below) and not less than 6 inches thick. *Steps, flights, and landings.*
- (f) The treads must not be less than 10 inches wide clear of nosings. *Treads.*
- (g) Risers must not be more than 7½ inches high. *Risers.*
- (h) Staircases must be provided with handrails fixed upon both sides thereof and continued round the landings and chased into the ends of the newel walls. *Handrails.*
- (i) The width of the staircases is to be regulated as follows— *Width of staircases.*
 - (a) Where the premises are adapted for the employment of less than 200 persons on the floors above the ground floor, the staircases must be not less than 3 feet 6 inches wide.
 - (b) Where adapted for more than 200 persons on the floors above the ground floor or where more than 100 persons are employed on any one floor above the ground floor, the staircases must not be less than 4 feet 6 inches wide.
- (j) Staircases must in all cases be connected with all floors and the roof by means of doorways of the same width in the clear when the doors are open, as the stairs. *Doorways to staircases.*
- (k) Spandril steps where used must be of the following thickness— *Spandril steps.*
 - (a) For 3 feet 6 inches staircases, not less than 3 inches thick in the smallest part.
 - (b) For 4 feet 6 inches staircases, not less than 4½ inches thick in the smallest part.
- (l) All doorways to staircases must be fitted with doors of fire-resisting materials (solid teak or oak 2 inches thick or other approved material) in two folds, hung so as to open in the direction of exit or to swing both ways clear of stairs, landings, passageways and footways; such doors to be fitted with springs, weights, or other approved appliances to close them after use, and to be fastened by means of automatic bolts only, if fastenings be required, so that doors open by pressure from the inside. *Doors to staircases.*

IV.

In the case of old buildings* (in respect of which the Council is not required to issue a certificate) where there is a distinct and separate alternative means of escape provided, to the satisfaction of the Council, from each of the upper floors, the inclosed staircase may be constructed of teak or oak, not less than 2 inches thick, including the treads, strings, carriages, bearers, landings, joists and floors, the risers to be not less than 1 inch thick, but no fir or pine must be used; and the inclosure to the staircase may be a solid partition of incombustible material at least 3 inches thick; but such staircase must, in all other respects, be formed and arranged as required for a staircase for a new building as regards width, going, treads, risers, doors, handrails, &c. (see No. III.).

Construction of staircases in certain "old buildings."

V.

In cases in which external iron staircases are accepted by the Council as means of escape, they must be constructed with dead bearings and without cantilever work.

External iron staircases.

They must comply with the requirements (above specified) for inclosed staircases as regards width, going, width of treads, height of risers, doors, handrails, &c.

* By the term "old buildings" are meant those of which the construction was begun before the commencement of the Acts, viz.:—

For factories, 1st January, 1892.

For workshops, laundries, &c., 1st January, 1896.

They must deliver into the outer air at the ground level into a public way or thoroughfare, or some large open space.

Where an iron staircase is in general use the treads must be of approved non-slippery material (as distinguished from perforated iron or chequered iron plates).

All windows and similar openings by, or near, which such staircases pass must be protected with kiln wire, or glazed with a combination of glass and wire or other approved fireproof glazing.

*Guard rails
on roofs.*

VI.—ESCAPE BY ROOF.

Proper guard rails must be provided to the routes of escape on roofs, &c., where necessary, to the satisfaction of the Council.

Gangways.

VII.—GANGWAYS.

Clear gangways, at least 3 feet 6 inches wide, must be kept up to, and between, all staircases, bridges, and exits on all floors.

*Doors usable
as means of
exit.*

*Width of such
doorways, &c.*

*Door-
fastenings.*

VIII.—EXIT DOORS.

All doors usable as means of exit must be made so as to open in the direction of exit, or to swing both ways clear of stairs, landings, passageways, &c.

All such doorways, and all passageways, must, where of a less width than 3 feet 6 inches, be increased to that width.

All such doors must be fitted with automatic bolts only, if fastenings be required.

*Inclosing of
lifts.*

IX.—LIFTS.

Lifts should be inclosed all up with brickwork 9 inches thick, or with incombustible material of approved quality and thickness, and fitted with iron or other fire-resisting doors, unless, with the approval of the Council, such lifts be inclosed with fire-resisting materials to a height of 4 feet above each floor level, and above this with stout wire-mesh guard.

Lifts must be kept at some distance from staircases, and must in no case be connected directly therewith by means of openings or otherwise.

X.—WINDOWS.

*Windows to
open.*

All windows on the floors above the ground floor, facing the public-way, street, thoroughfare, or open space, must be made to open easily at sill level to a sufficient height and width to allow a full-grown person to pass through in case of need.

C. J. STEWART,
Clerk of the Council.

County Hall,
Spring Gardens, S.W.,
13th June, 1899.

Industrial Changes.

Mr. Maitland (Bristol).—"During the five years I have been in Bristol there has been a large increase in the following industries carried on there, viz. :—tobacco, chocolate and cocoa, litho-printing. It is not that many new firms have started, but the old firms have largely increased their premises, and in some cases have built additional factories in order to accommodate the largely increased number of hands employed. Several firms engaged in the three trades I have mentioned have almost doubled the number of their hands within the last five years."

Mr. Jones (Plymouth).—"The most noticeable feature in the trade of the district is the growing importance and continued prosperity of the collar and cuff manufacture. New factories and workshops are being opened in North Devon, and established works are increasing their buildings and adding to the number of people employed."

Mr. Butler (S. London).—"Bark tanning is gradually leaving Bermondsey for the provinces, and is being replaced by the dressing of lighter kinds of leathers. Chemical tanning is also increasing in the neighbourhood.

"The manufacture of *decorative* tin boxes is also on the increase. Engineering is developing in the eastern part of this district, and electric cable manufacture is still growing.

"I am glad to report an increased use of electric motors. Only recently the manager of a printing firm informed me he had given an order for motors to be attached to each 'Wharfdale.'"

Mr. Hoare (Norwich).—"The manufacturing industries in the eastern counties have been one and all, save bootmaking in Norwich, in a satisfactory state, and in some cases exceptionally thriving. The bootmaking in Norwich has naturally suffered from the serious strike of the autumn of 1897; but that also is taking a turn for the better."

Mr. Lewis (Wales and Monmouth).—"In reviewing the trade of the district for the past year, the great strike on certain parts of the coal field of South Wales and Monmouthshire, which lasted from April to September, almost fills the vision and leaves little room for aught else.

"The ill-effects of this disastrous conflict between capital and labour upon the coal and metal trades it is impossible to estimate on account of its far reaching results, and it is much to be feared that, notwithstanding the well-known recuperative powers of the district, its staple industries will not fully recover from the consequences of so desperate a struggle for a long period to come.

"The introduction of labour-saving machinery in the finishing branches of the tinplate industry has led to a great dislocation of manual labour. The new machines are attended to by boys, who are employed on the system of day and night shifts and the system of eight hours' shifts, and as a consequence female labour in the tinhouses is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. Beyond doubt, the tinplate trade has yet to face further serious vicissitudes, and unless a better and more permanent understanding is soon arrived at between employer and employed, strikes and rumours of strikes will drive away even the remnant left to Wales of this once flourishing and extensive Welsh industry.

"The decline of the tinplate trade has been partly compensated for by the increased output of corrugated and galvanised steel sheets, a trade which has been taken up with considerable energy and enterprise by employers whose plant was idle for want of tinplate orders. Also, the production of tin-stamped, japanned, and enamelled goods of various kinds has very considerably expanded during the year; and in this direction, as well as in galvanising, bigger results may yet be expected, as the district is in every respect peculiarly well situated and equipped for these processes and for exporting their output.

"During the past year very interesting experiments have been carried out upon the large tracts of peat to be found in certain parts of Cardiganshire, with a view to testing a patent process for the manufacture of briquette peat fuel and extracting oils therefrom. The experiments are reported to have shown satisfactory results, and the promoters are sanguine of being able to develop the manufacture, and to place upon the market a new fuel which will compete with the celebrated Welsh coal.

"The difficult task of dealing with complex sulphide ores has been determinedly faced at more than one works in the district during the year. At Llanelly and at Llansamlet, Swansea, the Sulphide Reduction (New Process), Ltd., and the Smelting Corporation, Ltd., have treated these complex ores by their respective patent processes owned by the said firms, and it is claimed that the problem has, at last, been successfully solved, and all obstacles overcome, both from the metallurgical and commercial points of view.

"The construction of the additional dock at Barry was completed during the year, and the list of probable further expansion of trade in this neighbourhood includes the erection of a spelter smelting works upon a site contiguous to the new dock.

"At Port Talbot also, last year witnessed the completion of a new dock and railways.

"This additional outlet for the exports of the coalfield is destined to have a salutary effect upon the trade of the western portion of Glamorganshire; ship repairing works are already in course of construction, to be followed, doubtless, by the establishment of the other various industries which usually follow in the train of increased carrying and shipping facilities.

"At Swansea, the enlightened policy of the Harbour Trust in providing extended dock and warehouse accommodation is receiving its due reward in the welcome form of an increasing revenue.

"At Landore, works have been erected for the manufacture of spelter, and operations thereat are about being commenced.

"The staple industries of the northern part of the principality experienced on the whole a fairly good year, as they were well beyond the zone of the great strike and its direct results.

"Electricity, as an illuminant, made rapid strides forward during the year, and its employment as a motive power has, though to a lesser degree, increased.

"As indications of industrial revival and development, I would mention the fact that towards the close of the year a few blast furnaces, in the district which had been idle for several years, were 'blown in,' with a view to meet the increased demand for pig iron: and, having regard to the prevailing activity in the soft steel trade, the call for local 'pigs' is likely to still further increase.

"But for a temporary difficulty in securing ample slag-tipping accommodation, the erection of modern blast furnaces and plant would have been commenced at Llanelly upon a site contiguous to the South Wales Steel and Tinplate Works."

Mr. Jackson (Walsall).—"The trade of the district for the past year may be considered as fair. The iron manufacturers (excepting sheet iron makers) and engineers have been very busy, but for the harness and saddlery trades and malleable iron founders (especially those dependent upon the cycle trade) the close of the year has been quiet and short time general.

"No fresh industries calling for any special remark have been started here. Perhaps the most marked change is the extension of the use of electricity, both as a motive power and also its application in the chemical works for electro-chemical processes."

Mr. Bremner Davis (Manchester).—"During the past year I have paid many official visits to factories in Manchester where the system has been recently brought into use. It seems probable that the general introduction into Great Britain of the polyphase system of transmission, and with it the induction alternating current motor, may give a considerable impulse to the extension of electrical driving. On the Continent and in America this system has been largely employed and its advantages recognised: while in Great Britain, hitherto, this has not been the case. Several leading British authorities regard the coming into use of the polyphase current as an event of considerable importance. One complete installation I have come across in London is on the triphase system, and has been working with great success for several years. Several large polyphase schemes, some for supplying motive power over large areas, are now on foot. One prominent English firm are now manufacturing generators and motors for use with these currents, and during the past year have put down some important plants. The relative advantages of alternating and continuous currents are of considerable industrial importance, and bear in several ways directly on the work of the department. A brief chronicle of them may perhaps be of interest. Generating stations have constantly to be at a distance from the various points at which the current is used. In transmitting energy from producer to consumer there is a loss of energy, due to the heat frittered away in the cables. This loss varies directly as the *square* of the number representing the strength (quantity) of the current, but only directly as the number representing the resistance of the cable, and this number itself varies inversely as the weight of the expensive copper therein. The energy transmitted varies as the product of current strength and voltage, so that it is, of course, economical to use small currents at high voltages with light cables in the case of long distance transmission. But a high voltage cannot be conveniently used for lighting, and is inadmissible in private houses. Hence the necessity for transformation. A continuous current can only be transformed by an expensive machine with rotary parts requiring attention. An alternate current can be transformed by a simple induction transformer with no moving parts and consisting essentially only of two coils of wire of different thicknesses.

"*Motors.*—The continuous current motor is self-starting and asynchronous, *i.e.*, its speed is independent of that of the dynamo. On the other hand, the ordinary alternate current motor is not self-starting and is synchronous, its speed bearing a constant ratio to that of the dynamo. This characteristic is of value for some industrial processes where uniformity of speed is important. It gives in the workroom that almost perfect regulation of speed which is now obtained in central stations. Often, however, it is not a convenient characteristic, while the motor's inability to start itself is a serious drawback.

"The induction polyphase motor while using an alternating current has neither of these disabilities, and in addition possesses the following advantages over the continuous current motor.

"No currents are transmitted from a fixed to a rotating part of the machine. This means, there are no brushes or commutators, and none of the trouble and sometimes danger that these cause. Hence there *can be no sparking*, a matter of great importance where there is danger of fire. In fact, it is in dusty processes that sparking is at once most common and most dangerous, this is due to the wear of brushes and commutators, by reason of the dust.

"There is less risk of shock. This is due directly to the absence of brushes which require handling, and indirectly to this fact, the difficulty and expense of transformation of continuous currents make it likely that the high voltage, necessary for economical transmission, will be taken into the motor, while the ease and cheapness of alternate current transformation make this quite unnecessary.

"The simplicity of the armature and its entire enclosure and hence absence of expensive repairs.

"Against this, however, is to be set the necessity of very small clearance (about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch) between armature and field magnets, making excellent workmanship necessary.

"As to the action of the induction motor, the currents in the armature are induced only. The magnetic field produced by the polyphase currents is a rotating one. Thus the torque or mechanical turning effect on the armature, in the case of a triphase current, may be compared to that produced by a three-crank engine.

"The one great disadvantage of alternating currents is that they cannot be used to charge storage batteries.

"The importance of the substitution of electrical for ordinary mechanical driving is well shown by a recent triphase installation. On a 200 horse-power plant the saving per annum of coal is 1,600 tons, and of water more than three and half million gallons.

"Mr. Robert Hammond, in a recent estimate, hopes that it may shortly be possible to supply electric driving power at three farthings per unit. It seems generally considered that the cost may be reduced at any rate to one penny, though this will hardly apply to London. It is scarcely possible to over-estimate the importance of such a reduction as this. Unfortunately, it is only possible where the amount of energy supplied by one installation is very great, and where the demand is uniformly spread over the day. To fulfil these conditions a large amount of energy must be used for motive power as distinguished from lighting."

Mr. Wright (Rochdale).—"The cotton spinning industry has been very flourishing during the last twelve months, and three large mills have been built and started to run—two mule spinning and one ring spinning, the capacity being about 250,000 mule spindles. Two more mills are now in course of erection, and a mill containing about 150,000 mule spindles is being put in order for running in a few months' time."

Mr. Prior (Huddersfield).—"Power-loom weaving is gradually driving hand-loom weaving out of the field, and hand looms are now chiefly used in the factories for pattern weaving and hearthrug weaving. Most of the hand-loom weavers who work at home are elderly men and women."

Mr. Shinner (Bradford).—"The trade of Bradford has been in a depressed condition for some time past. Unlike its neighbouring town, Leeds, its industries are not very diverse in character; and hence depression in regard to the staple trade is more severely felt. Poor demand from America, and the progress made in the 'mercerizing' of cotton are said to be largely responsible as causes. The process of 'mercerization' may be, and probably is, the more important or, at least, the more likely to be permanent; but new inventions in the textile fabrics specially appertaining to Bradford may, quite possibly in time, counter effectively the 'boom' which the long depressed cotton industry is at length experiencing."

"The use of electro-motors for small industries especially, but also in others of some size, is noteworthy as a local industrial development, and, I think, one to be welcomed."

Captain Kindersley (Edinburgh).—"A new industry, *i.e.*, the manufacture of *Artificial Stone*, which is an ingenious and enterprising attempt to make in a few hours what Nature takes some centuries to accomplish, has recently been started near Bathgate. Lime and sand and other ingredients are blended together, and moulded to any required shape, so that mantel-pieces, &c. can be produced without the labour of stone-dressing; and the results are certainly, to all appearance, entirely satisfactory."

Mr. Calder (Aberdeen).—"The number of registered occupiers continues to increase, the conversion of small workshops into factories by the adoption of oil motors, and the multiplication of distilleries being still the principal feature of industrial development."

"From the following statistics it will be observed that the work of the single Inspector in this district has been actually quadrupled within the space of four years:—

Date.	Number of places under inspection as		TOTAL.
	Factories.	Workshops.	
At 31st December 1894 ...	625	600	1,225
" " 1898 ...	1,631	3,280	4,911

"The factories established at the Falls of Foyers on Loch Ness for the extraction of aluminium and the manufacture of carbide of calcium, by adapting natural water power to the generation of electricity, have been very successful and extensions are in progress. In this scheme, which followed the successful hydraulic operations at Niagara, and which I reported in 1896 as significant of coming economic developments in the sparsely populated northern counties, all the energy—about 6,000 horse power—is used on the spot. It bids fair, however, to be quite eclipsed by the Highland water power scheme for storing, generating, transmitting, and selling water power and electrical energy to the amount of 38,000 horse power, and for which Parliamentary sanction is being sought. The project is so bold in conception and unique that I outline it here."

"It is intended by means of a chain of weirs, embankments, conduits, tunnels, and existing rivers and lochs, extending over a line of thirty miles of sporting country, to raise the level of several lochs, particularly of Loch Erich, on the borders of Perthshire. This loch at present finds its outlet eastward to the German Ocean by the Tay, and the proposed works are intended to carry its waters and others joined up en route westward right over and through the great watershed of Scotland, and to mass them finally in Inverness-shire, near the head of Loch Leven, into which arm of the sea they will discharge after yielding up their energy of position to turbines operating electrical generators. The fall from the Highlands to the sea level will be divided into four stages, from each of which electrical energy will be derived. The economic advantages attaching to the successful working out of this proposal are undoubted."

It would also contribute to a much-needed decentralisation of industry, and assist in the solution of the smoke nuisance."

Mr. Bellhouse (Dublin).—"There seems to be no diminution in the rapidity with which the creameries are springing up all over the country, and the movement is now spreading over the whole country, and has been very warmly taken up in the north during the past twelve months, and with even more success, I believe, than in the south; a fact due probably to the more business-like habits of the people.

"There has again been a very serious falling off in the acreage under flax cultivation in Ireland.

"Sir William Ewart, President of the Flax Supply Association, in his address at the general meeting held on September 23rd 1898, in reviewing the season of 1897, spoke as follows :—

"We regret to notice in the report a continued decrease, last year's flax area being only 45,576 acres, against 72,253 acres in 1896. The Irish flax crop of 1897 is the smallest on record for the last eighty-six years, and unfortunately the yield in tons corresponds with the decrease in acreage, whereas in 1896 the better proportionate yield did much to redeem the decreased acreage as compared with 1895. The Irish flax crop of 1897 only yielded 6,818 tons, which is about one-fifth of the flax required for Irish spindles."

"This is not an encouraging report, and yet there is a still less satisfactory account to give of the year 1898. The following return of the acreage under flax in Ireland, in 1897 and 1898, has just been received from the Registrar-General :—

—					1897.	1898.	Decrease.
					Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.
Ulster	...	...	...	...	45,190	34,215	10,975
Leinster	...	...	...	...	67	59	8
Connaught	...	...	...	...	195	146	49
Munster	...	...	...	...	85	69	16
IRELAND					45,537	34,489	11,048

Showing a decrease in 1898 of 11,048 acres, as compared with the acreage under flax in 1897, or 24·3 per cent.

"It will have been seen that in every province in Ireland there has again been a decrease, and a total decrease for the whole country of 11,048 acres, or 24·3 per cent.

"It is not easy to give any precise reason for this enormous reduction that is going on year by year in the acreage under flax cultivation. The farmer at once attributes it to unremunerative prices, but it is probable that he is himself to blame very largely for this condition of things. He has not progressed with the times, and he has allowed his rivals abroad with all their improved methods of cultivation to drive him out of this market with a better article at a cheaper price.

"Another cause to which the failure is attributed is the cold and wet that has prevailed of late years during the early growth of the plant.

"Other mill owners complain—and no doubt with just cause—of carelessness and want of skill in handling the straw preparatory to scutching.

"To whatever cause, however, it may be attributed, there is no question that there is going on a most lamentable reduction in the production of flax, and probably any part of the district which only takes in the southern part of the flax-producing area tells the tale more plainly than any other part of Ireland. This year numbers of mills have not been worked at all, and others are only employed a few hours a day for two to three months."

Special Rules for Dangerous Trades.—Particulars are given in Table 5 of over 7,000 factories and workshops in which Special Rules are in force. Four certificates under section 8, 1891, were issued, and an account of them appears in a later section.

In the case of *making transfers for earthenware and china*, rules were established, early in 1899, in the eight places in which this process is carried on apart from other pottery work.

The principal event of the year in connection with Special Rules was the arbitration at Stoke-upon-Trent in October, arising out of the amended code for the manufacture and decoration of earthenware and china. An account of this, and the text of the rules, will be found in the Report of the Medical Inspector. In the end, the amended code was slightly modified by the arbitrators, and became established in the works of the objecting firms. The unmodified amended code remained established in the case of firms who did not take part in the arbitration ; but some of them have since been allowed on application to substitute the “arbitration rules” which now apply to 97 factories, leaving 474 without modification.

The further action which has been taken in connection with this manufacture, and particularly the investigations of Dr. Thorpe and Dr. Oliver, belong to the history of the current year. Pending the settlement of outstanding questions connected with the use of lead in earthenware, no rules have yet been established in respect of brick-glazing, although it was certified by the Secretary of State in 1898 as a dangerous process.

Another process certified in 1898 as dangerous is the sorting of foreign and dry East Indian hides and skins, a process to which attention had been directed by the occurrence of repeated cases of anthrax. Rules were framed and issued, but met with considerable opposition, and remain under consideration.

For failure to observe Special Rules there were 56 prosecutions, of which one was withdrawn on payment of costs, six were dismissed, and 49 ended in conviction.

Sanitation of factories and workshops is one of the subjects upon which the Medical Inspector reports. The figures given in Table 9 of Part I. show that while more representations as to ventilation and sanitary conveniences had to be forwarded to sanitary authorities in 1898 than in 1897, there was less occasion for this in respect of overcrowding, insufficient means of escape in case of fire, and the other heads distinguished in the returns ; the net result being a total of 3,962 representations in 1898, as compared with 5,245 in 1897.

Overtime.—In 1898 the number of overtime reports received was slightly in advance of that of the previous year, owing probably (so far as ordinary overtime and laundry overtime are concerned) to the separation of departments.

Description of Overtime.	Overtime Reports Received.				1898.	
	1897.	1898.	Increase or Decrease.		Places Working Overtime.	Average No. of Reports per Place.
			Number.	Per cent.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Ordinary overtime, s. 53, 1878	144,746	149,420	+ 4,674	+ 3·2	12,371	12·1
2. Incomplete process, s. 54, 1878	176	69	— 107	— 60·8	5	13·8
3. Emergency in Turkey red dyeing and open-air bleaching, s. 55, 1878.	25	—	— 25	— 100·0	—	0·0
4. Perishable articles, s. 56, 1878	2,293	2,106	— 187	— 8·1	116	18·2
5. Water power—Recovery of time lost, s. 57, 1878.	207	22	— 185	— 89·4	2	11·0
6. Laundries, s. 22, 1895 ...	5,719	5,790	+ 71	+ 1·2	490	11·8
Total	153,166	157,407	+ 4,241	+ 2·8	12,984	12·1

As to the number of women who worked overtime no data are available, but particulars of the number of places (*i.e.*, factories, workshops, or separate departments) from which the reports are received are now given in Tables 7 and 8 of Part I. The additional tables below throw further light upon the use made of overtime in those processes in which it is permitted by law. Thus only five employers reported under section 54 (incomplete process) ; only two under section 57 (making up time lost by failure of water power) ; and none at all under section 55 (emergency in Turkey red dyeing and open-air bleaching).

OVERTIME REPORTS received in 1898.

Distinguishing Districts, Statutory Authority, Number of Separate Places and Occasions

District.	Ordinary Overtime. (S. 53, 1878.)		Incomplete Process. (S. 54, 1878.)		Turkey Red Dyeing and Open-air Bleaching. (S. 55, 1878.)		Perishable Articles. (S. 56, 1878.)		Water Power. (S. 57, 1878.)		Laundries. (S. 22, 1895.)		All Overtime.	
	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.
P. = Places or Separate Departments. R. = Reports.														
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. Dundee.. ..	165	1,829	—	—	—	—	6	178	—	—	4	18	175	2,025
1a. Aberdeen	178	2,207	—	—	—	—	3	57	—	—	2	20	183	2,284
2. Glasgow	1,084	14,394	—	—	—	—	17	260	—	—	66	981	1,167	15,585
3. Edinburgh	292	3,174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	71	301	3,245
4. Belfast	560	7,216	—	—	—	—	3	57	—	—	14	148	577	7,421
5. Dublin	211	2,297	—	—	—	—	5	78	—	—	5	21	221	2,396
6. Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	453	6,438	1	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	9	85	464	6,529
7. Preston	285	3,859	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	126	292	3,985
8. Blackburn	151	1,929	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	152	1,934
9. Leeds	619	7,288	1	52	—	—	5	105	—	—	28	332	653	7,777
10. Bradford	184	2,352	—	—	—	—	1	35	—	—	6	94	191	2,481
11. Huddersfield	169	2,503	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	46	174	2,549
12. Burnley	66	443	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	27	70	470
13. Rochdale	123	1,591	—	—	—	—	2	38	—	—	1	2	126	1,631
14. Salford	63	843	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	43	67	887
15. Manchester	601	7,426	—	—	—	—	5	122	—	—	23	255	629	7,803
16. Bolton	136	1,953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	138	1,967
17. Liverpool	396	4,658	—	—	—	—	5	77	—	—	25	244	426	4,979
18. Ashton-under-Lyne ..	69	952	—	—	—	—	2	48	—	—	1	7	72	1,007
19. Stockport	147	1,858	—	—	—	—	2	22	—	—	5	74	154	1,954
20. Sheffield	341	4,040	—	—	—	—	3	18	—	—	6	21	350	4,079
21. Nottingham	182	2,075	—	—	—	—	4	73	—	—	2	9	188	2,157
22. Leicester	244	2,726	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	22	1	21	247	2,769
23. Stafford	108	1,278	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	22	109	1,300
24. Walsall	95	1,104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	106	103	1,210
25. Wolverhampton	179	1,812	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	180	1,813
26. Northampton	121	1,341	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	6	41	128	1,385
27. Birmingham, No. 1 ..	160	1,755	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	18	163	1,773
28. Birmingham, No. 2 ..	108	1,236	—	—	—	—	1	20	—	—	1	1	110	1,257
29. Worcester	60	860	—	—	—	—	3	106	—	—	1	18	64	984
30. Wales	527	5,692	—	—	—	—	2	23	—	—	9	118	538	5,833
31. Peterborough	164	1,801	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	22	166	1,823
32. Norwich	413	4,976	—	—	—	—	16	149	—	—	10	101	439	5,226
33. East Metropolitan ..	453	3,948	—	—	—	—	6	112	—	—	10	123	469	4,183
34. Central Metropolitan ..	726	7,366	—	—	—	—	3	178	—	—	28	266	757	7,810
35. West Metropolitan ..	627	11,119	—	—	—	—	2	58	—	—	16	405	645	11,582

OVERTIME REPORTS received in 1898—continued.

District.	Ordinary Overtime. (S. 53, 1878.)		Incomplete Process. (S. 54, 1878.)		Turkey Red Dyeing and Open-air Bleaching. (S. 55, 1878.)		Perishable Articles. (S. 56, 1878.)		Water Power. (S. 57, 1878.)		Laundries. (S. 22, 1895.)		All Overtime.	
	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.
P. = Places or Separate Departments. R. = Reports.														
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
36. Bristol	301	4,108	1	11	—	—	2	69	—	—	6	48	310	4,236
37. South Metropolitan ..	688	7,287	—	—	—	—	9	134	—	—	122	1,311	819	8,742
37a. Brighton	251	2,826	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	380	274	3,206
38. Southampton	359	3,675	1	1	—	—	2	57	—	—	10	112	372	3,845
39. Plymouth	312	3,175	—	—	—	—	4	22	—	—	5	88	321	3,285
Total	12,371	149,420	5	69	—	—	116	2,106	2	22	490	5,790	12,984	157,407

The 149,420 ordinary overtime reports received from 12,371 places (*i.e.*, factories, workshops, or departments of such working separate overtime) give an average of 12·8 days overtime in each place, which is far short of the 30 days allowed by law. For laundries the average was 11·8 days, and for overtime employment on perishable articles under section 56, 1878 (60 days per annum being allowed), 18·2 days.

It appears, further, that in many of the heterogeneous group of “processes” (some of them merely incidental processes, some industries, some important groups of industries) in which overtime is allowed, little or no use is made of the privilege—at all events under the condition without which it is illegal, namely, report to the Inspector. In the following table distinction is made between factories and workshops, and each “process” is treated separately.

OVERTIME REPORTS received in 1898.

Distinguishing Process, Factories and Workshops, Number of Places and Occasions.

PROCESS.	Factories.			Workshops.			Factories and Workshops.		
	REPORTED OVER-TIME.		Average No. of reports per Factory working Over-time.	REPORTED OVER-TIME.		Average No. of reports per Workshop working Over-time.	REPORTED OVER-TIME.		Average No. of reports per Factory or Workshop working Over-time.
	Number of			Number of			Number of		
	Places.	Reports.		Places.	Reports.		Places.	Reports.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
UNDER S. 53, AND SCH. III. 3.									
1. Flax scutching	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Making or finishing of bricks or tiles, not being ornamental tiles.	5	50	10'0	—	—	—	5	50	10'0
3. Open air rope making	1	3	3'0	—	—	—	1	3	3'0
4. Open air bleaching	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Turkey red dyeing	3	72	24'0	—	—	—	3	72	24'0
6. Glue making	6	42	7'0	—	—	—	6	42	7'0
7. Letterpress printing	552	6,537	11'8	—	—	—	552	6,537	11'8
8. Bookbinding	385	4,856	12'6	—	—	—	385	4,856	12'6
9. Lithographic printing	142	1,613	11'4	2	17	8'5	144	1,630	11'3
10. Machine ruling	36	312	8'7	—	—	—	36	312	8'7
11. Firewood cutting	7	83	11'9	3	15	5'0	10	98	9'8

OVERTIME REPORTS received in 1898—continued.

PROCESS.	Factories			Workshops.			Factories and Workshops.		
	REPORTED OVER-TIME.		Average No. of reports per Factory working Over-time.	REPORTED OVER-TIME.		Average No. of reports per Work-shop working Over-time.	REPORTED OVER-TIME.		Average No. of reports per Factory or Work-shop working Over-time.
	Number of			Number of			Number of		
	Places.	Reports.		Places.	Reports.		Places.	Reports.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
— UNDER S. 53, and SCH. III. 3—continued.									
12. Bon-bon and Christmas present making ..	93	1,511	16'2	38	667	17'6	131	2,178	16'6
13. Almanack making	14	186	13'3	4	38	9'5	18	224	12'4
14. Valentine „ .. .	2	19	9'5	1	12	12'0	3	31	10'3
15. Envelope „ .. .	40	578	14'5	9	82	9'1	49	660	13'5
16. Aërated water making	153	1,595	10'4	1	12	12'0	154	1,607	10'4
17. Making of boxes for aërated water bottles ..	1	9	9'0	—	—	—	1	9	9'0
18. Playing card making	2	19	9'5	1	1	1'0	3	20	6'7
19. Making up of any article of wearing apparel	861	11,685	13'6	8,978	106,570	11'9	9,839	118,255	12'0
20. Making up of furniture hangings.. .. .	12	98	8'2	113	1,105	9'8	125	1,203	9'6
21. Artificial flower making	—	—	—	5	57	11'4	5	57	11'4
22. Fancy box making	148	1,787	12'1	106	1,180	11'1	254	2,967	11'7
23. Biscuit baking	55	756	13'7	27	199	7'4	82	955	11'6
24. Job dyeing	59	898	15'2	5	74	14'8	64	972	15'2
25. Warehouses (Textile)	3	69	23'0	56	633	11'3	244	2,893	11'9
26. „ (Non-Textile)	185	2,191	11'8						
27. Die sinking	2	31	15'5	2	17	8'5	4	48	12'0
28. Cardboard making	6	83	13'8	2	8	4'0	8	91	11'4
29. Paper colouring and enamelling	15	148	9'9	—	—	—	15	148	9'9
30. Rolling of tea lead	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Making gasholders, boilers, &c., partly manu- factured in the open air.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Dressing floors, tin streams, china claypits, and quarries (in Cornwall).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Making of fireworks	—	—	—	2	4	2'0	2	4	2'0
34. Making of pork pies	7	77	11'0	34	377	11'1	41	454	11'1
35. Calendering, finishing, &c. of yarn or cloth ..	174	2,889	16'6	—	—	—	174	2,889	16'6
36. Milling, perforating, and gumming Inland Revenue stamps and postal stationery.	1	10	10'0	—	—	—	1	10	10'0
37. Warping, winding, or filling as incidental to the weaving of ribbons in workshops.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38. Beer bottling	10	125	12'5	2	20	10'0	12	145	12'1
Total	2,980	38,332	12'9	9,391	111,088	11'8	12,371	149,420	12'1
UNDER S. 54, AND SCH. III. 4.									
39. Bleaching and dyeing	1	1	1'0	—	—	—	1	1	1'0
40. Calico &c. printing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41. Iron mills, in which male young persons are not employed during any part of the night.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42. Foundries, „ „ „ „	2	63	31'5	—	—	—	2	63	31'5
43. Paper mills, „ „ „ „	1	1	1'0	—	—	—	1	1	1'0
44. Bread and biscuit baking	—	—	—	1	4	4'0	1	4	4'0
45. Dressing floors, tin streams, china claypits, and quarries (in Cornwall).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	65	16'3	1	4	4'0	5	69	13'8

OVERTIME REPORTS received in 1898—*continued*.

PROCESS, (1)	Factories.			Workshops.			Factories and Workshops.		
	REPORTED OVER-TIME.		Average No. of reports per Factory working Over-time.	REPORTED OVER-TIME.		Average No. of reports per Workshop working Over-time.	REPORTED OVER-TIME.		Average No. of reports per Factory or Workshop working Over-time.
	Number of			Number of			Number of		
	Places.	Reports.		Places.	Reports.		Places.	Reports.	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
UNDER S. 55.									
46. Turkey red dyeing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47. Open air bleaching	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNDER S. 56, AND SCH. III. 5.									
48. Making preserves from fruit	91	1,730	19'0	6	112	18'7	97	1,842	19'0
49. Preserving or curing fish	5	83	16'6	3	3	1'0	8	86	10'8
50. Making condensed milk	6	92	15'4	—	—	—	6	92	15'4
51. Preparing cream, and butter and cheese making.	5	86	17'2	—	—	—	5	86	17'2
Total	107	1,991	18'6	9	115	12'8	116	2,106	18'2
UNDER S. 57.									
52. Factories in which water-power alone is used to move machinery.	2	22	11'0	—	—	—	2	22	11'0
UNDER S. 22 (1895).									
53. Laundries.. .. .	336	4,151	12'4	154	1,639	10'6	490	5,790	11'8
GRAND TOTAL	3,429	44,561	13'0	9,555	112,846	11'8	12,984	157,407	12'1

The enormous preponderance of entries under the head of making up of articles of wearing apparel calls for further subdivision, which has been carried out in the table on pp. 62–63.

The reason assigned for the concession of overtime in several processes is the press of work at more or less definite seasons of the year. Some of these (for example, aerated water making, almanack making) bear out this character very clearly when the seasonal distribution of the actual overtime reports is examined, as in the table on pp. 64–65; but others do not, although in practically all there is evidence of alternation of quiet and busy seasons. The effect of the proximity of great public holidays is plainly marked in the overtime records for the weeks preceding Easter, Whitsuntide, the August bank holiday, and Christmas. Factory overtime is distributed among several important industries, having their busiest seasons at somewhat different times, so that the returns as a whole came in with considerable regularity month by month although the last quarter had the heaviest share and the first quarter the lightest. Workshop overtime as a whole is dominated by that of “wearing apparel” workshops, in which the chief stress occurs in the spring and summer. Hence the seasonal curve of overtime in workshops generally is more abrupt than that of factories. It indicates two busy seasons—from April to July and (to a less degree) from October to December, and corresponding periods of slackness in January to March, and in September.

OVERTIME REPORTS received in 1898, distinguishing

District.	The Making up of											
	Furriers.		Tailoring.		Straw Hats and Bonnets.		Other Hats and Caps.		Millinery, Mantle, Corset, and Dressmaking.		Aprons, Pinafores, and Blouses.	
	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.
P.=Places or separate Departments. R.=Reports.												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Dundee	2	47	8	76	—	—	—	—	120	1,258	—	—
1a. Aberdeen	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	17	134	1,675	1	24
2. Glasgow	2	3	110	1,059	—	—	8	182	574	7,784	3	38
3. Edinburgh	—	—	2	26	—	—	—	—	140	1,239	—	—
4. Belfast	—	—	15	111	—	—	—	—	213	2,783	23	342
5. Dublin	—	—	15	214	—	—	—	—	144	1,408	1	23
6. Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	2	6	28	394	—	—	—	—	297	4,210	—	—
7. Preston	—	—	15	175	—	—	—	—	219	2,945	7	65
8. Blackburn	—	—	17	220	—	—	—	—	101	1,350	4	66
9. Leeds	—	—	217	2,691	—	—	4	70	247	2,901	2	30
10. Bradford	—	—	23	306	—	—	—	—	124	1,506	1	13
11. Huddersfield	—	—	34	498	—	—	—	—	111	1,719	2	42
12. Burnley	—	—	17	107	—	—	—	—	40	296	2	6
13. Rochdale	—	—	16	249	—	—	5	73	79	1,025	1	9
14. Salford	—	—	20	247	—	—	3	54	16	153	—	—
15. Manchester	5	30	140	1,761	—	—	32	461	169	2,038	9	75
16. Bolton	1	7	32	396	—	—	—	—	65	1,049	—	—
17. Liverpool	2	42	106	1,230	—	—	1	1	191	2,356	1	3
18. Ashton-under-Lyne ..	—	—	8	134	—	—	4	11	33	431	2	33
19. Stockport	—	—	22	397	—	—	47	587	38	424	—	—
20. Sheffield	1	1	73	806	—	—	—	—	201	2,574	—	—
21. Nottingham	—	—	20	237	—	—	—	—	116	1,406	11	100
22. Leicester	—	—	22	282	—	—	—	—	120	1,591	—	—
23. Stafford	—	—	11	112	—	—	—	—	63	751	—	—
24. Walsall	—	—	20	197	—	—	—	—	46	565	—	—
25. Wolverhampton	—	—	42	500	—	—	—	—	103	1,028	—	—
26. Northampton	2	45	7	103	—	—	4	38	72	842	—	—
27. Birmingham, No. 1 ..	1	27	79	828	—	—	—	—	33	409	1	22
28. Birmingham, No. 2 ..	2	29	18	263	—	—	—	—	41	439	—	—
29. Worcester	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	47	739	—	—
30. Wales	—	—	32	346	—	—	—	—	444	5,115	—	—
31. Peterborough	—	—	—	—	18	158	2	53	126	1,446	—	—
32. Norwich	1	4	14	395	—	—	—	—	319	3,819	—	—
33. East Metropolitan ..	10	60	213	1,753	—	—	16	88	123	1,032	2	30
34. Central Metropolitan..	39	351	135	1,199	1	10	30	338	181	1,440	13	89
35. West Metropolitan ..	4	72	118	1,995	—	—	—	—	374	6,592	—	—
36. Bristol	—	—	38	407	—	—	1	8	134	1,470	1	20
37. South Metropolitan ..	—	—	42	421	—	—	1	14	503	5,158	—	—
37a. Brighton	—	—	11	176	—	—	—	—	222	2,404	—	—
38. Southampton	—	—	56	557	—	—	1	31	269	2,730	—	—
39. Plymouth	—	—	50	641	—	—	1	3	235	2,270	—	—
Total	74	724	1,847	21,518	19	163	162	2,029	6,827	82,370	87	1,030

Districts, Processes, Number of Places, and Occasions.

Articles of Wearing Apparel.

Shirt and Linen Collar Making.		Glove making (other than Textile).		Boots and Shoes.		Handkerchiefs.		Other Articles of Clothing.		Total.		District.
P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(1)
—	—	—	—	3	24	—	—	—	—	133	1,405	1. Dundee.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	1,716	1a. Aberdeen.
21	324	—	—	7	29	8	134	48	835	781	10,388	2. Glasgow.
—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	6	69	149	1,336	3. Edinburgh.
66	865	—	—	6	65	112	1,481	29	331	464	5,978	4. Belfast.
5	70	—	—	1	28	—	—	—	—	166	1,743	5. Dublin.
1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	47	330	4,665	6. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	71	244	3,256	7. Preston.
1	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	79	130	1,736	8. Blackburn.
3	24	—	—	23	249	—	—	6	37	502	6,002	9. Leeds.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	146	154	1,971	10. Bradford.
1	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148	2,280	11. Huddersfield.
—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	60	417	12. Burnley.
1	2	—	—	8	116	—	—	3	50	113	1,524	13. Rochdale.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	58	41	512	14. Salford.
8	152	—	—	1	21	10	157	47	536	421	5,231	15. Manchester.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	22	100	1,474	16. Bolton.
4	33	—	—	1	2	—	—	4	61	310	3,728	17. Liverpool.
—	—	—	—	1	10	—	—	1	9	49	628	18. Ashton-under-Lyne.
1	9	2	7	3	34	—	—	4	61	117	1,519	19. Stockport.
—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	2	12	278	3,402	20. Sheffield.
—	—	—	—	3	35	—	—	1	6	151	1,784	21. Nottingham.
—	—	—	—	31	230	—	—	20	181	193	2,284	22. Leicester.
—	—	—	—	17	246	—	—	1	22	92	1,131	23. Stafford.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	762	24. Walsall.
—	—	—	—	1	17	—	—	—	—	146	1,545	25. Wolverhampton.
—	—	—	—	14	144	—	—	5	34	104	1,206	26. Northampton.
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	3	33	119	1,321	27. Birmingham, No. 1.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	731	28. Birmingham, No. 2.
1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	50	752	29. Worcester.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	476	5,461	30. Wales.
—	—	—	—	11	66	—	—	—	—	157	1,723	31. Peterborough.
1	25	—	—	19	138	—	—	16	49	370	4,430	32. Norwich.
1	1	—	—	16	117	—	—	10	63	391	3,144	33. East Metropolitan.
15	143	—	—	13	97	—	—	44	579	471	4,246	34. Central Metropolitan.
1	14	—	—	1	26	—	—	2	19	500	8,718	35. West Metropolitan.
9	173	—	—	62	1,310	—	—	2	47	247	3,435	36. Bristol.
3	29	—	—	3	44	—	—	10	89	562	5,755	37. South Metropolitan.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	233	2,580	37a. Brighton.
5	34	3	12	1	6	—	—	—	—	335	3,370	38. Southampton.
—	—	1	30	—	—	—	—	1	22	288	2,966	39. Plymouth.
148	1,951	6	49	252	3,076	130	1,772	287	3,568	9,839	118,255	Total.

{ P.=Places or separate
Departments.
R.=Reports.

OVERTIME REPORTS received in 1898.—

INDUSTRY.	Total Number of Reports received during 1898.	PROPORTION (per 1,000 of Annual Total) of OVERTIME REPORTS in each																											
		January				February				March				April					May				June						
		8*	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	5	12	19	26	2	9†	16	23	30	7	14	21	28†	4	11	18	25			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)			
(F. = Factories. W. = Workshops.)																													
UNDER S. 53, AND SCH. III. 3 (1878).																													
1. Turkey red dyeing F.	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	42			
2. Letterpress printing works F.	6,537	15	17	12	16	16	14	14	17	19	12	15	16	25	17	9	14	22	16	9	10	17	11	11	10	13			
3. Bookbinding works F.	4,856	16	20	15	21	19	16	12	18	17	12	15	19	28	15	8	11	22	16	13	14	19	18	12	13	16			
4. Lithographic printing F.	1,613	8	13	14	14	7	16	7	18	11	14	8	16	30	14	5	7	24	12	9	14	27	3	6	11	12			
5. Machine ruling F.	312	6	10	13	13	23	42	58	55	35	52	35	26	29	13	3	16	35	10	6	—	6	16	6	—	6			
6. Firewood cutting.. .. . F.	83	44	111	67	22	44	33	22	11	—	44	78	33	33	22	33	44	56	56	44	22	22	—	—	—	—			
7. Bon - bon and Christmas present making { F. W.	1,511 667	2 3	7 6	8 4	5 3	10 6	9 8	9 3	5 6	5 3	8 12	10 8	7 4	6 15	10 23	7 4	16 21	7 17	11 12	11 11	10 11	14 15	11 4	9 2	9 12	11 4			
8. Almanack making F.	186	34	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—			
9. Envelope making { F. W.	578 82	11 65	6 —	23 52	34 78	28 13	17 13	19 —	40 —	28 13	34 —	21 13	11 26	40 —	11 —	6 —	8 —	21 —	8 —	9 —	30 —	17 —	11 13	9 —	13 —	8 —			
10. Aerated water making F.	1,595	5	5	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	3	3	1	3	21	9	3	5	3	4	3	13	12	10	18	32			
11. Making up of any article of wearing apparel { F. W.	11,685 106,570	5 5	5 6	9 5	9 5	11 5	14 6	18 6	19 6	21 6	22 8	24 9	28 12	37 18	41 37	10 21	23 28	31 34	34 36	33 44	39 47	48 65	12 65	9 42	13 47	11 39			
12. Making up of furniture hangings { F. W.	98 1,105	— —	18 7	— 5	— 2	9 3	18 6	— 2	28 10	28 9	37 15	46 19	37 19	37 25	37 42	147 17	64 41	28 44	92 55	18 56	37 66	28 49	28 34	37 30	28 20				
13. Artificial flower making W.	57	—	—	—	35	—	35	18	18	—	18	—	—	—	18	—	—	18	—	18	18	18	70	53	70	—			
14. Fancy box making { F. W.	1,787 1,180	1 4	6 7	7 13	7 13	4 8	4 10	5 5	13 9	9 14	12 9	13 16	17 18	16 22	22 26	3 20	9 17	15 20	16 18	17 12	16 13	23 10	3 9	13 9	20 6	14 11			
15. Biscuit baking { F. W.	756 199	— 24	5 14	8 19	— 5	3 —	11 9	11 9	9 24	3 9	4 14	1 14	5 —	9 5	20 43	1 47	7 9	15 5	17 —	8 5	9 —	24 19	7 —	5 28	3 —	9 —			
16. Job dyeing { F. W.	898 74	2 —	7 —	2 —	2 —	2 —	1 —	1 —	1 12	— —	— —	— —	8 —	30 36	29 60	13 —	46 48	79 71	87 83	79 95	94 95	79 143	37 36	20 71	19 71	12 60			
17. Warehouses { F. W.	2,260 633	7 8	9 8	6 8	8 6	8 9	11 13	12 13	16 19	14 11	19 11	12 14	18 13	18 11	17 17	8 8	10 8	14 8	11 14	5 17	4 25	15 34	6 9	11 11	12 16	14 14			
18. Cardboard making F.	83	40	—	—	—	40	40	40	40	—	—	40	40	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	13			
19. Paper colouring and enamelling F.	148	13	20	—	13	—	—	27	—	7	13	7	7	20	7	13	34	13	40	47	7	40	27	34	13	20			
20. Making of pork pies { F. W.	77 377	— 10	13 16	13 16	— 7	— 3	25 16	— 10	13 7	— 3	— 20	— 26	— —	— 7	76 39	25 16	— 7	— 3	— 3	— 10	— 10	25 10	76 23	— 3	13 10	61 —			
21. Calendering, finishing, &c., &c., of yarn or cloth F.	2,889	17	17	23	25	17	18	25	34	22	21	20	23	22	17	11	22	19	26	18	13	23	15	18	19	25			
22. Beer bottling F.	125	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	16	16	8	16	16	40	—	8	16	16			
UNDER S. 54, AND SCH. III. 4 (1878).																													
23. Foundries, in which male young persons are not employed during any part of the night F.	63	38	58	19	58	38	—	—	—	—	19	38	—	96	58	19	96	38	96	19	19	77	19	58	19	—			
UNDER S. 56, AND SCH. III. 5 (1878).																													
24. Making preserves from fruit { F. W.	1,730 112	2 —	5 —	3 —	7 —	4 —	3 —	7 9	10 —	6 —	3 —	2 —	2 —	4 —	10 —	2 —	5 —	4 —	3 —	4 —	3 —	4 —	3 —	2 —	5 —	9 18			
25. Preserving or curing fish F.	83	—	—	5	13	50	25	25	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	38	13	25	38	38	25	50			
26. Making condensed milk F.	92	12	—	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	12	23	12	35	47	23	35	23			
27. Preparing cream, and butter and cheese making F.	86	—	11	—	11	—	22	11	—	—	11	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	11	22	11	11	22	43	76	43			
UNDER S. 22 (1895).																													
28. Laundries { F. W.	4,151 1,639	21 18	15 13	10 16	5 9	8 6	4 7	3 10	4 8	4 4	4 9	6 9	10 13	9 12	26 36	17 21	16 15	11 13	15 7	14 16	8 19	29 26	34 31	33 19	40 25	45 27			
Total in all Industries. } Factories		44,561	10	11	11	12	11	12	13	16	15	14	15	17	23	24	9	16	21	21	19	19	28	14	13	15	17		
} Workshops		112,846	5	7	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	8	9	12	18	37	20	28	33	35	43	45	63	53	41	45	38		

* This column includes reports received on Saturday January 1st. † Week before Easter. ‡ Week before Whitsuntide.

Weekly Distribution in the Principal Industries.

INDUSTRY, received during the WEEK ended SATURDAY

July				August				September				October					November					December					INDUSTRY.	
9	16	23	30\$	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31			
(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)			
(1)																												(F. = Factories. W. = Workshops.)
UNDER S. 53, AND SCH. III. 3 (1878).																												
11	15	11	17	10	6	6	14	13	8	9	9	31	19	14	20	24	31	33	39	42	33	50	61	50	32	F.	1. Turkey red dyeing.	
16	16	11	16	11	9	8	9	13	5	10	10	31	22	19	22	22	21	25	29	35	28	48	54	52	32	F.	2. Letterpress printing works.	
12	15	22	21	9	18	19	14	12	9	12	12	30	30	28	32	29	27	32	36	38	36	47	53	44	28	F.	3. Bookbinding works.	
16	10	19	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	6	13	42	26	19	10	6	13	35	23	19	51	51	65	39	F.	4. Lithographic printing.	
—	—	11	—	22	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	11	11	11	—	—	—	—	33	—	F.	5. Machine ruling.		
13	19	11	7	8	9	11	16	9	12	19	13	25	25	45	48	48	46	59	58	54	44	64	73	47	7	F. }	6. Firewood cutting.	
4	4	9	21	2	4	8	6	4	8	20	17	26	45	66	50	61	68	68	56	53	42	59	58	29	11	F. }	7. Bon-bon and Christmas present making.	
—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	10	39	24	73	73	98	107	44	171	137	141	10	F.	8. Almanack making.	
6	21	8	15	2	19	6	11	23	8	11	6	21	19	15	41	26	23	28	38	38	21	17	40	55	13	F. }	9. Envelope making.	
39	13	26	39	13	13	13	78	52	52	13	26	39	—	—	26	26	—	13	26	13	26	13	26	52	52	52	W. }	9. Envelope making.
25	50	80	75	49	34	92	92	22	113	82	33	20	4	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	—	1	4	20	17	F.	10. Aerated water making.	
10	12	8	9	8	8	7	5	13	13	14	7	15	29	24	19	32	27	26	23	23	20	15	26	30	28	9	F. }	11. Making up of any article of wearing apparel.
26	26	18	16	14	7	10	6	13	14	8	6	12	13	12	20	19	18	16	16	13	10	13	20	26	17	F. }	11. Making up of any article of wearing apparel.	
28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	28	9	—	—	18	9	9	9	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	9	9	F. }	12. Making up of furniture hangings.
26	31	15	5	6	14	9	10	11	7	4	4	17	15	13	28	21	18	13	8	8	15	11	3	27	12	W. }	12. Making up of furniture hangings.	
—	—	18	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	35	53	53	105	70	53	53	18	70	18	—	W.	13. Artificial flower making.	
6	7	3	4	8	6	5	7	12	4	12	9	21	29	20	38	45	50	45	52	56	45	73	81	52	11	F. }	14. Fancy box making.	
12	13	3	7	9	3	5	9	6	5	13	7	16	19	22	36	41	38	47	52	60	46	58	58	63	25	W. }	14. Fancy box making.	
16	32	24	28	13	17	27	28	21	5	8	12	20	17	25	40	25	20	29	32	36	35	53	91	103	41	F. }	15. Biscuit baking.	
24	38	24	5	9	9	5	24	24	66	14	9	24	14	—	14	—	24	9	5	—	5	9	47	147	114	114	W. }	15. Biscuit baking.
4	6	10	13	17	14	17	18	1	7	6	12	4	23	14	19	30	37	13	7	6	1	7	6	19	20	8	F. }	16. Job dyeing.
24	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	12	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	W. }	16. Job dyeing.
7	13	12	21	13	16	13	26	15	10	10	10	19	19	16	32	29	39	36	39	42	37	57	63	75	32	F. }	17. Warehouses.	
3	9	8	24	8	14	3	16	13	24	20	11	16	17	31	28	34	45	28	47	49	41	45	30	69	30	W. }	17. Warehouses.	
13	13	—	—	—	—	—	27	13	—	—	13	27	13	—	—	13	—	—	40	93	67	53	40	93	107	107	F.	18. Cardboard making.
7	—	—	—	—	7	—	13	—	—	—	—	13	7	20	20	20	27	34	27	40	67	54	54	87	60	F.	19. Paper colouring and enamelling.	
13	38	25	13	76	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	7	10	13	—	—	—	—	13	101	228	89	F. }	20. Making of pork pies.	
7	3	16	13	46	56	20	30	33	16	56	49	56	39	7	10	13	33	13	10	7	7	39	36	43	52	W. }	20. Making of pork pies.	
19	18	16	18	21	10	6	16	13	8	8	10	24	11	11	14	18	16	21	18	23	17	29	23	38	43	F. }	21. Calendering, finishing, &c., &c., of yarn or cloth.	
8	16	24	64	56	24	16	32	16	32	32	32	40	—	8	32	24	16	8	24	24	24	56	88	88	40	F.	22. Beer bottling.	
UNDER S. 54, AND SCH. III. 4 (1878).																												
—	—	19	—	—	—	58	—	—	19	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	F. }	23. Foundries, in which male young persons are not employed during any part of the night.
UNDER S. 56, AND SCH. III. 5 (1878).																												
0	64	85	84	70	46	50	48	41	24	30	26	37	27	19	33	16	25	19	22	21	13	24	19	13	6	F. }	24. Making preserves from fruit.	
0	123	105	140	88	61	35	96	70	44	26	9	18	18	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	W. }	24. Making preserves from fruit.
5	25	63	50	63	38	88	38	—	13	—	—	25	13	—	—	—	—	13	38	—	13	38	—	25	—	F.	25. Preserving or curing fish.	
2	12	—	35	35	—	—	35	23	23	23	12	47	35	23	35	58	35	47	12	35	35	35	58	12	35	F.	26. Making condensed milk.	
4	43	43	54	76	43	54	33	11	33	11	11	—	—	11	11	33	—	—	43	—	11	22	22	33	—	F. }	27. Preparing cream, and butter and cheese making.	
UNDER S. 22 (1895).																												
9	44	43	58	38	31	26	34	29	28	27	19	27	10	6	9	9	6	8	7	7	6	8	9	23	23	F. }	28. Laundries.	
8	44	28	45	43	24	25	45	23	31	28	18	38	13	5	11	8	8	14	10	6	6	8	10	28	42	W. }	28. Laundries.	
5	20	19	23	17	14	15	20	16	16	17	13	27	20	16	25	24	25	25	27	28	23	36	42	41	22	F.	Factories. { Total in all Industries.	
5	26	18	17	14	8	7	11	7	8	8	6	13	14	12	20	19	19	17	17	14	11	14	21	26	18	W.		

§ Week before August Bank Holiday.

|| Week before Christmas.

Mr. Lewis (Wales and Monmouth).—"My remarks upon the increasing thoroughness with which accidents are now being reported apply with equal force to notices of overtime. Nearly the whole of the overtime to which the 5,632 notices received from occupiers in the district during the year was worked in the making of wearing apparel—viz., tailoring, dress and mantle making, and millinery; and to the three latter trades I have granted 24 certificates for separate departments (overtime).

"A few cases were taken during the year against occupiers who exceeded the number of occasions allowed, and in the matter of getting the necessary particulars as to dates, &c., the registers of overtime kept at this office proved valuable aids. In fact, it was by periodical examinations of these registers that the irregularities were first discovered."

Mr. Arnold (Worcester).—"Practically the exception is only largely and generally used by three trades—printers, wearing apparel makers, and preservers of fruit. With regard to the first two trades, I become more and more convinced that the question of overtime is merely one of good or bad management, and that the special exception might with advantage be withdrawn altogether. It is impossible to avoid feeling this when one knows of cases—drapers, for example—doing a similar class of business in a town, and the one firm will not work overtime at all, the other up to the hilt. I am glad, though, to say that overtime is on the decrease, and that the number of notices received is practically kept up by a few firms who have applied for and got a licence for separate departments, and not by new firms availing themselves of the special exception."

Mr. Hoare (Norwich).—"Overtime has decreased owing in a great measure to the dulness in the boot trade. With regard to millinery and dressmaking one great difficulty exists. It has long been the custom where there are workrooms in connection with retail shops, as the shops are kept open late on a Saturday night, to keep some of the workroom hands serving after 8 p.m., as by no stretch will 30 days cover 52 Saturdays; this leads to evasion and law-breaking, and false statements as to age. I believe it might be met by allowing working hours in workrooms connected with retail shops to be from 9 to 9 instead of 8 to 8. Owing to the abolition of overtime for young persons the letterpress printing trade is still greatly inconvenienced. The work in that trade is subject to great fluctuations."

Separate Departments.—Under the provisions of the Orders of March 1897 certificates were issued as below :—

Separate Departments Certificates issued by H.M. Inspectors in 1898.

District.	Overtime.		Period of Employment.	
	Factories and Workshops Concerned.	Departments.	Factories and Workshops Concerned.	Departments.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Aberdeen	20	60	1	2
Glasgow	70	206	3	8
Edinburgh	9	30	—	—
Belfast	21	62	—	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne	44	121	—	—
Preston	12	30	—	—
Blackburn	4	8	4	8
Leeds	31	101	—	—
Bradford	3	6	—	—
Huddersfield	10	22	—	—
Manchester	11	32	—	—
Bolton	25	72	1	4
Liverpool	11	28	—	—
Ashton-under-Lyne	—	—	1	2
Stockport	4	9	4	8
Sheffield	6	12	—	—

Separate Departments Certificates issued by H.M. Inspectors in 1898—continued.

District.	Overtime.		Period of Employment.	
	Factories and Workshops Concerned.	Departments.	Factories and Workshops Concerned.	Departments.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nottingham	3	7	—	—
Leicester	3	6	—	—
Walsall	2	4	—	—
Wolverhampton	3	9	2	4
Worcester	4	12	—	—
Wales	9	24	—	—
Peterborough	7	15	—	—
Norwich	2	6	2	6
East Metropolitan	5	18	—	—
Central Metropolitan	11	32	—	—
West Metropolitan	18	49	—	—
Bristol	10	31	1	2
South Metropolitan	8	29	—	—
Brighton	7	19	—	—
Southampton	7	17	—	—
Plymouth	22	58	22	58
Total	402	,135	41	102
Total for 1897	392	1,232	33	106

Employment of Children.—Statistics of half-timers are given in the Annual Returns, but the following independent data are taken from a Return of the Education Department :—

Half-timers, 1898.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.	SCHOLARS.	HALF TIMERS.	ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.	SCHOLARS.	HALF TIMERS.
ENGLAND.			Brought forward ...		
Bedford	30,340	49	Cornwall (including the Scilly Isles).	56,929	10
Berks	32,214	—	Cumberland... ..	54,018	5
Buckingham	38,105	111	Derby	96,306	1,884
Cambridge	23,048	110	Devon	77,187	224
Isle of Ely	11,335	87	Dorset	35,032	109
Chester	97,855	4,589	Durham	159,206	—
Carried forward ...			Carried forward ...		

Half-timers, 1898—continued.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.	SCHOLARS.	HALF TIMERS.	ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.	SCHOLARS.	HALF TIMERS.
ENGLAND—continued.			Brought forward ...		
Brought forward ...			Surrey	70,812	52
Essex... ..	127,480	22	Sussex—East	37,522	44
Gloucester	60,404	27	„ West	24,407	—
Hereford	19,614	—	Warwick	60,828	146
Hertford	43,343	74	Westmorland	11,785	100
Huntingdon	9,336	21	Wilts... ..	51,333	21
Kent	144,338	193	Worcester	57,170	368
Lancaster	321,211	34,749	York—East Riding	24,826	89
Leicester	41,097	1,008	„ North Riding	52,213	5
Lincoln—Parts of Holland ...	13,778	86	„ West Riding	271,516	19,287
„ „ „ Kesteven ...	19,445	53	ENGLAND		
„ „ „ Lindsey ...	36,260	12		3,780,923	68,442
London	747,315	994	WALES.		
Middlesex	106,047	60	Anglesea	8,594	—
Monmouth	43,387	—	Brecknock	11,311	—
Norfolk	57,763	15	Cardigan	11,107	—
Northampton	42,769	1,563	Carmarthen... ..	27,469	—
Soke of Peterborough ...	7,764	234	Carnarvon	21,844	48
Northumberland	63,314	—	Denbigh	23,052	5
Nottingham... ..	51,268	205	Flint... ..	15,651	5
Oxford	27,268	—	Glamorgan	111,524	—
Rutland	3,366	—	Merioneth	9,638	—
Salop	42,085	24	Montgomery	9,640	2
Somerset	69,928	375	Pembroke	16,999	—
Southampton	64,341	7	Radnor	3,847	—
Isle of Wight	12,958	—	WALES		
Stafford	174,653	1,400		270,676	60
Suffolk—East	34,221	—	ENGLAND AND WALES (ADMINIS- TRATIVE COUNTIES).		
„ West	22,133	30		4,051,599	68,502
Carried forward ...					

Inequality of Educational Standards.

Mr. Crabtree (W. London).—"The bye-laws for half-time employment in the country districts are very confusing to parents and employers alike. I have before me the bye-laws of a certain Middlesex district, for instance, which say that a child employed 'shall not be required to attend school for more than 150 attendances in each year, if such child has received a certificate that it has reached the Third Standard prescribed by the Code of 1876.' The adjoining district fixes the 4th as the Standard of partial exemption."

Employment on alternate Saturdays.

Mr. Birtwistle (Blackburn).—"I have previously drawn attention to the alternate Saturday employment of children, and the additional danger to which they are thereby exposed, in the weaving branch of the cotton trade especially. The sweeping and cleaning of machinery is done on this day, and mostly by children, but only one-half the full number are there each Saturday; therefore, if a child is assistant to a weaver with four looms, such child will sweep these machines and surroundings, and then be lent for the same purpose to another weaver with equal number of looms. I have known a child sweep not eight, but twelve looms during the morning. The practice is for the weaver to stop one loom at a time. This I can say is not always done, especially by a weaver who has only a borrowed child; it is, however, almost impossible in case of accident to get at the truth. Weavers and others well know to what

extent a child or young person can go, and, although a brush and hand may be caught in cog wheels, all concerned will perhaps say that the child was walking from one machine to another, holding brush in hand, and not looking got caught in wheel, or let the brush fall and in trying to recover it caught hand or finger. The most general explanation is—child *sweeping floor*, a point not touched by Section 9, 1878, but one of the most dangerous of all. A child will sometimes be under the loom out of sight, and several have been scalped in this way."

Mr. Jackson (Walsall).—"The early part of the year was marked by an 'epidemic' of forged and falsified certificates. To check this, I received permission to summon the father of a boy named Taylor for 'making use of a falsified certificate of birth,' by producing it to the employer when seeking to obtain employment for his son. The man did not appear, and the Magistrate issued a warrant for his arrest, but up to the present he has evaded the police. In a second case, heard at the same time, proceedings were taken against the parents for allowing a child to work full time. Employment had been obtained by filling up the required number of attendances (the boy was 13 years old) upon a certificate obtained from the schoolmaster, but which as granted showed insufficient attendances to allow the boy to work."

*False
Certificates.*

Mr. Shinner (Bradford).—"It is much to be regretted that the local standards required for the employment of children as half-timers vary so much or at all. Confusion is caused. Children living on different sides of the *same* street can work in the *same* mill, having passed different standards to get their labour certificate; and sometimes when a family removes from a district they find that by so doing their children cannot work in the mills of the town they go to, but have to go to school again and keep away entirely from the mill till a higher standard is reached. As regards full timers, the 'dunce's certificate' or 'pass by attendances' appears to be distinctly popular and the demand for it increasing."

Mr. Calder (Aberdeen).—"Half-time employment is still on the decrease, and in the North of Scotland is approaching the vanishing point. During 1897, out of about 5,000 occupiers of factories and workshops, seven employed all the children—190 in number—and during 1898 these have been reduced by exactly 50 per cent. 88 out of the 95 half-timers are employed in Aberdeen City, and the expense of special teaching provision for such a small number, combined with other educational disadvantages of the system, has led the Aberdeen School Board to approach the few employers concerned with a view to securing the abolition of the half-time system in the district."

*Decline of
Half-time
System.*

Mr. Hoare (Norwich).—"Children employed half time are almost *non est* in the Eastern Counties. The teachers are thoroughly opposed to them; consequently many children run the streets who might be learning a trade, being exempt from school attendance after passing Standard IV. or V., or at 13 years."

Mr. Butler (S. London).—"The employment of children as half-timers does not exist in this district, but the employment of children thirteen years of age as young persons is almost universal. It has become so general as to cause considerable time to be spent in checking the conditions under which this may be allowed."

Mr. Lewis (Wales and Monmouth).—"The half-time system of employing children never took root in the Principality, and the few manufacturers who have from time to time tried it have found the system with its conditions to involve more trouble than it was worth; consequently, it plays a slowly vanishing part in the industrial record of each succeeding year."

Mr. Sedgwick (Leicester).—"The employment of children as half-timers in factories and workshops is gradually declining, and bids fair in the near future to become a thing of the past in the Leicester district. In the borough of Leicester the total number of half-time children on the school registers in January, 1898, was 556; in the month of December in the same year this number had decreased to 337."

Mr. Knyvett (Birmingham).—"From some statistics published by the Education Department in February last, I see that the number of half-timers in Birmingham at the time of the compilation was 14. When I came here it would have been possible to have found as many in more than one factory, and I am sincerely glad to have witnessed the alteration."

Mr. Prior (Huddersfield).—"Very few children are now employed in the mills in Huddersfield and its vicinity, where the qualifying educational standard has for several years been Standard IV. In Halifax and other parts of the district, raising of the qualifying standard is being attended with similar results; and it is believed that, without further legislation, half-time employment will gradually diminish and disappear."

Mr. Fearon (Halifax and London).—"The two main charges levelled against the half-time system are that (1) it physically impairs the health of the children, and (2) that the children leave school just when their school life would have most effect on them. Although I have read most of the recent literature on the subject, I can only recall the one case of Archdeacon Wilson, of Rochdale, who can definitely say that from careful measurements taken at his school the half-time children are less well physically developed than other children, and that they do not pass such high educational standards. As it is dangerous to draw general conclusions from one school, would it not be possible, in such an important matter as this, for some general return from the educational authorities to be made, as to whether the half-timers really leave school less well educated than other children, and whether they are less well developed?"

Mr. Tinker (Bolton).—"I decided to make, so far as the Bolton district is concerned, a thorough investigation into the matter, and for this purpose I have, during the last four weeks, visited nearly every textile factory in this district. Those I have not been able to visit I have got the information required by writing, and let me here state that the information received has been freely given. Employers, managers, workpeople, and everyone connected with the cotton industry with whom I have come in contact have vied with each other to enable me to give an authentic and clear report. I have the name of every half-timer employed, the numbers of spindles, looms, and total number of workpeople employed by each firm.

"I will take the half-timers who are employed in cotton spinning and cotton weaving factories in this district, and arrange so that it can be seen at a glance the trades of their fathers:—

Cotton Spinning and Weaving.

Spinning or Weaving.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys and Girls.		Ascertained Occupation of Father.						Spin- dles (in Spin- ning) and Looms (in Weav- ing.)	All Em- ployés.	Children without		
			Over 12 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.	All Children.			Children under 12 Years of Age.					Father.	Mother.	Father or Mother.
					Cotton Opera- tive.	Collier.	Other.	Cotton Opera- tive.	Collier.	Other.					
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)	(15.)	(16.)
Spinning	421	192	443	170	141	30	364	28	5	110	4,751,401	19,433	—	—	—
Weaving	173	573	511	235	128	69	450	45	24	130	15,815	10,857	—	—	—
Total ..	594	765	954	405	269	99	814	73	29	240	—	30,290	162	41	15
Spinning	23	65	64	24	6	54	12	2	13	3	676,492	6,019	—	—	—
Weaving	36	90	82	44	3	76	31	1	25	13	7,763	3,864	—	—	—
Total ..	59	155	146	68	9	130	43	3	38	16	—	9,883	30	12	2
Spinning	169	77	155	91	11	137	73	3	54	25	734,820	4,109	—	—	—
Weaving	167	356	375	148	54	182	219	14	60	60	9,259	6,538	—	—	—
Total ..	336	433	530	239	65	319	292	17	114	85	—	10,647	83	12	10
Spinning	227	60	210	77	53	147	83	10	41	23	1,558,632	5,450	4	18	—
Weaving	54	242	206	90	22	151	92	8	49	24	6,311	3,674	31	14	—
Total ..	281	302	416	167	75	298	175	18	90	47	—	9,124	35	32	—
Spinning	38	32	54	16	6	40	14	1	6	5	193,964	1,115	10	4	0
Weaving	7	72	49	30	6	48	14	2	15	7	2,274	1,535	10	2	1
Total ..	45	104	103	46	12	88	28	3	21	12	—	2,650	20	6	1

"From the above it will be seen that the

Total No. of Spindles in this district is	...	...	...	...	7,915,309
" " Looms " "	...	...	...	...	41,420
" " Workpeople " "	...	...	...	...	62,594
" " Half-timers (male) in this district is	...	...	...	...	1,315
" " " (female) " "	...	...	...	...	1,759
" " " " " "	...	...	...	...	3,074
" " " over 12 years of age in this district is	...	...	...	...	2,149

Total No. of Half-timers under 12 years of age in this district is ...	925
„ „ Fathers are Cotton Operatives „ „ ...	430
„ „ „ „ Colliers „ „ ...	934
„ „ „ work at other trades „ „ ...	1,352
„ „ Children without father „ „ ...	358

Therefore only 4·91 per cent. of the employees in cotton factories are half-timers, and of these 69·58 per cent. are over 12 years of age; only 13·98 are the children of cotton operatives, 30·38 per cent. being colliers' children; 43·98 per cent work at miscellaneous trades, the majority being labourers in iron foundries; and 11·64 per cent. of the children have no father.

“ If the age is at once raised to 12 years there will be 925 deprived of employment in textile factories, the result, in my opinion, would be that at least two-thirds of the parents would find their children different employment, such as errand boy in butchers' shops, grocers, or other trades where the Factory Acts do not apply, and the hours of work would be nearly doubled. The female half-timer would be seen in the streets selling papers or matches, a much worse state of things than at present with the easy factory life. In Wigan, where only 214 half-timers are employed, children from 11 to 13 years of age are in abundance in the streets begging, selling papers, matches, &c. Anyone acquainted with Wigan will know that this is no false statement. I have on many occasions had to attend the Wigan theatres for the purpose of seeing if the Children's Protection Acts had been carried out in cases where the Magistrates had granted a licence for a child under 10 years of age to take part in stage performances. I have generally found in such cases that the child is well seen to, and has warm clothing and good food. What, however, do I see after leaving the theatre? a number of children running in all directions, some with bare feet begging for a copper for food or offering an evening paper or a box of matches. Yet I have no power to stop this, and I think if the age of the half-timer is raised other towns will be made similar to Wigan.

“ It is a well-known fact that next to the overlookers the minders are the best paid employees in a cotton mill. Let us see how many of these good paid situations are held at the present time by men who were once half-timers. At one of the largest cotton spinning mills in this district there are 132 overlookers, minders, and carders, of these, 113 commenced work as half-timers, the average age being 9 years. A vote was taken at this place, 22 voting in favour of the age being raised to 12 years and 110 against. Another mill where there are 100,000 spindles 42 minders are employed, 40 of them at one time being half-timers. They average $9\frac{1}{2}$ years as the age commenced to work, 5 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, and 11 st. 3 lbs. in weight. Of the two who started as full-timers, one is the shortest in stature of any of his fellows, being only 5 ft. 2 ins. in height, and weighing 8 st. 8 lbs. He commenced work at 14 years of age. All the 42 voted against the raising of the age. At a mill where there are 170,746 spindles I only got particulars about 13 men who worked in one room. I selected the room without going into same, so that it could not be said it had been chosen for a purpose. All the men are minders, and the particulars as to height, weight, chest measurement, age commenced work, present age, and amount of sickness are as follows :—

No. of Minder.	Weight.		Height.		Chest Measurements.	Age Commenced Work.	Present Age.	Amount of Sickness.
	Stones. Lbs.		Feet. Inches.		Inches.	Years.	Years.	
1	9	9	5	4	34	10	30	2 weeks.
3	10	4	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$	36	9	31	None.
5	12	2	5	$8\frac{1}{2}$	41	$7\frac{1}{2}$	47	17 weeks.
7	11	8	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	38	9	44	12 „
9	10	10	5	3	$38\frac{1}{2}$	8	49	6 „
11	12	2	5	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$42\frac{1}{2}$	11	37	13 „
13	10	10	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	40	10	48	29 „
15	11	12	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	42	9	41	4 „
17	13	2	5	9	42	11	36	16 „
19	9	9	5	7	$35\frac{1}{2}$	9	30	6 „
21	9	10	5	4	35	10	29	3 „
23	8	8	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	39	10	22	2 „
25	9	13	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	36	11	31	2 days.
AVERAGE ...	10	10	5	$5\frac{8}{13}$	$38\frac{2}{6}$	$9\frac{5}{6}$	$36\frac{7}{13}$	$8\frac{4}{9}$ weeks.

"I will give one more list from a mill in the very thick of the town:—

No. of Minder.	Present Age.	Weight.		Chest Measurements.	Height.		Age Started Work.	Remarks. (Health, &c.)
	Years.	Stones. Lbs.		Inches.	Feet. Inches.		Years.	
1	34	9	11	35½	5	6½	7	Education superior.
2	32	12	7	40½	5	8½	10	Good.
3	27	8	0	35	5	3¼	10	"
4	44	15	2	45	5	10¼	7	"
5	37	8	13	38	5	3½	7	"
6	28	9	13	38½	5	7½	11	Always worked full time.
7	51	11	8	40½	5	5½	10	Good.
8	30	9	4	37½	5	4½	10	"
9	26	9	12	38¾	5	9½	10	"
AVERAGE ...	34 yrs. 3 mths.	10	5	38½	5	6½	9½	—

"No. 9 was selected as one of two to represent his company of volunteers at the Queen's Jubilee in London, 1897. The above men work in the same room, and have not been selected from among their fellows. The measurements of height are taken with bare feet. The weights are taken in their working clothes, viz., shirt and cotton trousers.

"The next is a list of 27 tacklers or overlookers, who all work in the same shed and all commenced work as half-timers:—

No.	Weight.		Height.		Chest Measurements.	Age Commencing Work.	Present Age.	Sickness.
	Stones. Lbs.		Feet. Inches.		Inches.	Years.	Years.	
1	9	6	5	9¼	36	9	35	Off work 2 weeks, 4 years ago.
2	10	1	5	5½	37	8	36	None.
3	10	4	5	7½	37½	7	38	"
4	10	3	5	6½	37	10	42	"
5	11	12	5	8¼	41¾	11	47	"
6	11	5	5	7½	38	10	30	"
7	10	7	5	6½	38½	8	46	"
8	10	4	5	5½	38	10	29	"
9	8	11	5	6¾	33¾	10	32	"
10	11	12	5	7	39½	10	32	6 weeks, 9 years ago.
11	11	6	5	4½	39¼	9	39	Fever, 17 years ago.
12	10	2	5	7½	37	8	44	None.
13	12	2	5	7½	41	9	30	"
14	12	5	5	7	41	13	39	12 months' sickness, 2 years ago. Nervousness.
15	11	1	5	4¾	39	9	33	None.
16	10	7	5	6½	37	10	40	"
17	9	7	5	7¼	36	9	42	Bad eyes last 2 years.
18	11	10	5	7½	41¼	8	35	None.
19	13	8	5	6¾	42	10	60	1½ years' sickness 3 years ago. Nervousness.
20	12	2	5	5½	40	10	45	None.

No.	Weight.		Height.		Chest Measurements.	Age Commencing Work.	Present Age.	Sickness.
	Stones.	Lbs.	Feet.	Inches.	Inches.	Years.	Years.	
21	9	10	5	5½	37	10	32	None.
22	8	12	5	6	35	10	25	"
23	10	1	5	8½	38	8	38	"
24	13	8	5	8½	43½	12	40	"
25	10	13	5	7½	39	8	42	"
26	12	7	5	10	41	10	39	"
27	11	11	5	10	41	12	62	"
AVERAGE ...	10	13½	5	7	38½	9½	38½	—

Note.—These particulars are taken as they stand at work, *i.e.*, for height measured with shoes on, chest measurement on the waistcoat.

“A few words as to the sanitary conditions will not be out of place. The present day sanitary arrangements are good, and getting even better day by day. A great many of the mills in this district are comparable for cleanliness, ventilation, and general convenience with a great many of the homes of the workpeople, in other cases much superior to some of the schools. The following letter as to ventilation was sent me by the occupiers of the largest weaving shed in the world :—

““ January 29th, 1898.

““ DEAR SIR,

““ The ventilating arrangements at Shed are carried out by 14 combined fans and humidifying machines, each machine brings in 250,000 cubic feet of fresh air per hour, or a grand total of 3,500,000 cubic feet. This for 1,000 operatives gives the average of 3,500 cubic feet each, or 1,500 feet above the requirements of the Act. In fact, by chemical test, the air of our shed is as pure as the air in the streets of Manchester or Salford.

““ Yours truly,
.

““ R TINKER, Esq.’

“My reason for writing this long report is that for a good number of years I have taken a great interest in the employment of child labour. Having commenced as a half-timer myself, I shall always hail with much pleasure any Act that will tend to make mill-life brighter and better. I do not, however, wish to see something done that will make the remedy worse than the disease, and that that will be the case if the age is raised without some other legislation to protect the children who will be deprived of work is my opinion.”

Table 4 summarises the results of medical examination by Certifying Surgeons of 385,373 persons under 16. There was a decrease of 4 per cent. (85,491 to 82,108) in the number of children examined for half-time employment, and an increase of 8 per cent. (278,592 to 299,978) among young persons under 16 examined for whole-time.

The rejections were 1·21 per cent. as compared with 1·27 and 1·39 in the two preceding years. Only 0·48 per cent. were rejected on purely medical grounds, 0·21 per cent. by reason of age, and 0·52 for other causes.

Dr. Stanwell (Certifying Surgeon for Rochdale).—“I consider the amount of neglect shown by many parents to habits of cleanliness among their children does much to cause a considerable amount of needless debility and suffering. The cases (of rejections) classed under heading 9 (want of cleanliness) might most of them have also been classed under heading 6 (anæmia, debility) by reason of their debilitated condition. Moreover, the cases refused have all of them been cases in which refusal was absolutely necessary. If all cases showing indication of the existence of vermin were refused, a very much larger percentage of refusals would be necessary.”

Protection of Children Acts.—The number of licences received under Section 3 of the 1894 Act was 448 (as compared with 570 in 1897 and 375 in 1896) made up as follows:—

Description.				No.
For one performance only in...	{	Theatres, Music Halls, &c.		80
		Schools	... ..	76
For two or more performances in	{	Theatres, Music Halls		272
		Schools	... ..	20
TOTAL				448

Mr. Vaughan (Central London).—"My attention was recently drawn by one of the Metropolitan stipendiary magistrates to the authority which, whilst a notice is required to be sent of any license granted to a child to perform in a theatre or music hall, does not require any notification of a case where a license is refused. The magistrate at this court has undertaken that in future notice shall be sent in each case in which an application for a license is refused, and I think that a similar course should be adopted at other courts."

Mr. Jackson (Walsall).—"I have received only two licenses for the employment of children at theatres. In one case the license did not reach me until the week after the child had ceased to be employed at the theatre. The other case was investigated and the conditions found to have been complied with."

The Truck Acts are seen in Tables 16 to 20 to have given occasion for 66 prosecutions, compared with 28 in the previous year, but these figures convey no idea of the amount of detailed investigation and explanation which have been required.

Mr. Lewis (Swansea).—"With the exception of the case referred to under heading 'Prosecutions,' I have not met with serious contraventions of the spirit of the Truck Acts, but I have had occasion to warn managers and foremen against undue pressure in the matter of deductions. I have copies by me of nearly all of the contracts that have hitherto been entered into in the district in pursuance of the Truck Act, 1896, and any of the terms thereof which, in my opinion, were not fair and reasonable I have had the employers to alter, in accordance with the provisions and meaning of the Act. A periodical examination of the register of fines and deductions kept by employers in compliance with s. 6 (3) I have found to prove a very salutary check upon the tendency which prevails in certain works to aggravate trivial offences, and to impose fines and deductions out of all proportion to the nature and sum of the delinquency."

Mr. Jackson (Walsall).—"In Walsall deductions for 'gas' and 'shop room' are very general in the saddle, harness, and bridle cutters' shops, as well as in brush making and brass and iron casters' shops. Deductions for 'power' are general also in brush making and wholesale tailoring factories. The difficulties of enforcing the Acts are shown in the following cases:—At one works I found a notice saying 3*d.* per week for women and 6*d.* per week for men would be deducted for gas which was used for lighting purposes only. I was able to show the occupier that he was making about 25 per cent. profit upon this, so he altered his notice to show a deduction of 3*d.* per week for gas from both men and women, and 3*d.* per week for shop room for the men, which was the same thing (so far as the operative was concerned) only in possibly a legal form. Another firm charge 6*d.* per week all the year round for 'shop room and gas'; they were told that as gas was not used in the summer they could not charge for it, and were asked to say how much was for gas and how much for shop room, and to deduct for shop room only during summer months; while in a similar works 6*d.* per week for shop room only is charged all the year round. Again in some cases a 'poundage' is deducted, one firm deducting ½*d.* in each shilling earned and another 1*d.* per shilling for shop room—a process by which the best worker pays most. The worst of all these deductions is that they are almost always from the women only, the men who receive at least double the wages paid to women do not pay anything."

"The following is a copy of one of the clauses in a notice posted in one of the factories in this district:—

"Female learners have to allow 1*s.* 3*d.* upon all their earnings, or an equivalent, for the first twelve months of their employment. They cannot receive full money until they have earned 4*s.* per week as an average of 52 weeks, or if their work and conduct is satisfactory."

"In most cases where fines are imposed they are paid over either to the hospital, benevolent, or trip fund, and not retained by the employers."

"I am pleased to say that many of the employers, when they found that deductions were illegal without a written and signed agreement or notice exhibited, decided to discontinue to make the deductions.

"From the past years' experience I am satisfied that the 1896 Act will prove a great help, especially as its provisions become more generally known, in doing away with harsh fines and illegal deductions from wages.

"In April the first case under the Truck Act of 1895 was taken. It was against a firm of harness manufacturers for failing (after being cautioned) to put up the required notice of a deduction of ' $\frac{1}{2}$ d per shilling earned, for shop room and gas.' They were fined and the case widely published in the papers, with the result that notices were put up in most of the places where such deductions were made, and in others the deductions were given up."

Mr. Hoare (Norwich).—"I have been obliged to take proceedings in several cases where I considered injustice had been done by unfair deductions, or unfair fines; many more might have been initiated for want of form, *i.e.*, not giving notice or tickets. No doubt in times past a considerable profit has been made by employers on the materials they insisted on their hands purchasing from them. I, unfortunately, had one set of Truck prosecutions dismissed, because the tools were sold to the workpeople before the 1896 Act came into force. It was considered that the deductions made off any work the employer chose to give out in 1898 was not a deduction under the Act, and therefore that no contract, no notice, and no written tickets are necessary until the tool is paid for; this may continue for months to come."

Mr. Woodgate (Northampton).—"It has been brought to my notice that damaged boots have been sold to workers, and the amount deducted from their wages; but in each case the workers wished to purchase the boots, and, I am informed, did so at a very moderate rate. Rather than run the risk of proceedings, some of the masters are now declining to sell boots to their workers, and this may possibly be to the disadvantage of the workers. On my pointing out to the masters deductions of this nature would render them liable, they have at once desisted from it."

Commander Smith (Sheffield).—"A question arose as to the legality of a custom, long in force, of deducting a portion of the wages earned by Britannia metal smiths and other artisans employed in Sheffield for goods supplied by the employers, such as sand, oil, leather, light, power, tools, &c., this generally amounting to about five per cent. Certain operatives declined to sign the contract required by s. 3 (*a*), Truck Act, 1896. I was requested to meet representatives of the Master Silversmiths' Association and their legal adviser. Sec. 3 of this Act was considered, and it was decided to affix the required notice. This is being done. No complaint has reached me alleging that the deductions are unfair, and the men are working as usual."

Mr. D. Walmsley (Stockport).—"Occupiers are, as a rule, reducing or cancelling their lists for fines and deductions. In several cases which I have investigated, I find the employes disinclined to say anything when questioned. In one case I found that the occupier supplied the employes with fish, bacon, other provisions, boots, clothes, &c., and by a mutual arrangement kept back a certain part of their wages. When questioned on the matter, the women said, 'It suited them, and they were satisfied.'"

Mr. Parkes (Salford).—"A matter to which I do not remember to have seen attention drawn is the very questionable conduct of timekeepers, managers, and foremen employed at large works, who sell a variety of articles to workpeople, such as watches, jewellery, tobacco, tea, and even vegetables and milk, &c. The object and effect of such trading is obvious. The majority of such amateur dealers inside the factory walls take advantage of their position and foist upon their sometimes unwilling customers an inferior article at a substantial profit to themselves. One constantly sees advertisements in the various periodicals inviting timekeepers, especially, to apply for agencies for watches and other articles where there is an excellent margin of profit and little probability of the workpeople knowing their real value until after purchasing.

"A timekeeper in a large works wields enormous power over the workpeople, and is quite an autocrat in his way. A customer of his for watches or tea enjoys many concessions a non-customer would not. The gates are kept open half a minute longer for him than for others who are not customers, and in very many ways the timekeeper has the workman very much at his mercy. It is easy to see that the same objection is applicable to managers and foremen even to a greater extent.

"I have heard of one case in which a timekeeper was given a present of a watch by an agent in order to be allowed to enter the works and sell watches to the workmen. The result of the visit was that many were sold and deposits were paid. Very soon, however, the watches were found to be of the cheapest and most unreliable kind, and the majority of the buyers refused to pay any more instalments. The upshot of the matter was that about twenty summonses were issued against the workmen, some of which I saw when I visited the works some years ago."

Mr. Kellelt (Belfast).—"Regarding the Truck Acts, I am of the opinion that, although the provisions of the Truck Act, 1896, are now understood and carried out a little better than

SUMMARY OF OUTWORKERS

DISTRICT.		WEARING APPAREL.															
		Furriers.		Tailoring.		Hats and Caps.		Millinery, Mantle, Corset, and Dressmaking.		Aprons, Pinafores, Blouses.		Shirt and Linen Collar Making.		Glove Making.		Boots and Shoes.	
		L.	O.	L.	O.	L.	O.	L.	O.	L.	O.	L.	O.	L.	O.	L.	O.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
L.=Lists. O.=Outworkers. }																	
1. Dundee	—	—	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	3	7	
1a. Aberdeen	—	—	13	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	22	—	—	5	8	
2. Glasgow	—	—	34	103	4	72	8	72	4	28	22	308	—	—	6	81	
3. Edinburgh	—	—	11	17	1	6	—	—	—	—	2	31	—	—	—	—	
4. Belfast	—	—	21	53	—	—	—	—	13	151	98	6,065	—	—	10	35	
5. Dublin	—	—	87	323	2	8	4	17	2	6	9	42	3	3	12	75	
6. Newcastle.. .. .	—	—	57	158	—	—	4	6	—	—	10	30	—	—	63	105	
7. Preston	—	—	14	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	
8. Blackburn	—	—	12	22	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	10	—	—	—	—	
9. Leeds	—	—	66	984	1	8	6	34	2	4	1	9	—	—	8	35	
10. Bradford	—	—	19	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	
11. Huddersfield	—	—	12	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	3	3	
12. Burnley	—	—	11	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	
13. Rochdale	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14. Salford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	4	54	—	—	4	7	
15. Manchester	3	5	131	691	4	14	34	429	25	235	51	911	—	—	53	252	
16. Bolton	—	—	9	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17. Liverpool.. .. .	1	1	62	521	—	—	1	3	1	3	1	6	—	—	3	36	
18. Ashton-under-Lyne	—	—	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	
19. Stockport	—	—	13	483	49	714	—	—	—	—	4	17	—	—	5	38	
20. Sheffield	—	—	78	395	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	2	31	
21. Nottingham	—	—	33	166	2	12	1	1	17	90	2	3	—	—	5	97	
22. Leicester	—	—	10	195	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	1,338	
23. Stafford	—	—	14	51	—	—	1	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	139	
24. Walsall	—	—	36	261	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	
25. Wolverhampton	—	—	49	369	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	
26. Northampton	—	—	19	190	7	92	—	—	—	—	2	29	9	437	39	1,019	
27. Birmingham, No. 1	—	—	57	346	—	—	—	—	1	20	—	—	—	—	3	16	
28. " No. 2	—	—	35	491	—	—	2	7	2	164	—	—	1	2	4	33	
29. Worcester	—	—	14	784	—	—	2	10	—	—	4	36	7	1,541	5	77	
30. Wales	—	—	61	299	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	3	9	
31. Peterborough	—	—	10	236	4	6	6	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	2,882	
32. Norwich	—	—	68	3,849	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	513	
33. East Metropolitan.. .. .	1	4	88	1,559	—	—	7	109	3	9	7	398	—	—	69	851	
34. Central " 	6	100	39	1,122	1	3	34	374	27	621	13	181	—	—	20	362	
35. West " 	1	2	230	2,611	1	26	9	106	1	31	6	48	—	—	13	245	
36. Bristol	—	—	39	2,771	2	45	15	1,156	—	—	9	311	1	33	47	1,210	
37. South Metropolitan	—	—	57	331	10	53	13	148	4	64	12	606	—	—	6	72	
37a. Brighton	—	—	66	1,176	—	—	1	6	—	—	1	82	—	—	17	84	
38. Southampton	—	—	84	451	1	2	13	427	1	8	11	470	21	1,964	4	19	
39. Plymouth.. .. .	—	—	64	521	—	—	3	52	—	—	6	85	4	249	8	42	
Total	12	112	1,729	21,785	92	1,063	166	3,295	106	1,443	310	9,781	46	4,229	626	9,735	

LISTS RECEIVED 1899.

Hand-kerchiefs.		Other Articles of Clothing.		TOTAL.		Fur Pulling.		Electro-plate.		Cabinets, Furniture, and Upholstery.		File Making.		ALL INDUSTRIES.		DISTRICT.
L.	O.	L.	O.	L.	O.	L.	O.	L.	O.	L.	O.	L.	O.	L.	O.	
(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	
																(1)
—	—	1	24	8	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	51	1. Dundee.
—	—	24	314	62	359	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	63	360	1a. Aberdeen.
—	—	30	749	108	1,413	—	—	—	—	4	8	—	—	112	1,421	2. Glasgow.
—	—	21	510	35	564	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	37	569	3. Edinburgh.
105	6,668	16	1,205	263	14,177	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	264	14,178	4. Belfast.
—	—	12	471	131	945	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	133	947	5. Dublin.
—	—	9	12	143	311	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	4	146	317	6. Newcastle.
—	—	1	3	16	54	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	17	55	7. Preston.
—	—	—	—	17	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	35	8. Blackburn.
—	—	2	21	86	1,095	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	87	1,096	9. Leeds.
—	—	—	—	20	80	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	22	86	10. Bradford.
—	—	2	2	18	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	63	11. Huddersfield.
—	—	4	6	19	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	24	12. Burnley.
—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	13. Rochdale.
—	—	2	20	12	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	87	14. Salford.
20	450	32	322	353	3,309	—	—	4	6	11	23	3	17	371	3,355	15. Manchester.
—	—	—	—	9	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	21	16. Bolton.
—	—	6	99	75	669	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	77	673	17. Liverpool.
—	—	—	—	5	17	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	7	20	18. Ashton-under-Lyne.
—	—	—	—	71	1,252	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	1,252	19. Stockport.
—	—	2	10	84	441	—	—	89	1,525	6	23	72	3,286	251	5,275	20. Sheffield.
—	—	4	93	64	462	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	65	463	21. Nottingham.
—	—	35	1,310	116	2,843	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	2,843	22. Leicester.
—	—	—	—	23	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	211	23. Stafford.
—	—	1	18	40	282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	282	24. Walsall.
—	—	—	—	52	374	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	374	25. Wolverhampton.
—	—	1	4	77	1,771	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	1,771	26. Northampton.
—	—	—	—	61	382	—	—	7	74	9	20	2	4	79	480	27. Birmingham, No. 1.
—	—	1	7	45	704	—	—	18	181	4	4	1	1	68	890	28. " No. 2.
—	—	—	—	32	2,448	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	2,448	29. Worcester.
—	—	—	—	66	312	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	312	30. Wales.
—	—	—	—	114	3,434	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114	3,434	31. Peterborough.
—	—	—	—	95	4,369	3	284	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	4,653	32. Norwich.
—	—	13	152	188	3,082	—	—	—	—	2	23	—	—	190	3,105	33. East Metropolitan.
—	—	33	1,346	173	4,109	—	—	—	—	3	113	—	—	176	4,222	34. Central "
—	—	11	265	272	3,334	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	273	3,337	35. West "
—	—	2	7	115	5,533	—	—	—	—	5	12	—	—	120	5,545	36. Bristol.
—	—	10	308	112	1,582	4	90	—	—	2	6	—	—	118	1,678	37. South Metropolitan.
—	—	—	—	85	1,348	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	—	87	1,358	37a. Brighton.
—	—	16	451	151	3,792	—	—	—	—	2	9	—	—	153	3,801	38. Southampton.
—	—	15	1,054	100	2,003	—	—	—	—	15	77	—	—	115	2,080	39. Plymouth.
125	7,118	306	8,783	3,517	67,344	7	374	118	1,786	83	357	80	3,313	3,804	73,174	Total.

formerly, a great deal of the willingness on the part of the employers to comply with it is due to the minimum penalty being £5 in case of a summary conviction in Ireland. As the Truck Acts apply to a great number of places in this district, they have been the means of prolonging my official visits, as, with the exception of a few cases, the contract notice would not be exhibited until an Inspector had visited the establishment and explained the requirements of the Acts. Many of the employers look upon the supplying of the 'particulars in writing' as a great deal of unnecessary work. Until I insisted upon further particulars being supplied, it was the general custom to simply mark in the workers' wages books the amount of their wages, and under these figures were others representing the amount deducted and the nett wage, without any statement showing the acts or omissions in respect of which the deductions or payments were made. When I have called attention to the particulars not being sufficiently explicit, I have invariably received the reply that 'the workers know what it means.' It has only been by insisting that the provisions of the Truck Acts be further complied with, and pointing out what the minimum penalty was in case of a summary conviction, that has made many of the employers carry out my instructions. Rather than be troubled with the giving of the dockets, &c., a few of the employers have avoided coming under the Acts by withdrawing the fines, &c., and supplying the required materials free."

Outworkers.—Under an Order of the Secretary of State which was issued on March 23rd, 1898, and came into force on April 1st, 1898, the occupier of a factory or workshop in which certain specified processes are carried on must keep lists of outworkers employed by him, and must furnish such a list twice a year to the Inspector.

The industries specified are as follows :—

- The manufacture of articles of wearing apparel,
- The manufacture of electro-plate,
- Cabinet and furniture making and upholstery work,
- The manufacture of files,
- Fur-pulling,

the last named being an addition. The others were previously included in a similar Order of January 27th, 1896, now repealed. The full text of the new Order is given on a later page.

There has been considerable difficulty in obtaining compliance with this requirement. The number of lists received was obviously incomplete, and the lists themselves not always in a form to be of much assistance to the Inspectors. There being no promise of improvement in this respect, instructions were issued for special attention to be given to this matter, with the result that in the current year there has been great improvement. The total number of lists, which had fallen from 2,300 in 1896 to 2,237 in 1897, and 2,115 in 1898, rose in 1899 to 3,804, giving particulars of 73,174 outworkers. It should be added that only one of the two returns required from the employer is taken into account. For practical purposes a single return would suffice, and would relieve the occupier and the Inspector also.

In compliance with a request made in the House of Lords by the Earl of Aberdeen, a table, which properly belongs to next year's report, is inserted on pages 76 and 77.

Cotton Cloth Factories Acts.—Mr. Williams, who in 1899 succeeded Mr. Osborn in the charge of this branch, has furnished an account of the progress made in the year 1898. This will be found among the special reports.

There were seventeen prosecutions in 1898, as compared with ten in 1897. Sixteen were for exceeding the humidity permitted by the schedule, and one for failure to keep instruments in proper order. Five of the cases were withdrawn on payment of costs, and convictions were obtained in the other twelve, with an average penalty of £6 5s. and 8s. 2d. costs.

Textile Particulars.—By an Order dated September 2nd, 1898, textile workshops were placed upon the same footing, so far as "particulars" are concerned, as textile factories.

Mr. Thos. Birtwistle, H.M. Examiner of Particulars, gives an account of the work of his branch of the Department in an annual report, which will be found on a later page.

Non-Textile Particulars.—An Order dated August 6th, 1898, which came into force on October 1st, 1898, extended the provisions of s. 40, 1895, to factories and workshops in which wholesale tailoring is carried on. The text of the Order is given elsewhere.

From the returns furnished by the Inspectors, and summarised in Table 3, it appears that there were, at the close of 1898, 2,752 factories and workshops affected by the several Non-Textile Overtime Orders :—

Handkerchiefs, &c.	392
Chains, Cables, Anchors	317
Locks, Latches, Keys... ..	183
Felt Hats	139
Wholesale Tailoring	1,721
	<hr/>
	2,752

Mr. Kellett (Belfast).—“During the course of my official duties, when ascertaining what steps had been taken to comply with this Order, I generally found that the custom was to enter in the workers’ books, in *figures only* and in different columns, the number, size, price per dozen, &c., of the work to be done, without stating at the head of each column what the figures referred to. I have no doubt that the general worker understands the figures, but to make it a little clearer, and more especially for a new worker, I have requested each firm I have visited to give further particulars by inserting at the head of the respective columns in the workers’ books the *words*, number, size, price per dozen, &c.”

Prosecutions were, on the whole, rather more numerous in 1898 than in 1897 :—

Prosecutions.				1897.	1898.
Persons prosecuted	...	...	...	1,580	1,603
Groups of cases...	...	...	...	1,998	2,043
Cases	...	...	...	3,518	3,654

Convictions were obtained in 3,501, 47 were withdrawn on payment of costs, and 106 were dismissed.

Particulars of each prosecution are given in Table 20, and detailed analyses of locality, industry, offence, and result in Tables 15 to 19. There were fewer proceedings taken in connection with employment of children, but more relating to employment of young persons and women. The increased responsibility of the Department in certain directions is reflected in the prosecution tables: thus under the head of Dangerous Trades the number rose from 17 in 1897 to 51 in 1898, under the Cotton Cloth Factories Acts from 10 to 17, and under the Truck Acts from 28 to 64. A new item in the list of offences is failure to send the Annual Return required by s. 34, 1895. As explained elsewhere, repeated applications and reminders are sent, but in consequence of refusal or persistent omission it was found necessary to institute proceedings in 21 of the worst cases in 1898. These related to 16 factories and 5 workshops, distributed over the United Kingdom.

The list of prosecutions must not for a moment be regarded as a list of the offences against the Acts committed during the year, or even as a list of the irregularities which were discovered. To a very large extent inspection under the Factory Acts is inspection by sample only, and by infrequent sample, of conditions which are constantly changing; the exceptions being the instances where structural or other more permanent conditions are in question, or where notice or information is received. Most of the irregularities which are discovered are dealt with by instruction or warning to the offender. The few brought into Court are those in which a mere caution is thought to be inadequate, and it is these alone which appear in the records. In these circumstances it is a matter of importance that where serious offences are proved substantial penalties

should be inflicted by the Court, and in 1898 there was distinct improvement in this respect. The average penalty was 15s. 7d., with 8s. 6d. costs, as compared with 13s. 1d. and 8s. 3d. in 1897.

Year.	Convictions.	Cases Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Cases Dismissed.	Total Amount of Penalties.	Total Amount of Costs.	Average Penalty in each Case where Conviction ensued.	Average Costs in each Case where Conviction or Withdrawal on Payment of Costs ensued.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
1895	3,038	63	87	£ 2,041 s. 12 d. 0	£ 1,193 s. 7 d. 8	£ 0 s. 13 d. 5	£ 0 s. 7 d. 8
1896	3,174	82	85	1,913 15 0	1,329 18 7	0 12 1	0 8 2
1897	3,359	69	90	2,191 19 10	1,417 6 10	0 13 1	0 8 3
1898	3,501	47	106	2,727 3 7	1,510 4 2	0 15 7	0 8 6

Details are given in Table 15, and it will be noted that there is, very naturally, wide variation in the fines inflicted for different offences, which has to be taken into account in accepting a mere average as a criterion of general adequacy.

Inadequate penalties.
5019

Mr. Beaumont (H.M. Superintending Inspector of the Leeds Division).—"In several cases where prosecutions have been brought in this division for really serious breaches of the Factory Acts, the fines have been such as to smallness that no good result either as to example or anything else has followed, but rather the reverse. Especially is this the case where injury has been sustained by machinery for want of fencing."

Commander Smith (Sheffield).—"It is only necessary to refer to the return of prosecutions published year by year in the report of the Chief Inspector to see that the penalties inflicted in most cases fall very far short of what was the evident intention of the Legislature, but this is not the only difficulty in securing a proper observance of the law. There are Justices who sympathise with the objects aimed at by the framers of the Factory Acts, others who are not in sympathy with legislation of this kind, whilst another class fail to appreciate the various causes that have, after long and careful consideration and enquiry, led to certain enactments. Whilst inflicting mere nominal penalties, remarks are frequently made by members of the magisterial bench which go far to encourage an opinion that the persons convicted are martyrs rather than law-breakers.

"To illustrate my meaning I quote cases heard by a Stipendiary Magistrate in 1898:—

"— was summoned and convicted for being the occupier of a workshop in which a woman was employed in the process of varnishing saw handles at 8.45 p.m. when an Inspector called. It turned out that the person illegally employed was defendant's sister-in-law. When imposing a penalty of 10s., to include costs, the Magistrate suggested that another time the worker had better take the work home—thus recommending a method to evade the law, and a method that would not only be a breach of s. 16 of the Act of 1895, but would be most unjust to competitors who observe the Act.

"—, a brickmaker, was summoned for employing his step-daughter, aged 12, during the night. The evidence showed that this child had gone to the works at 9 p.m. with defendant's supper; she said she was afraid to return, so she stopped in the works all night. At 3.30 a.m. she was seen carrying bricks. A constable remonstrated, when the child was sent to the manager's house. In this case, not only was a mere child employed in a manner which even during the day would have been illegal, but so unsuitable for young girls is the manufacture of bricks that the Acts prohibit their employment at such work till they are sixteen years old. In imposing a penalty of 15s., to include costs, the Magistrate remarked that no doubt the girls (an elder sister also worked) thought it was good fun.

"I have been long enough in the Factory Department to remember the days when there were minimum penalties. In those days a caution would often suffice where a prosecution is now necessary. I venture to think that the re-enactment of such penalties would not only secure a better observance of the law, but would generally be acceptable to Magistrates, who, in a large proportion of cases, have thrust upon them the unpleasant duty of sitting in judgment on fellow manufacturers and friends."

Mr. Richmond (Liverpool).—"At Bootle Court, a draper, who had already exceeded the statutory 30 days of overtime in his workroom between January and July, was fined on December 9th, 1898, 2s. 6d. and costs in each of four cases for employing women at night. He was again convicted of similar offences on December 12th and 13th, and was fined 5s. and costs in each case; whilst for obstructing the Inspector on December 13th by preventing his admission to the workroom and trying to smuggle the women out at the house door he was mulcted in £1 and costs.

"In another case, at Birkenhead Court, an occupier of a factory was fined in two penalties of 1s. each and costs for neglecting (1) to fence his engine, and (2) to affix the prescribed Abstract."

Mr. Shinner (Bradford).—"One of the principal firms here of makers-up and packers were prosecuted by me for failing to send in the annual return (required by statute) of the people employed by them. They were frequently requested to do so before the proceedings were taken. They contended that they were not a factory when the case came on, but I quoted the case of *Rogers v. The Manchester Packing Company*, which had been heard in the Queen's Bench, and obtained a conviction, and the firm was fined £3. This case does more than merely lay upon such places here the necessity of sending in their annual returns, it also establishes the fact that the business of 'making up and packing' constitutes the premises where it is done a factory. There are a great number of such places in Bradford."

Annual return.

Mr. Law (Leeds).—"Before the Leeds Stipendiary . . . the point in dispute turned on whether the defendants' place of business was a factory. The real business carried on was that of mixing a secret medicinal powder and the manufacture of pills, which were afterwards placed in paper wrappers containing printed matter of instructions, &c. These wrappers were printed on the premises in treadle platen machines from stereotyped blocks, and not from a forme, or 'frame,' of ordinary movable type. No loose type was kept or set up on the premises, the stereo blocks being given out for manufacture. The defendants pleaded that by letterpress printing was meant printing on paper which is done by type set in a frame, which type is capable of indefinite arrangement. The learned Stipendiary, however, held that as letters were printed by means of a press, then the printing was 'letterpress,' and therefore the place was a non-textile factory in accordance with the definition contained in the 18th paragraph of Part 1 to the Fourth Schedule of the 1897 Act, though in the ordinary acceptance of the business they were merely pill and drug manufacturers."

Letterpress printing.

Mr. Lewis (Wales and Monmouth).—"I often have occasion to take advantage of section 91 (5), Act 78, when laying informations stating therein the title of the firm by which the occupiers are usually known; but some magistrates' clerks decline to accept informations made out in such manner, on the ground that in the event of a conviction and of default the name of the person or persons in default, and thus liable to imprisonment, would be required, and should, consequently, be disclosed at the time the information was being laid."

Ostensible title.

"In one case during last year I was totally unable to procure the names as required by the clerk, and, as a consequence, proceedings in respect of neglect to limewash, which had been approved by H.M. Superintendent Inspector, had to be abandoned."

Mr. Knyvett (Birmingham).—"The only prosecution calling for notice which has come within my experience this year was one in which a case was taken under the compensatory clause with respect to an injury sustained by a man while throwing a belt on a pulley. He had to descend to a cellar to do this, and in the cellar was an unfenced shaft on which he was caught and seriously hurt. Proceedings were taken against the owner of the factory, the latter being a tenement factory in which the master of the injured man rented a shop. It was admitted that the engine tenter of the mill (or wheel as it would be called in Sheffield) was the only person who should rightfully go to the cellar, and that his orders were not to go there except when the machinery was standing. The Bench held that the shaft under these circumstances was safe by position, although it was in evidence that a man had been injured on it, and that it was totally unfenced. It was also held that this decision was one of fact and not of interpretation of law. I personally disagree with both holdings, believing that it was distinctly a question of interpretation of law, and, secondly, that the Bench had no alternative but to convict, with of course the power to inflict a nominal penalty if they considered that desirable."

Safety by position.

Mr. Calder (Aberdeen).—"A firm served with a complaint for neglecting to fence dangerous bevel wheels on an overhead travelling crane, whereby an accident was caused, intimated that a plea of guilty would probably be tendered. H.M. Inspector, who has no colleague to co-operate within a hundred miles of his residential town, prepared his case and cited witnesses to testify to the duties required of workmen about this crane."

Fencing bevel wheels of travelling crane.

"At the trial, however, which lasted some hours, it transpired that the defence was really being conducted by an Employers' Federation, who brought counsel, engineering employers, and workmen from places two hundred miles outside this district in the interests of the respondents, who produced no other evidence; the object being to establish, if possible, by a successful defence, sufficient negligence on the part of the injured man to justify the refusal of compensation."

"On cross-examination by H.M. Inspector it appeared that none of the professed experts had ever applied their minds to the question of danger in working about such parts, and, until a few minutes before the trial, they had never before seen such a crane, though they were prepared to assert that the fencing of such wheels was unknown out of Aberdeen."

"Further admissions in cross-examination led to the break-down of the defence, and I mention these circumstances in order that my colleagues may be prepared in such cases for an, at first sight, imposing defence at the instigation of third parties with a pecuniary interest in the result."

Special interest attaches to the proceedings instituted under section 82, 1878 (extended by section 13, 1895), and some particulars of each case of this kind taken in 1898 are given below in tabular form.

Penal compensation.

PENAL COM-

Prosecutions for Failure to Fence Machinery, &c.,

Defendant. (1)	Court and Date. (2)	Fine. (3)	Sex of Injured Person. (4)	Age of Injured Person. (5)
I.—DUNDEE DISTRICT:		£ s. d.		
J. & A. Guthrie, Seabraes Jute Mill, <i>Jute Manufacturers.</i>	Dundee Sheriff Court, January 12 ..	0 0 6	Male	Adult
IIa.—ABERDEEN DISTRICT:				
Stewart & Co., 556, George St., Aberdeen, <i>Granite Polishers.</i>	Aberdeen Sheriff Court, June 17 ..	1 1 0	Male	28
II.—GLASGOW DISTRICT:				
North British Railway Co., Cowlairs, Glasgow, <i>Railway Waggon Manufacturers.</i>	Glasgow Sheriff Court, February 3	—	Male	29
VIII.—BLACKBURN DISTRICT:				
Thomas Mercer, Spring Bank Brewery, Edenfield, <i>Beer Brewer.</i>	Bury County Police Court, June 23	10 0 0	Male	37
IX.—LEEDS DISTRICT:				
Clayton, Son & Co., Ltd., Hunslet Moor, Leeds, <i>Boiler Makers.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, April 29 ..	25 0 0	Male	31
Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Sovereign St., Leeds <i>Sauce Manufacturers.</i>	Leeds City Police Court, July 1 ..	20 0 0	Male	17
T. Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Wincolmlee, Hull, <i>Tanners.</i>	Hull City Police Court, July 19 ..	2 0 0	Male	37
X.—BRADFORD DISTRICT:				
Anderson Bros., Rayner's Mill, Liversedge, <i>Worsted Weavers.</i>	Dewsbury County Police Court, February 11.	20 0 0	Female	Adult
William Ellison & Son, Mornington Shed, Priestman St., Bradford, <i>Worsted Weavers.</i>	Bradford City Police Court, February 18.	15 0 0	Female	Adult
John Wilson, Park Works, Shipley, <i>Tin Box Manufacturer.</i>	Bradford County Police Court, December 15.	10 0 0	Male	18
XI.—HUDDERSFIELD DISTRICT:				
Learoyd Bros. & Co., Ltd., Trafalgar Mills, Leeds Road North, Huddersfield, <i>Woollen and Worsted Manufacturers.</i>	Huddersfield Borough Police Court, June 17.	0 10 0	Female	28
A. Earnshaw & Sons, Ltd., Crown Works, Booth Town, Halifax, <i>Machine Tool Makers.</i>	Halifax County Police Court, November 15.	1 0 0	Male	Adult
XIII.—ROCHDALE DISTRICT:				
Rochdale Co-operative Manufacturing Society, Ltd., Bury Road, Rochdale, <i>Cotton Manufacturers</i>	Rochdale Borough Police Court, January 28.	—	Female	25
The Globe Spinning Co., Ltd., Crawshaw-booth, Rawtenstall, <i>Cotton Spinners.</i>	Rawtenstall Borough Police Court, June 30.	0 10 0	Female	20
J. J. Shires, Albany Mills, Vulcan St., Oldham, <i>Cotton Weaver.</i>	Oldham Borough Police Court, September 28.	1 0 0	Female	24
XV.—MANCHESTER DISTRICT:				
Ashbury Railway Carriage and Iron Co., Ltd., Openshaw, Manchester, <i>Waggon Builders.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, June 22.	20 0 0	Male	18
Arthur McDougall, trading as The Barlow Road Brick Co., Levenshulme, near Manchester, <i>Brick Manufacturer.</i>	Manchester County Police Court, August 2.	0 10 0	Male	23
Jackson Street Spinning Co., London Road, Manchester, <i>Cotton Spinners.</i>	Manchester City Police Court, December 14.	20 0 0	Female	19
XX.—SHEFFIELD DISTRICT:				
John Wood & Sons, Loxley Valley, Sheffield, <i>Rolling Mill Occupiers.</i>	Sheffield County Police Court, September 20.	10 0 0	Male	17

PENSATION.

whereby Injury or Death has been Caused.

Cause of Accident. (6)	Nature of Injury. (7)	Application of Penalty. (Under Section 82, 1878.) (8)	Special Remarks. (9)
Horizontal shaft	Arm and leg broken.	—	
Bevel wheels	Loss of hand .. ..	.. .. .	While holding the machinery to be "dangerous" within the meaning of the Act, and therefore requiring to be fenced, the Sheriff, in view of some degree of carelessness on the part of the injured man, inflicted a small penalty.
The man was found dead on an underground shaft.	Fatal.. ..	.. .. .	The Sheriff held the charge "not proven," as there was a doubt whether the shaft or a pulley caused death.
Apron caught by shaf while deceased person was putting strap on pulley.	Fatal.. ..	.. .. .	The widow having been satisfactorily compensated, a small penalty only was inflicted.
Cogs of a coke-breaking machine.	Arm badly injured, and subsequently amputated.	To injured person.	
Stamping machine	Loss of top of left forefinger.	To injured person.	
Cog wheels, in which the man's sleeve was caught.	Severe laceration of left upper-arm.	—	
Flying shuttle	Severe; near the eye ..	To injured person.	
Flying shuttle	Severe; over the eye ..	To injured person ..	The Bench took into consideration that £20 damages had already been awarded before the Registrar in arbitration proceedings.
Tin stamping machine ..	Loss of top of right thumb.	£9 10s. paid to injured person.	
Flying shuttle	Loss of sight of right eye	.. .. .	On learning that the injured woman had accepted £130 as compensation for the loss of her eye, the Bench were of opinion that to recommend the Secretary of State to grant her any further amount under section 82 (1878) would be unnecessary.
Traversing gear of a planing machine.	Ends of two fingers crushed.	To injured person.	
Ingathering cop on a copwinding machine.	Finger injured .. ..	.. .. .	Dismissed.
Flying shuttle	Seriously injured over the eye.	.. .. .	As the defendants had paid the injured woman £110 compensation, a nominal penalty only was inflicted.
Flying shuttle	Injured near the eye ..	.. .. .	The injured person stated in Court that the firm had compensated her, and that she was quite satisfied.
Cog wheels	Three fingers of right hand lacerated, and the radius splintered.	.. .. .	Action brought under Employers' Liability Act.
Rolls of a brick machine ..	Foot crushed so badly as to necessitate amputation.	.. .. .	Small penalty because occupier was apparently unaware the machinery should have been fenced. He had agreed to compensate the injured person.
Horizontal shaft, in which woman's hair was caught.	Injuries to head and face.	To injured person.	
Cogged wheels of reeling rolls.	Loss of hand	£5 to injured person	Persumably the smallness of the penalty was due to the fact that a claim had been made under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

PENAL COM-

Prosecutions for Failure to Fence Machinery, &c.

Defendant.	Court and Date.	Fine.	Sex of Injured Person.	Age of Injured Person.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
XXII.—LEICESTER DISTRICT:		£ s. d.		
E. Watkins & Co., Fritchley, near Ambergate, <i>Sawmillers.</i>	Belper County Police Court, November 17.	—	Male	20
XXVII.—BIRMINGHAM No. 1 DISTRICT:				
T. & J. S. Turner, Ltd., Fisher St., Birmingham, <i>Tenement Factory Owners.</i>	Birmingham City Police Court, September 9.	—	Male	28
XXX.—WALES AND MONMOUTH- SHIRE DISTRICT:				
Solomon Andrews & Son, Steam Joinery Works, Cardiff, <i>Joiners.</i>	Cardiff Borough Police Court, May 18.	5 0 0	Male	24
W. Gilbertson & Co., Ltd., Pontardawe, <i>Steel and Tinsplate Manufacturers.</i>	Pontardawe County Police Court, July 22.	5 0 0	Male	38
Graigola Merthyr Co., Ltd., Swansea, <i>Patent Fuel Manufacturers.</i>	Swansea Borough Police Court, September 6.	30 0 0	Male	23
XXXV.—WEST METROPOLITAN DISTRICT:				
Ogden, Smale & Co., 30, Great Saffron Hill, E.C., <i>Letterpress Printers.</i>	Clerkenwell Police Court, May 27 ..	25 0 0	Male	13
Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., <i>Lithographers.</i>	Mansion House City Police Court, December 16.	100 0 0	Male	21
XXXVII.—SOUTH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT:				
Harding & Sons, Long Lane, S.E., <i>Timware Manufacturers.</i>	Southwark Police Court, June 24 ..	0 10 0	Male	17
London & Brighton Laundries, Ltd., George St., Camberwell, S.E., <i>Laundry Occupiers.</i>	Lambeth Police Court, July 13 ..	10 0 0	Female	Adult
E. & W. Belden, 167, Great Dover St., S.E., <i>Boot Tree Makers.</i>	Southwark Police Court, July 19 ..	1 0 0	Male	20
Riddle & Couchman, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., <i>Lithographic Printers.</i>	Southwark Police Court, August 16	10 0 0	Male	15
E. & W. Belden, 167, Great Dover St., S.E., <i>Boot Tree Makers.</i>	Southwark Police Court, October 29	0 1 0	Male	25
XXXVIII.—SOUTHAMPTON DISTRICT:				
Rose & Andrews, Totton, <i>Steam Sawmillers.</i>	Lyndhurst County Police Court, August 10.	10 0 0	Male	15

PENSATION—*continued.*whereby Injury or Death has been Caused—*continued.*

Cause of Accident. (6)	Nature of Injury. (7)	Application of Penalty. (Under Section 82, 1878). (8)	Special Remarks. (9)
Circular saw	Two fingers severely lacerated.	.. .. .	The Bench said the evidence did not prove to their satisfaction that better arrangements would have prevented this accident, and dismissed the case.
Low shafting; injured person putting on a band.	Fractured arm .. ..	.. .. .	Dismissed; the Bench considering that the shaft was safe by position, it being in a cellar to which no one had right of entry while the machinery was running.
Circular saw	Injury to fingers.. ..	To injured person.	
Cogs of mill-gearing, on which the man fell.	Severe flesh wounds and lacerations.	—	
Mill-gearing, in which the man's coat was caught.	Fracture of left leg above the ankle.	To injured person.	
Cog wheels of a printing machine, in which the boy's fingers were crushed.	Loss of two fingers ..	To injured person ..	This case was dismissed on 11th December 1897 by the Magistrate at Clerkenwell, on the ground of contributory negligence. The case was taken to the Queen's Bench. Justices Grantham and Kennedy decided against the Magistrate, who at the rehearing inflicted the fine stated.
Flywheel of a printing machine.	Fatal.. .. .	.. .. .	Proceedings under other Acts.
Dies of a power-press ..	Severe; loss of portions of three fingers of left hand.	.. .. .	The defendants gave the boy £75, whereon H.M. Inspector asked for a nominal penalty only.
Self-acting collar ironing machine.	Back injured	To injured person.	
Circular saw	Loss of two fingers of left hand.	.. .. .	As the injured person had recovered £50 in County Court, a nominal penalty only was inflicted.
Rack and pinion of a letter-press printing machine.	Loss of part of a finger..	To injured person.	
Grooving machine	Severe; amputation of middle finger of right hand necessary.	.. .. .	Compensation having been paid to injured person, and the saw being now fenced, a nominal penalty only was inflicted.
Circular saw	Loss of left arm; chin injured.	.. .. .	The Magistrates refused to convict under section 82, as they did not wish to prejudice any action taken by parents.

Appeal Cases.—Four cases were carried to appeal in 1898 upon points of law. In three of these—*Rogers v. The Manchester Packing Company*, *Prior v. The Slaithwaite Spinning Co., Ltd.*, and *Blenkinsopp v. Ogden*—the result was to maintain the view of the law on which the Factory Department had always acted. In the fourth—the Scotch case of *Paterson v. The Caledonian Railway Co.*—a new point, the application of the “Laundries Section” of the Act of 1895 to hotel laundries was raised.

Paterson v. Caledonian Railway Co.

This case is reported in the *Scottish Law Reporter*, page 66. The Court held that a laundry attached to a hotel in which the clothes of visitors were washed and the usual charges made was not a laundry “carried on for the purpose of gain,” and did not therefore come within section 22 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895. The bearing of the question on other parts of the Factory and Workshop Act was not, however, brought to the notice of the Court when this decision was given, and it is understood that the Lord Advocate proposes to take the first opportunity of re-opening the question and bringing it fully before the Court in all its bearings. In these circumstances it is not necessary to set out here the terms of the decision which in any case applies only to Scotland.

Rogers v. The Manchester Packing Company.

[1898], 1, Q.B.D., 344.

The question at issue in this case was whether the processes of “hooking, lapping, making up, and packing” yarn or cloth constitute the place in which they are carried on a “factory” within the meaning of section 93 of the Factory Act, 1898, when they are not carried on in connection with bleaching and dyeing. The question arose at Manchester, where there are some 400 shipping warehouses in which these processes are carried on apart from bleaching and dyeing.

Such places were first brought expressly within the operation of the Factories Act by a short Act passed in 1864, entitled the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Act Extension Act, 1864. When the Factory Acts were consolidated in 1878 the definition of bleaching and dyeing works was believed to have been so drawn as clearly to include these places: and during the 20 years which had elapsed since the passing of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, the application to them had never been disputed. The question was, however, raised in proceedings taken against the Manchester Packing Co. for employing a young person after 8 p.m. contrary to the provisions of the Factory Acts; and the Stipendiary dismissed the information on the ground that the respondents’ premises were not a factory within the meaning of the Acts, but consented to state a case. The High Court revised his decision, and gave judgment as follows:—

DAY, J.—“In my opinion this case is perfectly clear and free from doubt. The Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 16), s. 93, defined “non-textile factory” as meaning, among other things, any works, warehouses, furnaces, mills, foundries, or places named in Part I. of Sched. IV.; and Part I. of Sched. IV., by s. 2, includes ‘bleaching and dyeing works,’ that is to say, any premises in which the processes of bleaching, beetling, dyeing, calendering, finishing, hooking, lapping, and making up and packing, any yarn or cloth of any material, or the dressing or finishing of lace, or any one or more of such processes, or any process incidental thereto, are or is carried on.’ I am inclined to think that the premises of the respondents referred to in the case are not a ‘warehouse’ within the meaning of the Act; but they certainly are ‘works,’ and I think also they are a ‘place.’ In order to come to a conclusion as to whether the premises in question are a factory within the meaning of the Act, it is necessary to consider whether they are ‘bleaching and dyeing works’ as defined by s. 2 of Part I. of Sched. IV., which I have read, and not whether they come within the natural meaning of those words, without reference to the statutory definition. I am of opinion that the respondents’ premises were a factory within the meaning of s. 93, and therefore the respondents ought to have been convicted.”

LAWRENCE, J.—“I entirely agree.”

“Judgment for the appellant.”

Prior v. Slaithwaite Spinning Co., Ltd.

[1898], 1, Q.B.D., 881.

This case confirmed the view hitherto always acted on by the Factory Department, that, under the definition of employment in section 94 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1898, it is enough to show that a person is *working* as specified in that section, without showing that he had *received orders so to work* from the employer.

One of the Inspectors of Factories in visiting the respondents' mill found a boy under 18 employed during the time appointed for the midday meal hour in oiling certain machines. He took proceedings against the Company for a contravention of section 17 (2) of the Factory Act, 1878 ("A . . . young person . . . shall not during any part of the times allowed for meals in the factory or workshop be employed in the factory or workshop"); but evidence was brought to show that the boy received no orders to oil the machines and was not paid for doing so, and, in fact, did so solely for his own amusement and to pass the time. The magistrates thereupon dismissed the case, on the ground that there was no evidence that the boy was employed by the respondents in contravention of the Factory Acts, but consented to state a case.

The matter was of considerable importance. If the decision of the magistrates had been upheld and generally followed, the result would have been to throw on an Inspector who prosecuted for illegal employment the responsibility of proving that the person employed had received orders to do whatever he might be doing. The High Court, however, reversed the magistrates' decision.

The following was the judgment :—

WILLS, J.—“I think that this appeal must succeed. The question is of considerable importance. No doubt extravagant cases may be put, as, for instance, that of a young person who is within a day or two of his eighteenth birthday, and who is quite as well able to take care of himself as he would be a few days later. But the line between a young person and an adult must be drawn somewhere, and the Legislature has fixed that period at eighteen. Possibly that is placing a rather liberal interpretation on the expression ‘young persons,’ but with that we have nothing to do. It is a very legitimate consideration whether cases which present that sort of extravagance against which the mind revolts are likely to be of frequent occurrence, and whether it is not a necessity that legislation which is meant to cover a large class of cases to which it is most properly applicable should not also from time to time include cases which seem startling.

“It is clear that the policy of this Act in regard to this question of working at meal-times is that persons who are regarded by the Legislature as comparatively defenceless should have their meal-times preserved intact. For that purpose the legislation is no doubt rigorous. But, whether it is rigorous or not, all that we have to do is to see whether the particular case before us falls within the purview of the Act of Parliament.

“In this case, then, the magistrates have found that this lad was cleaning or oiling the shaft during the prohibited time. It is contended that in so doing he was not ‘working,’ and I quite agree that signification must be given to the word ‘work.’ I can conceive cases where a boy might be oiling machinery and yet not ‘working.’ But in the present case it appears that he was doing exactly what he would have done had he been working under orders. Of course a person may work very hard to amuse himself, as I myself have often done in my own garden. In one sense no doubt that is work, but is not the common application of the term. Here the mere fact that this boy, as he says, did this to please himself and without orders from any one does not, I think, make it any the less work. In my opinion, therefore, he was working; nor do the magistrates find that he was not working. All that they find is that there was no evidence that he was employed by the respondents to do this work. That no doubt is quite true, but the Act of Parliament has not introduced any such qualification; on the contrary, it has said (s. 94) that if a young person works during the prohibited hours he shall be deemed to be employed. I take that to mean that for all purposes connected with this particular legislation he shall be regarded as employed if he does any work. I do not agree that it is merely a rebuttable presumption. If, therefore, he *works* during the prohibited hours, as he is to be deemed to have been *employed*, s. 17, sub-s. 2, has been broken, and he has been employed contrary to the provisions of the Act.

“Under those circumstances s. 83 makes the employer liable. It is not necessary, I think, now to discuss what are the limits of s. 87, nor does it seem to me at all desirable to do so. In the present case I am clearly of opinion that the employer is not in a position to claim the benefits of s. 87, because the magistrates had no information duly laid before them that the employer charged any other person as the actual offender, and that certainly is a condition precedent to the operation of s. 87 in the employer's favour.

“It has been argued that there are cases of hardship in which the moral offence cannot be brought home to anybody, and in which, therefore, the employer is liable, although he really was not responsible for what was done. The true answer to that is, I think, the absolute and unfettered discretion which is vested in the justices both of moderating the fine and of dealing with the costs. It seems to me, therefore, that there is really no answer to this prosecution, and that the case must be remitted to the justices to convict.”

KENNEDY, J.—“I entirely agree. I have come without any doubt to the conclusion that the magistrates ought to have convicted in this case. They have found that there was no evidence of employment of this boy by the respondents contrary to the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878.

“I think the scheme of the Act is clear, namely, that the health of these comparatively defenceless persons is to be protected by their having the full time of their meal-times intact without doing any work at all in that time. By s. 17 young persons shall not

during any portion of the time allowed for meals be employed in the factory or workshop. By s. 94 the word 'employed' is defined as including the very work which it is clear on the evidence this boy did in this case. *Primâ facie*, the employer is to be held responsible for any breach of the provisions of the Act. If he can shew that he has used all due diligence to enforce the execution of the Act, and that the offence has really been committed by some other person, then under ss. 86 and 87 he is protected. But even if he cannot, as here, obtain the protection of those sections, still, as my brother has pointed out, the magistrates may be trusted to use the discretion that is given to them in inflicting a fine and dealing with the costs. Moreover, since the provisions of the Act are generally put in force by a Government official, it may be assumed that he will not be forward to take proceedings where every care was taken by the employer and his subordinates, and the breach of the Act has been caused by the wanton conduct of the young person himself. I would further point out that by the express words of s. 87: 'When it is made to appear to the satisfaction of an Inspector at the time of discovering the offence that the occupier of the factory or workshop had used all due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act, and also by what person such offence had been committed without the knowledge, consent, or connivance of the occupier and in contravention of his orders, then the Inspector shall proceed against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender in the first instance without first proceeding against the occupier of the factory or workshop.' It is not necessary that the magistrates should find that there was an employment of this boy by the respondents; he was 'working,' and so (under s. 94) 'employed' during a prohibited time in the factory of which the respondents were the occupiers. I think that the conclusion to which the magistrates came was not justified by the facts before them."

Case remitted to the magistrates to convict.

Blenkinsopp v. Ogden.

1, Q.B.D., 1898, p. 783.

This case decided an important point with regard to the employers' liability under section 82 of the Factory Act of 1878. That section enacts that—"If any person is killed or suffers any bodily injury in consequence of the occupier of a factory having neglected to fence any machinery . . . the occupier of the factory shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £100, the whole or any part of which may be applied for the benefit of the injured person or his family, or otherwise as a Secretary of State determines." The case decides that *where a person has been injured by the occupier's neglect to fence, the fact that the injury was proximately caused by such contributory negligence on the part of the injured person as would have debarred him from maintaining a civil action is no answer to a complaint under the above section.*

The facts were as follows:—A boy employed by the respondents, a firm of printers, caught his hand in a printing machine at which he was working, and suffered injury thereby. The accident happened while he was standing at the back of the machine, contrary to the directions given to him by his superior. The back gear of the machine was dangerous and was not sufficiently fenced, but if the boy had remained in the place where he was told to work the accident would not have happened.

Proceedings were taken for a contravention of section 82 (1), but the magistrate was of opinion that the accident was caused by the boy's own carelessness and disobedience, and therefore dismissed the information, subject to a case for the opinion of the Court.

This decision amounted to the introduction of the doctrine of "contributory negligence" into Section 82 of the Factory Act 1878. The effect on the administration of the Acts, if it had been upheld, would have been very unfortunate, the more so that one of the objects of requiring dangerous machinery to be fenced and making neglect to fence penal was to guard against the danger of carelessness or neglect on the part of workpeople. The Court, however, reversed the magistrate's decision, giving judgment as follows:—

GRANTHAM, J.—"I have no doubt that in this case the magistrate ought to have inflicted a fine under Sec. 82. It was contended for the respondents that that section cannot apply where the injury was directly caused by the negligence of the injured person. But I cannot accept that construction of the statute. In my view, where the injury which results would not have happened but for the unfenced condition of the machinery, the fact that the injured person has also been negligent does not prevent the non-fencing of the machinery from being that in consequence of which the injury happened. The injured person is not entitled as of right to any part of the penalty inflicted under the Section. It is entirely in the discretion of the Secretary of State to say what shall be done with it, and whether any and what part of it shall be given to the injured person as compensation."

KENNEDY, J.—"I am of the same opinion. It being admitted that, but for the neglect to provide proper fencing, the injury would not have been suffered, I think it would be clearly wrong, looking at the object of the Section, to construe the words 'in consequence of' as if we were dealing with an action by the injured person for damages. In that case his own contributory negligence would be an answer, upon the ground that the immediate and direct cause of the mischief would be his own conduct, and not the occupier's neglect to fence. But

here we are dealing with a section the primary object of which is not to compensate the injured person, but to provide safe machinery. It is to the interest of the State that the machinery should be safe for negligent as well as for careful people, and it is reasonable that the State should impose a penalty upon the party omitting to fence even under circumstances under which the person injured by the omission could not recover damages. I am not alarmed by the suggestion made by Mr. Ruegg as to the possibility of a workman taking advantage of the unfenced condition of the machinery to inflict upon himself an intentional injury, with a view of getting compensation. I should think it would be very difficult for him in such a case to persuade the Secretary of State that he was injured in consequence of the employer's neglect.

“So far as one may look at one section as throwing light upon the meaning of another, Sec. 13 of the Act of 1895, to which our attention has been called, seems to suggest that in the opinion of the Legislature the construction which we have placed upon the section before us is the true one.”

“Appeal allowed.”

ORDERS AND CERTIFICATES OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The following Orders, affecting factories and workshops, were issued in 1898 :—

	Subject.	Act and Section.	Date of Order.	Date of Operation.
1	Textile Factories—Modification of Humidity Schedule in Textile Factories where the “French” or “dry” process is carried on.	1895, s. 31	Dec. 24, 1898	Jan. 1, 1899
2	Cotton Cloth Factories—Regulations for Protection of Health.	1897, s. 1	Feb. 2 „	—
3	Places prohibited for Meals	1878, s. 39	March 23 „	April 1, 1898
4	List of Outworkers	1891, s. 27	March 23 „	April 1 „
5	Wholesale Tailoring (Particulars).	1895, s. 40	Aug. 6 „	Oct. 1 „
6	Textile Workshops (Particulars).	1895, s. 40	Sept. 2 „	Oct. 1 „

and the following processes were certified by the Secretary of State, under Section 8 of the Act of 1891, as being dangerous or injurious to health :—

	Date of Certificate.	Description of Process.
1	April 2, 1898	Sorting Foreign Hides and Skins and dry East Indian Hides and Skins.
2	May 7 „	Manufacture and Decoration of Earthenware and China.
3	Aug. 3 „	Making Transfers for Earthenware and China.
4	Dec. 17 „	The Glazing of Bricks with use of Lead.

1. Modification of Humidity Schedule in Textile Factories where the “French” or “Dry” Process is carried on.

By Section 31 of the Act of 1895, the provisions of the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889, are applied to all textile factories in which artificial humidity is produced (except those where Special Rules under Section 8 of the Act of 1891 are in force), but the Secretary of State is empowered by order to modify where necessary the schedule with respect to the maximum limits of humidity.

Hitherto no order modifying the schedule has been made; but in October it was represented that a certain branch of the woollen manufacture, *i.e.*, the spinning of fine yarns of merino, cashmere, or wool by the "French" or dry process, could not be carried on in England owing to the restrictions imposed by Schedule A of the Cotton Cloth Factories Act. On inquiry it was found that this was correct. This particular process can only be carried on at a high temperature, and for high temperatures Schedule A requires a degree of dryness far in excess of that allowed at low temperatures, so great that in this process the fibre becomes dry, "electric," and unworkable.

In these circumstances the Secretary of State was satisfied that some modification of the schedule was necessary, and he made the following order by which the schedule is altered so as to correspond with the Special Rules in force in the flax trade.

Whereas by subsection (1) of section 31 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, it is enacted that—

"The Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889, shall apply to every textile factory in which atmospheric humidity is artificially produced by steaming or other mechanical appliances, and which is not for the time being subject to Special Rules under Section 8 of the Act 1891, with such modifications of the schedule with respect to the maximum limits of humidity as the Secretary of State by order made in accordance with section 65 of the principal Act may direct."

And whereas I am satisfied that a modification of the said schedule is necessary in respect of factories where the spinning of merino, cashmere, and wool by the "French" or "dry" process is carried on.

Now therefore, I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order made in pursuance of the above-mentioned sections, do hereby direct that so far as relates to factories in which the spinning of merino, cashmere, or wool by the "French" or "dry" process is carried on, schedule A of the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889 (52 and 53 Vict. cap. 62) shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

Schedule of the Maximum Limits of Humidity of Atmosphere to be observed at given temperatures in factories in which the spinning of merino, cashmere, or wool by the "French" or "dry" process is carried on.

I. Grains of Vapour per Cubic Foot of Air.	II. Dry Bulb Thermometer Readings. Degrees Fahrenheit.	III. Wet Bulb Thermometer Readings. Degrees Fahrenheit.	IV. Percentage of Humidity. (Saturation = 100.)
1.9	35	33	80
2.0	36	34	82
2.1	37	35	83
2.2	38	36	83
2.3	39	37	84
2.4	40	38	84
2.5	41	39	84
2.6	42	40	85
2.7	43	41	84
2.8	44	42	84
2.9	45	43	85
3.1	46	44	86
3.2	47	45	86
3.3	48	46	86
3.4	49	47	86
3.5	50	48	86
3.6	51	49	86
3.8	52	50	86
3.9	53	51	86
4.1	54	52	86
4.2	55	53	87
4.4	56	54	87
4.5	57	55	87
4.7	58	56	87
4.9	59	57	88
5.1	60	58	88
5.2	61	59	88
5.4	62	60	88
5.6	63	61	88
5.8	64	62	88
6.0	65	63	88
6.2	66	64	88

Schedule of the Maximum Limits of Humidity of Atmosphere, &c.—continued.

I. Grains of Vapour per Cubic Foot of Air.	II. Dry Bulb Thermometer Readings. Degrees Fahrenheit.	III. Wet Bulb Thermometer Readings. Degrees Fahrenheit.	IV. Percentage of Humidity. (Saturation=100.)
6.4	67	65	88
6.6	68	66	88
6.9	69	67	88
7.1	70	68	88
7.3	71	69	88
7.6	72	70	89
7.8	73	71	89
8.1	74	72	89
8.4	75	73	89
8.6	76	74	89
8.9	77	75	89
9.2	78	76	89
9.5	79	77	90
9.8	80	78	90
10.1	81	79	90
10.5	82	80	90
10.8	83	81	90
11.1	84	82	90
11.5	85	83	90
11.8	86	84	90
12.2	87	85	90
12.6	88	86	90
13.0	89	87	90
13.4	90	88	90
13.8	91	89	90
14.2	92	90	90
14.7	93	91	90
15.1	94	92	90
15.5	95	93	91
16.0	96	94	90
16.5	97	95	90
17.0	98	96	90
17.5	99	97	91
18.0	100	98	90

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of January, 1899.

M. W. RIDLEY.

Whitehall, 24th December, 1898.

2. Cotton Cloth Factories—Regulations for Protection of Health.

In 1896 the Secretary of State, on the joint request of the employers and workmen, appointed a Departmental Committee "to enquire into the working of the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1899, and into the question of steaming and the introduction of artificial moisture in weaving sheds, and to report what amendments in the law, if any, are desirable." The Committee consisted of Sir Henry Roscoe, D.C.L., F.R.S., Sir William Roberts, M.D., F.R.S., and Dr. Arthur Ransome, F.R.S.; and Mr. W. Williams, H.M. Inspector of Factories, acted as Secretary.

This Committee reported in February 1897; and in its report, which is published as a Parliamentary paper, it recommended (*inter alia*) that an additional record of the reading of the hygrometers should be taken every day between 7 and 8 a.m.; that only pure water should be used for steaming; that the roofs of weaving sheds should be whitewashed in summer; that where "live" steam is used the pipes should be as small as possible and should be covered with non-conducting material; that the ventilation should be such that there should be not more than 9 volumes of carbon dioxide to every 10,000 volumes of air in the sheds; and that in all new mills cloak-rooms should be provided.

As a result of this report, Parliament passed the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1897, empowering the Secretary of State to make an Order in the manner prescribed by section 6 of the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889, for the purpose of giving effect to such of the

Committee's recommendations as he considered necessary for the protection of health. In pursuance of this Act the Secretary of State issued the following Order, which gives effect to all the chief recommendations of the Committee as summarised above :—

Whereas on the 28th March, 1896, I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, appointed a Committee to enquire into the working of the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889, and into the question of steaming and the introduction of artificial moisture in Cotton Weaving sheds, and to report what amendments in the law, if any, were desirable :

And whereas the committee in their report dated 17th February, 1897, made certain recommendations as the amendment of the law :

And whereas section 1 of the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1897 (60 & 61 Vict. c. 58), empowers the Secretary of State by Order to make regulations for the purpose of giving effect to such of the recommendations contained in the said report as he may deem necessary for the protection of health in Cotton Cloth Factories, and thereby to require any additional readings of the thermometers, and to make any consequential alterations in the schedules to the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889 : and enacts that such regulations when made shall have effect as if embodied in that Act.

Now, I, by this Order, make the following regulations :—

- (1.) In every Cotton Cloth Factory to which the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889, applies, the occupier or manager or person for the time being in charge of the factory shall, in addition to taking the two readings of the thermometers required by section 7 of that Act, read each of the thermometers every day between seven o'clock and eight o'clock in the forenoon, and record the reading of each thermometer in the form and in accordance with the regulations in Schedule B of the said Act as amended by this Order.
- (2.) Schedules B and C of the Act of 1889 shall be altered and shall be as set out in the schedule to this Order.
- (3.) In every such Cotton Cloth Factory when artificial humidity is produced the water used for the purpose shall either be taken from a public supply of drinking-water or other source of pure water, or shall be effectively purified to the satisfaction of the Inspector before being introduced in the form of steam into the factory, and all ducts for the introduction of humidified air shall be kept clean.
- (4.) The pipes used for the introduction of steam into a Cotton Cloth Factory in which the temperature is 70 degrees Fahrenheit or over shall, so far as they are within the shed, be as small both in diameter and length as is reasonably practicable and shall be effectively covered with non-conducting material to the satisfaction of the Inspector, so as to minimise the amount of heat thrown off by them into the shed.
- (5.) The arrangements for ventilation shall be such that during working hours in no part of the Cotton Cloth Factory shall the proportion of carbonic acid (carbon dioxide) in the air be greater than nine volumes of carbonic acid to every ten thousand volumes of air.
- (6.) Unless some other method certified by the Inspector to be equally satisfactory is adopted, the outside of the roof of every Cotton Cloth Factory shall be whitewashed every year before the 31st day of May, and such whitewash shall be effectively maintained until the 31st day of August.
- (7.) In every Cotton Cloth Factory erected after the date of this Order, a sufficient and suitable cloak-room, or cloak-rooms, shall be provided for the use of all the persons employed therein, and shall be ventilated and kept at a suitable temperature.

M. W. RIDLEY.

Home Office, Whitehall,

2nd February, 1898.

Schedule B.

FORM FOR RECORDING THE READINGS OF THE THERMOMETERS.

Name of Occupier_____

Address of Factory_____

Room {
Number or Designation_____
Process carried on_____
Number of Operatives_____
Cubic contents_____cubic feet.

Date.		READINGS OF THERMOMETERS <i>in degrees Fahrenheit.</i>						If no artificial humidity is produced in the 24 hours insert in this column "None."
Year.....	Month and Day.	Between 7 and 8 a.m.		Between 10 and 11 a.m.		Between 3 and 4 p.m.		
		Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	
	1							
	2							
	3							
	4							
	5							
	6							
	7							
	8							
	9							
	10							
	11							
	12							
	13							
	14							
	15							
	16							
	17							
	18							
	19							
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	21							
	22							
	23							
	24							
	25							
	26							
	27							
	28							
	29							
	30							
	31							

(Signed)_____

Occupier or Manager.

FORM OF INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Address of Factory _____

[illegible]

Date of Visit _____

In the period from _____ to _____ the *temperature* was _____ on _____ occasions, and the *humidity* on _____ occasions, in excess of the maximum fixed by the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1899 (Section 5 and Schedule A.).

General Remarks _____

(Signed) _____

Inspector.

3. Places Prohibited for Meals.

This Order is a re-enactment of an Order of 20th December 1882, with one addition to the list of places in which the taking of meals is prohibited, viz., parts of factories or workshops in which *fur pulling* is carried on.

Section 39 of the Act of 1878 enacts that children, young persons, and women shall not be allowed to take meals or to remain during meal hours in the certain parts of certain factories and workshops. These places are set out in the first schedule to the present Order. The Secretary of State has power under the section to extend this prohibition to any class of factories or workshops or parts thereof in which it appears to him that the taking of meals is, from the nature of the process, specially injurious to health. These are specified in the second schedule of the Order. Except that fur pulling is added, the list is the same in substance as that in the Order of 1882, but the arrangement has been simplified and made clearer.

The addition of fur pulling is made in pursuance of a recommendation of the Departmental Committee on the Conditions of Work in Wool Sorting and other kindred Trades (*see pp. 18–20*), and of special reports called for from the staff in consequence of articles which appeared in the press describing the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the fur pulling trade in South London.

Whereas by Section 39 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, it is enacted as follows :—

“A child, young person, or woman shall not be allowed to take a meal, or to remain during the times allowed for meals, in the parts of the factories or workshops to which this section applies : and a child, young person, or woman allowed to take a meal or to remain in contravention of this section shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this Act :

“Notice of the prohibition in this section shall be affixed in a factory or workshop to which it applies :”

And whereas the said prohibition applies to the parts of factories or workshops named in the first schedule to this Order :

And whereas a Secretary of State is also by the said section empowered, where it appears to him that by reason of the nature of the process in any class of factories or workshops or parts thereof, not named in the said schedule, the taking of meals therein is specially injurious to health, to make an order extending the prohibition in the said section to the said class of factories or workshops or parts thereof :

Now I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under Section 65 of the said Act, extend the prohibition to the classes of factories or workshops or parts thereof named in the second schedule hereto.

This Order shall come into effect on the 1st April, 1898, from which date the Order of the 20th December, 1882, is revoked.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, 2nd Schedule.*)

The parts of glass works in which the materials are mixed.

The parts of works where flint glass is made in which the work of grinding, cutting, or polishing is carried on.

The parts of lucifer-match works in which any manufacturing process or handicraft (except that of cutting the wood) is usually carried on.

The parts of earthenware works known or used as dipper's house, dipper's drying room, or china-scouring room.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*Extension of Prohibition.*)

The parts of textile factories in which the process of gassing is carried on.

The parts of printworks, bleachingworks, and dyeing works in which the process of singeing is carried on.

The parts of factories or workshops in which any of the following processes are carried on :—

Sorting or dusting wool or hair.

Sorting, dusting, or grinding rags.

Fur-pulling.

Grinding, glazing, or polishing on a wheel.

Brass-casting, typefoundry.

Dipping metal in aquafortis or other acid solution.

Metal-bronzing.

Majolica painting on earthenware.

Cleaning and repairing catgut.
 Cutting, turning, or polishing bone, ivory, pearlshell, or snailshell.
 Manufacturing chemicals or artificial manures.
 Manufacturing white lead.
 Lithographic printing
 Playing-card making
 Fancy box making
 Paper staining
 Almanack making
 Artificial flower making
 Paper colouring and enamelling
 Colour making

} if and when dry powder or dust is used.

M. W. RIDLEY.

Whitehall,
 23rd March, 1898.

4. List of Outworkers.

This Order was issued at the same time as the preceding and with the same object, viz., the introduction of better conditions into the fur-pulling industry. The issue of such an Order was recommended by the Committee on the Conditions of Work in Wool-sorting and other kindred Trades (*see* paragraph 117 of their Report).

It repeals and re-enacts the Order of 27th January, 1896, with the addition of fur-pulling to the processes named therein, and with some additions of detail.

Whereas by section 27 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, it is enacted that :—

- “(1.) The occupier of every factory and workshop (including any workshop conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person, or woman therein) and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory or workshop shall, if so required by the Secretary of State by an Order made in accordance with section 65 of the principal Act, and subject to any exceptions mentioned in the Order, keep in the prescribed form and with the prescribed particulars lists showing the names of all persons directly employed by him, either as workman or as contractor, in the business of the factory or workshop, outside the factory or workshop, and the places where they are employed, and every such list shall be open to inspection by any inspector under the principal Act or by any officer of a sanitary authority.
- “(2.) In the event of a contravention of this section by the occupier of a factory or workshop, or by a contractor, the occupier or contractors shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

And whereas by section 42 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, it is enacted that :—

- “(1.) Every occupier of a factory or workshop to whom section 27 of the Act of 1891 for the time being applies, and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory or workshop, shall, on or before the first day of March and the first day of September in each year, send to the inspector for the district in which the factory or workshop is situate a list showing the names of all persons directly employed by him, either as workmen or as contractors, in the business of the factory or workshop, outside the factory or workshop, and the places where they are employed, and in default of so doing shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.
- “(2.) Section 27 of the Act of 1891 and this section shall apply to any place from which any work of making wearing apparel for sale is given out, and to the occupier of that place, and to every contractor employed by any such occupier in connexion with the said work, as if that place were a workshop.”

Now I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under section 65 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, and section 27 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, as amended by section 42 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, require—

The occupier of every factory and workshop (including any workshop conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person, or woman therein) in the business of which persons are employed in :

The manufacture of articles of wearing apparel,
 The manufacture of electro-plate,
 Cabinet and furniture making and upholstery work,
 The manufacture of files,
 Fur-pulling,

And every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory or workshop, and also

The occupier of every place from which any work of making wearing apparel for sale is given out, and

Every contractor employed by any such occupier in connexion with such work, to keep in the form and with the particulars prescribed in the schedule hereto, lists showing the names of all persons directly employed by him, either as workmen or as contractors, in the business of the said factory, workshop or place, outside the factory, workshop or place, and the places where they are employed ; and every such list shall be open to inspection by any inspector under the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878 to 1895, or by any officer of a sanitary authority ; and every such occupier and contractor shall send to the inspector for the district a list of such out-workers on or before the first day of March and the first day of September in each year.

This Order shall come into effect on the 1st day of April, 1898, from which date the Order of the 27th January, 1896, under section 27 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, is revoked.

M. W. RIDLEY.

Whitehall,
March 23rd, 1898.

Schedule.

OUT-WORKERS.

Form for use of Occupier.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1891, Section 27.
FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1895, Section 42.

FORM PRESCRIBED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR OCCUPIER'S LIST OF OUT-WORKERS.

Address of Factory or Workshop
or place from which work is given out

Name of Occupier of Factory or Workshop
or place

Business carried on

Names of persons employed by the OCCUPIER outside the Factory or Workshop or place from which work is given out, and places where they are employed, viz. :—

A. Persons so employed as Workmen.

Christian and Surname.	Place where employed.

B. Persons so employed as Contractors.

Christian and Surname.	Place where employed.

NOTE.—In order that these lists may be correct lists of persons employed at any given time, it will be necessary that the name of any person newly taken into employment should be immediately entered, and the name of any person ceasing to be employed should be immediately struck out.

Schedule—continued.

OUT-WORKERS.

Form for use of Contractor.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1891, Section 27.
FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1895, Section 42.

FORM PRESCRIBED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR CONTRACTOR'S LIST OF
OUT-WORKERS.

Address of Factory or Workshop
or place from which work is given out

Name of Occupier of Factory or Workshop
or place

Business carried on

Names of persons who are employed outside the Factory or Workshop or place from which
work is given out by A. B.,
a CONTRACTOR, with the Occupier and places where they are employed, viz. :—

A. Persons so employed as Workmen.

Christian and Surname.	Place where employed.

B. Persons so employed as Contractors.

Christian and Surname.	Place where employed.

Note.—In order that these lists may be correct lists of persons employed at any given time, it will be necessary that the name of any person newly taken into employment should be immediately entered, and the name of any person ceasing to be employed should be immediately struck out.

5.—Wholesale Tailoring (Particulars).

Application was made to the Secretary of State by the Leeds Tailoresses' Union, the Amalgamated Union of Clothiers' Operatives, and by several other trade societies, for the extension of the "particulars system" to the wholesale clothing trade under section 40 of the Act of 1895. As the result of full enquiry, the Secretary of State was satisfied that the application was reasonable, and that it was not impracticable to furnish the required particulars—it was shown indeed that particulars of the nature required were already voluntarily given by many firms—and he made an order applying the section to wholesale tailoring, with modifications similar to those introduced in the Felt Hats (Particulars) Order of 1897. The prohibition of expressing the particulars by means of symbols, which was necessarily omitted in the Felt Hats Order, was retained in the present instance. The following are the terms of the Order:—

Whereas it is enacted by subsection (6) of section 40 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 (58 & 59 Vict. c. 37), that the Secretary of State, on being satisfied by the report of an inspector that the provisions of the said section are applicable to any class of non-textile factories or to any class of workshops, may, if he thinks fit, by Order made in accordance with section 65 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 16), apply the provisions of the section to any such class subject to such modifications as may in his opinion be necessary for adapting those provisions to the circumstances of the case:

And whereas I am satisfied upon the report of an inspector that the provisions of the section are applicable to the classes of factories and workshops hereinafter specified:

And whereas I am of opinion that certain modifications are necessary for adapting these provisions to the circumstances of the case in the said factories and workshops:

Now, I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order made in pursuance of the above-recited sections, apply the provisions of the said section 40 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, subject to the modifications herein-after contained, to the classes of factories and workshops in which

WHOLESALE TAILORING

is carried on.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

- (1.) The occupier shall for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied, as follows:—
 - (a.) He shall furnish every worker with particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him, either
 - (i.) by handing him a written or printed statement of such particulars when the work is given out to him; or
 - (ii.) by exhibiting such particulars in the factory or workshop on a placard containing no other matter than the rates of wages applicable to the work done in the factory or workshop, and posted in a position where it is easily legible.
 - (b.) Such particulars of the work to be done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him.
 - (c.) The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols.
- (2.) If the occupier fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.
- (3.) If anyone engaged as a worker in any of the aforesaid factories or workshops, having received such particulars whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.
- (4.) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

The foregoing provisions shall not apply to any work carried on in the factories and workshops mentioned in this Order other than wholesale tailoring.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of October 1898.

M. W. RIDLEY.

Home Office, Whitehall,
6th August, 1898.

6. Textile Workshops (Particulars).

The provisions of section 40 of the Act of 1895 apply only to textile factories; but the Secretary of State is empowered by Order to apply them to other factories and to workshops. In the course of inspection for the purpose of the administration of this section, it appeared that there were workshops in which textile manufacture was carried on which presented precisely the same conditions of work as textile factories, and that the workpeople employed in them stood in the same need of correct "particulars" from which to calculate their wages. From the reports which were submitted to him, the Secretary of State was satisfied that the provisions of the section were as much required in these workshops as in the corresponding class of factories, and he therefore made an Order applying these provisions without modification to "textile workshops."

In defining "textile workshop" the definition of "textile factory" in section 92 of the Act of 1878 is followed as closely as possible.

Whereas it is enacted by subsection (6) of section 40 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 (58 & 59 Vict. c. 37), that the Secretary of State, on being satisfied by the report of an inspector that the provisions of the said section are applicable to any class of non-textile factories or to any class of workshops, may, if he thinks fit, by Order made in accordance with section 65 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 16), apply the provisions of the section to any such class subject to such modifications as may in his opinion be necessary for adapting those provisions to the circumstances of the case:

And whereas I am satisfied upon the report of an inspector that the provisions of the section are applicable to the class of workshops herein-after specified:

And whereas I am of opinion that no modifications are necessary for adapting these provisions to the circumstances of the case in the said workshops:

Now, I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order made in pursuance of the above-recited sections, apply the provisions of the said Section 40 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, without modification, to the class of workshops in which is carried on the preparing, manufacturing, or finishing, or any process incident to the manufacture of cotton, wool, hair, silk, flax, hemp, jute, tow, china grass, cocoanut fibre, or other like material, either separately or mixed together, or mixed with any other material or any fabric made thereof: Provided that print works, bleaching and dyeing works, lace warehouses, paper mills, flax scutch mills, rope works, and hat works shall not be included.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of October, 1898.

M. W. RIDLEY.

Home Office, Whitehall,
September 2, 1898.

DANGEROUS TRADES (CERTIFICATES).

The four certificates with regard to Dangerous Trades issued by the Secretary of State during the year 1898 are set out below:—

The first, relating to foreign hides and skins, was issued in pursuance of one of the recommendations of the Anthrax Committee. (*See their Report, paragraphs 67 to 87.*) It was followed by the proposal of rules based on the recommendations of that Committee, and intended to prevent persons engaged in handling foreign and East Indian hides and skins from the danger of the infection of anthrax. The rules were objected to, and at the end of the year were still under discussion.

The second, relating to processes in the china and earthenware trade, was issued previous to the proposal of new rules for that industry. It is somewhat wider in its terms than the previous certificate of 24th December 1892.

The third certificate was issued with a view to enabling Special Rules to be established in those workshops in which is carried on the process of making litho-transfers. Where this process is carried on in a pottery factory, the China and Earthenware Certificate and the China and Earthenware Rules apply to it; but where it is a separate business it does not come strictly within their terms. It has, therefore, been separately certified, and a set of rules following in all essential points the China and Earthenware Rules has been established.

As regards the fourth certificate, it was found that there is danger of lead poisoning among persons employed in glazing bricks with lead glazes. This process was, therefore, certified to be dangerous, and it is proposed to establish Special Rules founded on the China and Earthenware Rules.

Sorting Foreign Hides and Skins, and Dry East Indian Hides and Skins.

Whereas by section 8 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, it is enacted that :—

“ Where the Secretary of State certifies that in his opinion any machinery or process or particular description of manual labour used in a factory or workshop (other than a domestic workshop) is dangerous or injurious to health, or dangerous to life or limb, either generally or in the case of women, children, or any other class of persons, or that the provision for the admission of fresh air is not sufficient, or that the quantity of dust generated or inhaled in any factory or workshop is dangerous or injurious to health, the chief inspector may serve on the occupier of the factory or workshop a notice in writing, either proposing such special rules or requiring the adoption of such special measures as appear to the chief inspector to be reasonably practicable, and to meet the necessities of the case.”

Now I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby certify that in my opinion the process of sorting foreign hides and skins and dry East Indian hides and skins, and the processes incidental thereto, are dangerous or injurious to health.

M. W. RIDLEY.

Whitehall,
2nd April, 1898.

Manufacture and Decoration of Earthenware and China.

Whereas by section 8 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, it is enacted that :—

“ Where the Secretary of State certifies that in his opinion any machinery or process or particular description of manual labour used in a factory or workshop (other than a domestic workshop) is dangerous or injurious to health, or dangerous to life or limb, either generally or in the case of women, children, or any other class of persons, or that the provision for the admission of fresh air is not sufficient, or that the quantity of dust generated or inhaled in any factory or workshop is dangerous or injurious to health, the chief inspector may serve on the occupier of the factory or workshop a notice in writing, either proposing such special rules or requiring the adoption of such special measures as appear to the chief inspector to be reasonably practicable, and to meet the necessities of the case.”

Now I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby certify that in my opinion the following processes, namely,

THE MANUFACTURE AND DECORATION OF EARTHENWARE AND CHINA,

are dangerous or injurious to health.

M. W. RIDLEY.

Whitehall,
7th May, 1898.

Making Transfers for Earthenware and China.

Whereas by section 8 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, it is enacted that :—

“ Where the Secretary of State certifies that in his opinion any machinery or process or particular description of manual labour used in a factory or workshop (other than a domestic workshop) is dangerous or injurious to health, or dangerous to life or limb, either generally or in the case of women, children, or any other class of persons, or that the provision for the admission of fresh air is not sufficient, or that the quantity of dust generated or inhaled in any factory or workshop is dangerous or injurious to health, the chief inspector may serve on the occupier of the factory or workshop a notice in writing, either proposing such special rules or requiring the adoption of such special measures as appear to the chief inspector to be reasonably practicable and to meet the necessities of the case.”

Now I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby certify that in my opinion the following process, namely,

THE DUSTING OF COLOURS ON ADHESIVE SURFACES FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING TRANSFERS FOR USE IN THE MANUFACTURE OR DECORATION OF EARTHENWARE OR CHINA,

is dangerous or injurious to health.

M. W. RIDLEY.

Whitehall,
3rd August, 1898.

Glazing of Bricks with Use of Lead.

Whereas by section 8 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, it is enacted that :—

“ Where the Secretary of State certifies that in his opinion any machinery or process or particular description of manual labour used in a factory or workshop (other than a domestic workshop) is dangerous or injurious to health, or dangerous to life or limb either generally or in the case of women, children, or any other class of persons, or that the provision for the admission of fresh air is not sufficient, or that the quantity of dust generated or inhaled in any factory or workshop is dangerous or injurious to health, the chief inspector may serve on the occupier of the factory or workshop a notice in writing, either proposing such special rules or requiring the adoption of such special measures as appear to the chief inspector to be reasonably practicable, and to meet the necessities of the case.”

Now I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby certify that in my opinion the process of

GLAZING BRICKS WITH THE USE OF LEAD

is dangerous or injurious to health.

M. W. RIDLEY.

Whitehall,
17th December, 1898.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

INDUSTRIES UNDER SPECIAL RULES AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE HEALTH OF OPERATIVES.

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SIR,

FOLLOWING out your instructions, I have the honour to forward a report on the industries under Special Rules, and of the industrial conditions affecting the health of operatives. I have embodied in it the salient points bearing on these subjects contained in the reports of the District Inspectors.

Most of my time since my appointment in July 1898 has been taken up with matters concerning industries in which lead poisoning or anthrax is likely to arise.

The requirements of section 29, 1895, are producing very important results, and bring to light illness often contracted from hitherto unsuspected sources. The following up of a notification by a report from the Certifying Surgeon, who sees the patient and visits the works where the illness was contracted, has placed a mass of valuable material at the disposal of the Home Office.

Notification of Lead, Phosphorus, and Arsenic Poisoning, and of Anthrax.

Cases Reported under Section 29, 1895, during 1898.

DISEASE AND INDUSTRY.	NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES.	
	1898.	1897.
Lead poisoning	1,278	1,124
China and earthenware	457	446
Glass	19	23
Smelting	82	102
Tinning and enamelling	24	36
File making	46	39
White lead	332	239 (1896)
Paints and colours	59	35
Coach making	45	18
Electric accumulator works	11	—
Other industries	203	145
Phosphorus poisoning	21	2
Arsenic poisoning	—	1
Anthrax	28	23
Wool sorting	16	9
Horse-hair	3	—
Handling of hides and skins	8	14
Other industries	1	—

Lead Poisoning.

Each succeeding year since the Act of 1895 requiring notification came into force has shown an increase in the total number of reported cases. This is to be attributed rather to greater attention on the part of medical practitioners throughout the country to the duty of notification than to increase of plumbism generally. Despite the great amount of attention paid to lead poisoning in the china and earthenware industry, the number of cases in the two years 1897 and 1898 correspond very closely. A diminution is noticeable in the number reported in glass, smelting, tinning and enamelling.

Analysis of Reports by Certifying Surgeons.

I have tabulated in certain industries, namely, china and earthenware, white lead, file cutting, and glass polishing, the information contained in the reports by Certifying Surgeons upon cases of lead poisoning. In the future this task will be easier and the result of the analysis more satisfactory, as since January 1899 it has been the practice to obtain in every case notified, either by the medical practitioner to the Chief Inspector of Factories, or by the occupier to the District Inspector, a report from the Certifying Surgeon supplemented by additional particulars from the District Inspector.

From the information thus furnished it is possible to tabulate the age distribution, the number of previous attacks (if any) of lead poisoning, the duration of employment, and the particular symptoms presented, in the case of the persons attacked in the several processes. Further, inasmuch as the various symptoms are for the most part individually capable of being produced by other causes as well as by lead, the inquiry by the Certifying Surgeon renders distinction possible between undoubted cases and those in which the symptoms, in his opinion, did not point unmistakeably to lead as the cause.

It may be well to state that the total number of cases does not correspond exactly with the total number of individuals, as in a few instances the same person was reported twice within the same year. In china and earthenware, for instance, seven cases are known to have been reported twice. The percentages in some cases are calculated on very small numbers, and in all they are based on the number attacked and not on the number employed.

China and Earthenware.

Of the total 457 cases of lead poisoning notified in 1898 as having occurred in china and earthenware works, 429 (192 males and 237 females) were reported in the Midland Division which comprises the Potteries district. Reports from Certifying Surgeons were received in the case of 161 males and 226 females.

The following figures relate to 387 cases of lead poisoning in the Potteries district reported during 1898. They include 25 colour dusters engaged in litho-transfer works, and 71 doubtful cases.

Age Distribution of Persons Attacked.

	Under 14 years.		14-18 years.		18-30 years.		30-40 years.		40-50 years.		50 and over.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dippers	—	—	—	1	23	7	16	4	11	1	2	—	52	13
Dippers' assistants	1	—	12	13	3	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	16	23
Glost placers... ..	—	—	—	—	17	—	22	—	9	—	1	—	49	—
Ware cleaners	—	—	1	3	—	35	1	9	—	12	—	1	2	60
Majolica	—	—	—	6	—	23	—	6	—	2	—	2	—	39
Ground layers	—	—	—	1	—	16	5	12	2	12	1	4	11	45
Colour dusters	—	—	4	12	7	19	—	1	—	1	—	—	11	33
Glaze mixers... ..	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	4	—	1	—	11	—
Indefinite	—	—	2	2	1	9	1	1	1	—	4	1	9	13
Total	1	—	20	38	53	118	48	34	27	28	9	8	161	226
Per cent. of total cases reported ...	0·6	—	12·4	16·8	32·9	52·2	29·8	15·0	16·7	12·3	5·5	3·5	100	100

Of the total number of females, 69 per cent. were attacked before their thirtieth year and 31 per cent. after, while in males the reverse holds good, the numbers being respectively 46 per cent. and 54 per cent. It is not possible in the absence of knowledge as to the age distribution of the persons employed to say whether, relatively, females under 30 are attacked in greater number than males at a corresponding age, or that above that age males suffer most. A natural conclusion to be drawn from the figures is that at

ages below 30 more females than males are employed, and above that age male workers preponderate. The excessively small number of those attacked over 50 years of age (5·5 per cent. males and 3·5 per cent. females) is significant.

The following table shows the number of previous attacks (if any) in the cases reported :—

Number of Attack.

	1st Attack.		2nd Attack.		3rd Attack.		Chronic.		Uncertain or not stated.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dippers	24	9	12	1	4	1	7	—	5	2	52	13
Dippers' assistants...	13	16	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	5	16	23
Glost placers	22	—	9	—	4	—	8	—	6	—	49	—
Ware cleaners	1	32	—	16	1	1	—	2	—	7	2	60
Ground layers	2	23	1	12	3	1	5	3	—	6	11	45
Majolica paintresses	—	25	—	8	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	39
Colour dusters	9	20	1	5	—	1	—	—	1	7	11	33
Glaze mixers	6	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	11	—
Indefinite	4	6	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	7	9	13
Total	81	131	29	44	13	5	23	8	15	36	161	226
Per cent. of total cases reported ...	50·3	57·9	18·0	27·3	8·0	2·2	14·2	3·5	9·3	15·9	100	100

The figures show a considerably greater amount of chronic plumbism among males than among females. Leaving out of account altogether the number of cases in which the number of the attack was uncertain or not stated, the proportion in males of first attacks to attacks other than a first was 56 per cent. and 44 per cent. respectively as compared with 70 per cent. and 30 per cent. in females. Of the 146 males in which the number of the attack was definitely stated, no less than 15 per cent. were cases of chronic lead poisoning. It is more probable that females give up work in lead after a first attack more frequently than males than that they continue at work with a greater insusceptibility to the further action of lead.

The figures are interesting when read in connection with the following table, which shows the duration of employment of the persons attacked :—

Duration of Employment of those Attacked.

DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT.	3 months and under.		3-6 months.		6-12 months.		1-5 years.		5-10 years.		10-20 years.		Over 20 years.		Uncertain or not stated.		TOTAL.	
Sex.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dippers	—	1	4	1	3	1	8	5	9	1	9	1	18	1	1	2	52	13
Dippers' assistants	1	4	4	—	3	6	7	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	16	23
Glost placers	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	6	—	15	—	13	—	5	—	49	—
Ware cleaners	1	4	—	3	—	11	—	25	1	6	—	5	—	2	—	4	2	60
Ground layers	—	4	—	—	—	2	1	6	4	10	4	13	2	7	—	3	11	45
Majolica	—	1	—	2	—	10	—	11	—	4	—	6	—	4	—	1	—	39
Colour dusters	—	2	5	4	3	6	2	15	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	3	11	33
Glaze mixers	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Indefinite	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	4	—	2	1	2	3	—	3	2	9	13
TOTAL	2	17	14	10	11	38	34	76	22	24	32	28	36	13	10	18	161	226
PER CENT. OF TOTAL CASES REPORTED ..	1·2	7·5	8·7	4·4	6·9	16·8	21·1	33·5	13·6	10·6	19·9	12·3	22·3	5·7	6·1	7·9	100	100

Here, again, the figures tend to show that men continue to work in the pot banks a much longer time than women. Of the males, 22·3 per cent. had worked upwards of 20 years and 20 per cent. for from 10 to 20 years, as compared with only 5·7 and 12·3 per cent. in the case of females. Of the male dippers, more than half had worked over 10 years, and, seeing that 24 were reported as being attacked for the first time, it is only fair to assume that several had worked for this length of time and remained free from obvious injurious effects.

The following table gives particulars of the leading symptoms referable to lead. It should be remembered that a combination of symptoms is very frequently recorded, and each one of these separate symptoms, when sufficiently distinctive, has been entered. The totals, therefore, do not correspond with the number of cases reported, although each column can be fairly estimated as a percentage on the reported cases.

The heading "Digestive" includes "Colic," "Colic and constipation," "Colic and vomiting," &c., but symptoms such as "Colic, headache, and anæmia" are entered separately under each one of the first three columns.

Symptoms referable to Lead in Persons Attacked.

	Digestive.		Anæmia.		Headache.		Paretic.		Encephalo- pathic.		Rheumatic.		Uterine.	Apoplexy.		Uncertain or not stated.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dippers	31	8	12	1	7	3	6	1	3	—	2	3	—	1	—	7	4
Dippers' assistants	11	18	4	6	7	2	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	3
Glost placers	36	—	2	—	9	—	8	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	8	—
Ware cleaners	1	42	—	12	—	6	1	4	—	6	—	4	6	—	—	—	4
Ground layers	9	28	3	8	1	8	3	7	—	7	2	4	2	—	—	—	4
Majolica	—	26	—	6	—	11	—	2	—	1	—	3	4	—	1	—	4
Colour dusters	10	22	1	8	2	11	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	1	6
Glaze mixers	7	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Indefinite	3	3	2	2	—	1	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	9
TOTAL	108	147	26	43	28	42	27	14	4	14	11	21	13	1	1	25	34
PER CENT. OF TOTAL CASES REPORTED ..	67·0	65·0	16·1	19·0	17·3	19·0	16·7	6·1	2·4	6·2	3·8	9·2	5·1	0·6	0·5	15·5	15·0

In the cases reported there is little difference between the two sexes as regards the frequency of the symptoms of colic, anæmia, and headache. Colic, &c., occurred in 67 per cent. of the males and 65 per cent. of the females. Anæmia and headache show a slight preponderance in favour of females, but seeing how much more liable women are to these symptoms, apart from any causation by lead, the difference (in both cases less than 3 per cent.) is small. On the other hand, with the graver symptoms of lead poisoning—impairment of muscular action and saturnine encephalopathy—the contrast is more marked. Thus nearly three times as many males are reported for impairment of muscular action, showing itself usually, though not always, by complete or partial paralysis of the extensors of the wrist, and tremor, as is the case with females. In a few cases the tremor was noted in alcoholic subjects, which *pro tanto* lessens the importance to be attached to it as a symptom of lead poisoning in the particular instance. More than twice as many females, however, as males suffered from encephalopathy, showing itself by convulsions followed in some cases by optic neuritis or death. The figures must be accepted with reservation as the numbers are small. Temporary or permanent loss of vision is referred to in five cases.

In a noticeable proportion of the cases pains in the limbs and back were noted. These have been included under the heading "Rheumatic." It will be observed that in 5·1 per cent. reference is made to the effect of lead on the uterine functions.

In several of the reports a definite statement as to the severity of the attack was made, but inasmuch as this question was not (as it is now) definitely asked, there remained a fair number in which the degree of severity could only be guessed at. This important point can, however, be ascertained in another way.

Dr. J. F. Arlidge, the Certifying Surgeon for the District of Stoke, has furnished an analysis of all the cases of lead poisoning upon which he has reported in the years 1897 and 1898. For purposes of comparison he has distinguished the cases occurring in china, earthenware, tiles, and majolica respectively.

His results may be tabulated as follows :—

Degree of Severity of Cases of Lead Poisoning Reported in the District of Stoke in 1897 and 1898.

Industry.	Year.	No. Reported.			Severe.				Distinctive, Slight, and Doubtful.			
		M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Per cent.	M.	F.	Total.	Per cent.
China	1897	8	12	20	4	2	6	30	4	10	14	70
	1898	12	15	27	5	6	11	40·7	7	9	16	59·3
Earthenware	1897	21	15	36	10	3	13	36·1	11	12	23	63·9
	1898	27	24	51	13	9	22	43·1	14	15	29	57·9
Tiles	1897	2	9	11	1	3	4	36·3	1	6	7	63·7
	1898	2	14	16	1	6	7	43·7	1	8	9	56·3
Majolica	1897	5	15	20	3	4	7	35	2	11	13	65
	1898	5	12	17	2	3	5	29·4	3	9	12	70·6
Total	1897	36	51	87	18	12	30	34·4	18	39	57	65·6
	1898	46	65	111	21	24	45	40·5	25	41	66	59·5
Total for 1897 and 1898	—	82	116	198	39	36	75	37·8	43	80	123	62·1

From this table it appears that of the total cases reported upon by him in 1897 and 1898, 38 per cent. were severe and 62 per cent. distinctive, slight, or doubtful. Further, of the severe cases, 47·5 per cent. occurred in males as compared with 31 per cent. in females, notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Arlidge reported upon almost exactly twice as many cases among females as among males.

Speaking of earthenware works, he says :—

“The number of females affected in the dipping house is serious, and almost suggests the danger of employing female labour in such places unless under more frequent examination. Ware cleaners should be narrowly watched. They are not always careful, although I have seen many that are and who do not suffer much except when very susceptible.”

It will be noted that majolica is the only department in which the cases of lead poisoning diminished in 1898 as compared with 1897. On this point, Dr. Arlidge says :—

“The old method of blowing was very dangerous, and I trust that the new method of carrying out the work will greatly improve the conditions, which, so far as I can judge, it is doing. I note of late that young girls are being engaged as majolica paintresses. I regret this, as the process is dangerous and many suffer. In my opinion, they should be examined more often than once a month. Majolica paintresses cause great anxiety at each monthly examination, as the majority of them show symptoms of lead trouble in greater or less degree. It is, however, work which could not well be done by men. During the last few months there has been an improvement, due to the monthly examinations. When I can succeed in getting one or two in a room to be cleanly and careful in such matters as cleaning the teeth and washing out the mouth before partaking of food, the improvement they show soon convinces others of the need of this simple precaution, and the good example is followed. This, I am glad to say, I have noticed in a large number of cases.”

Speaking generally, he says :—

“Many men state that they do not suffer although showing distinct symptoms, which, however, do not develop into severe attacks. They know that having been at the tub or placing all their lives they are not fit for any other work and dread losing their situation. I have seen marked hysteria among female workers. Loss of muscular power is common in men, but rarely met with in females.”

Monthly
examination.

There can be no doubt that the monthly examination of women and young persons, which began in August 1898 under the new rules, has been attended with good results, although the diminution in the number of reported cases, 96 in the five months August to December during which the rule was in force, as compared with the number 106 in the preceding five months, is not marked. It is important to remember that, regarded in one way, the monthly examination may be a means of increasing the number of cases reported, because the Certifying Surgeons report a certain number of the cases which they suspend where the symptoms are distinctly indicative of lead poisoning, even although the persons so reported come before them while actually at work. The measure, therefore, of the success attending the monthly examination is to be gauged rather by diminution in the number of severe cases than of the actual number reported.

Dr. King Alcock, Certifying Surgeon for the Burslem District, has sent the following particulars of this work from August to December :—

“There were examined on the average 630 women and young persons up to 18 (including 172 boys), distributed over 68 factories. Of these, 24 were rejected, while many others were marked in the register as “Doubtful” (*i.e.*, as presenting symptoms probably due to lead), who soon afterwards ceased work in order to avoid a possible rejection.”

Of the total 24 suspended, 8 were males and 16 females ; 21 worked in the dipping house and 3 at ground-laying.

The cause of rejection may be tabulated as follows :—

Sex.	Digestive.	Anæmia.	Muscular Impairment.	Uterine.	Under Age.	[Indefinite.
Males	2	1	1	—	4	2
Females	5	7	2	3	—	1

The indefinite cases are “hysteria,” “weakness following rheumatic fever,” and “jaundice and weakness.”

Dr. Alcock says :—

“The younger boys on the whole are very intelligent and ready to co-operate in measures intended for their benefit ; moreover, they are amenable to home discipline. It is to be regretted that on the part of the older girls, especially those employed in dipping houses, there is a tendency to treat lightly the advice and warnings given during inspection. In many cases deliberate misstatements are made, with a view to conceal a state of ill-health which might lead to rejection. It need hardly be pointed out, that an absolute frankness on the part of the worker is desirable as to her subjective symptoms in suspected illness, since such symptoms are the complement of the obvious physical signs, and the diagnosis the outcome of the collective estimate.

“On the other hand, the standard of intelligence and personal hygiene in ground layers and majolica paintresses is higher than among those females employed in dipping houses, and this suffices to counterbalance in no small degree the undoubtedly increased dangers which are associated with the former employments. It is satisfactory to note in their case the existence of traditional precautions, tending to preserve health, which anticipate the spirit of the new rules affecting these workers.

“No fact is more prominently revealed by the periodical examinations than the important share borne by personal negligence in the production of lead poisoning. In many of the reported cases there is an almost incredible amount of neglect of the elementary rules of health. No rules emanating from the State, however devised, will suffice to avert the possibility of illness in this class of worker.

“It is hardly realised by the outside public that the monthly examinations and powers of rejection are confined to young persons and women ; and that, therefore, a diminution in the reported cases of lead poisoning must only be looked for in those sections. No change can reasonably be expected in the number of cases arising among the unrestricted male workers (except so far as the special rules improve their conditions of working) until their ranks have been appreciably recruited by men of a younger generation, who have grown up under a system of monthly inspection, implying insistence on a far stricter personal hygiene.”

On the point of personal neglect on the part of the workers discussed by Dr. Alcock, it must be stated that the reports of the Certifying Surgeons bear witness, as has been done in previous reports by H.M. Inspectors of Factories, to the inadequacy of the washing conveniences provided at several of the works prior to the recently issued rules.

Optic neuritis.

Mr. H. H. Folker, Assistant Ophthalmic Physician to the North Staffordshire Infirmary, has collected notes on eight comparatively recent cases of amblyopia in which causes other than lead could be excluded :—

- “(1.) F., aged 26.—Had worked in the dipping house two years ; on four occasions she had had symptoms of lead poisoning, colic, vomiting, and headache. Vision failed in the left eye, and four days later in the right ; the failure began with flashes of light and coloured vision, and rapidly proceeded to total blindness. The pupils were dilated and inactive, the optic discs pale and blurred, the retina œdematous, and there were several hæmorrhages in it. There was some albumen in the urine.
- “(2.) F., aged 20.—Six weeks after beginning work as a colour duster she had headache and colic ; after a year she had sudden total loss of colour vision, followed by sensations of light flashes. There was neuro-retinitis with hæmorrhage. In this case vision improved.
- “(3.) M., aged 16.—Employed in the dipping house. After two years he had diplopia with headache, colic, and vomiting ; the vision failed shortly after, and in six months he was totally blind. He also had coloured vision for a time and flashes of light. The optic discs were very white, and the arteries reduced to white cords. He had a trace of albumen and a gum line.
- “(4.) F., aged 18.—Employed in the dipping house. After three years she had headache and vomiting ; the vision failed in one night ; she had flashes of light of various colours. The optic discs were intensely white.
- “(5.) F., aged 18.—Employed in the dipping house. For ten months she had several attacks of headache, colic, and vomiting ; then the sight failed, and in two months she was blind. The optic discs were white and the vessels small.
- “(6.) M., aged 35.—Worked in dipping house eight years, and in lead altogether for 23 years. One bright day, a year ago, his sight suddenly went and he became quite blind for an hour or so, after which the vision gradually returned to its normal condition. He had suffered from severe headaches for six months previously.
- “Latterly his vision has become worse again, and he cannot see to read. Both optic discs are white and the vessels small, the retina is generally swollen and irregularly pigmented. Patient is a pale man, speaks with a distinct drawl, has œdema of the ankles, and there is about $\frac{1}{8}$ albumen.
- “(7.) F., aged 27.—A ground layer for eight years. Suffered from convulsions, headache, vomiting, and colic. She has experienced flashes of light. The colour fields are very contracted. Both discs are very white and the vessels small. There has been marked papillitis, the vessels being very curved.
- “(8.) F., aged 17.—Litho-transferrer for 18 months. After eight months noticed vision failing. Complains of headache, vertigo, and colic—there is no gum line. Has had flashes of light sometimes taking the form of bright stars. The fields for colour are contracted.”

Fatal cases.

Information was received of nine cases in which lead poisoning was directly or indirectly the cause of death. These include a few cases in which the information was received from District Registrars, who are now, through an arrangement made with the Registrar-General, enjoined to send to the Chief Inspector of Factories copies of the death certificates whenever the cause of death is attributed directly or indirectly to poisoning by lead, arsenic, or phosphorus.

Of the nine deaths, five occurred in females and four in males. Encephalopathy appears to have been the cause of death in four females, hemiplegia in four—three males and one female, and lead poisoning and bronchitis in one male. Bronchitis was also a contributory cause of death in one case reported as encephalopathy.

One male included in the above list had not worked in lead for six years prior to his decease, but there can be no doubt that his work had induced the change in his arterial system which eventually led to his death.

Another, aged 43, had worked in lead since he was ten years of age. He had been urged by two medical men, eighteen and five years before his death, to desist from the work.

Illustrative cases.

The following cases illustrate some phases of lead-poisoning as it presents itself to the Certifying Surgeons :—

Sex.	Age.	Occupation.	Symptoms.	Duration of Employment.	Remarks of Certifying Surgeon.
F.	19	Ware cleaner.. ..	Anæmia, colic, and constipation. Not sufficiently ill to relinquish work.	1½ months ..	A pale delicate girl. Her gums are much marked. Says she is most careful in protecting herself, but while I was talking to her she made use of her apron to wipe her face and nose, dusty as it was from her work.
M.	22	Glost placer	Wrist drop, colic	12 years ..	Worked for five years as dipper's lad, and probably was then first attacked. He cleans his teeth twice a day, but has a distinct blue line. Considering his age, I should class him as susceptible and unfit to work in lead.

Sex.	Age.	Occupation.	Symptoms.	Duration of Employment.	Remarks of Certifying Surgeon.
F.	23	Warecleaner	Colic and constipation ..	9 months ..	This case has been aggravated if not caused by dirty habits and carelessness.
F.	21	Ground layer.. ..	Colic, blue line	1 month ..	States that she has never worked in lead until one month ago, and that during this time two weeks would cover all the work in lead that she has done. The symptoms are typical, and the case shows the peculiar susceptibility of some persons.
M.	39	Dipper	Epilepsy, blindness, wrist drop.	20 years ..	This man has become totally blind, though it is to be hoped not permanently so, for two years ago he was similarly affected and eventually recovered his sight. He is a man most dirty in his habits, hardly caring to wash himself, and given to eating his meals with unwashed hands. He has worked in the lead for many years, but occasionally when he finds himself worse than usual he goes and works as a miner until sufficiently recovered to resume his old work.
M.	29	Dipper	Epilepsy, severe pain in head	16 years ..	Has sallow complexion, jaundiced eyes, blue line on gums, and is evidently deeply impregnated with lead. His fits came on last September and recur about every two weeks. The fits are followed by intense pain in the head.
F.	32	Ground layer.. ..	Colic, constipation, and anæmia.	11 years ..	States that this is her first attack, although she has had five children all still-born.
M.	30	Dipper	Colic and pains in arms and head.	14 years ..	This man eats lead through the medium of his pipe, that is to say, he acknowledges smoking a pipe which is white with "dip" up to the mouthpiece.
M.	31	Ground layer.. ..	Wrist drop and constipation	8 years ..	Originally a flower painter, but unable to follow his employment owing to paralysis. Ground laying is the only work he can now perform.
M.	55	Sweeping pathways and potters' shops, but for 3 months went to lead house.	Colic, paralysis.. ..	—	This man mixed glazes in the lead house for 31 years without harm until four years ago, when he was seized with violent colic and paralysis of arms and legs, which became almost total and lasted for nine months. Gradual recovery ensued but some slight wrist drop remained. He adopted the harmless occupation of sweeper until three weeks ago, when he foolishly returned to the lead house, when the wrist drop and other signs of paralysis promptly became aggravated. On his ceasing the work they began to improve. He is evidently unfit (and he fully recognises the fact) for further work in lead. His long immunity is noteworthy.
F.	49	Ware cleaner.. ..	Wrist drop, muscular tremors.	30 years ..	First attack of plumbism 18 years ago, manifested in colic and weakness of extensors when she gave up work for a year. Second attack two years ago—general pains, wrist drop, colic. Third attack in June 1898. Tremors (an exacerbation of a similar previous condition), wrist drop (complete), no colic, no headache, or ocular symptoms. She was sent to the infirmary at Newcastle-on-Tyne for five weeks, returning three weeks ago. Present condition: The wrist can be extended almost to a straight line, but the thumb remains flexed. The tremors continue in face and limbs. The blue line is extremely wide and strongly marked, while the mucous membrane of the lower lip opposite this gum is similarly stained. She is not anæmic and her spirits are good. She has had two miscarriages and four children born alive, of whom only one remains now. The other three died at ages from 1-5 of (a) fits (b) whooping cough, and (c) brain disease.
F.	20	Majolica	Anæmia, blue line	3 years ..	Stated to have epileptic seizures. There are three girls in the family and all suffer from epilepsy. She should cease work in lead, but I am of opinion that the epilepsy is idiopathic.
M.	54	Mixer of colours for majolica.	Anæmia, debility, paralysis	20 years ..	He dates his illness only two months back, but I think that some of his symptoms are of much longer duration. He is very anæmic, and the conjunctivæ show the characteristic glistening pallor. His gait and actions generally show much debility, while the tremors are practically general. There is no paralysis of the wrist extensors, but the second, third, and fourth fingers of each hand are beginning to drop (this symptom is of quite recent development). The teeth are poor, with a thick tartar border, and below is a very dark thin lead line. There has been no headache or constipation. He is low-spirited, and occasionally gives evidence of failing mental powers (slowness of apprehension, &c.).
F.	20	Ware cleaner.. ..	Anæmia	4 years ..	Suspended as result of monthly examination. The anæmia is intense, and quasi-characteristic in tint. There is the usual amount of concomitant breathlessness, palpitation, &c. There is no lead line, but her teeth are very good, and the dental toilet is well observed, two points which I consider will explain its absence. She has not suffered from colic, paralysis, or any head trouble.

Sex.	Age.	Occupation.	Symptoms.	Duration of Employment.	Remarks of Certifying Surgeon.
F.	21	Ware cleaner.. ..	Anæmia, miscarriage	3 years	Suspended as result of monthly examination. She has not been married many months, but has already had two miscarriages—the last 140 days ago. She is very anæmic, and has been subject to violent headache. The teeth are in a very poor condition, and there is a fairly marked blue line on the gums. She is a case for permanent rejection unless some marked improvement takes place in her general health.
F.	50	Ground layer.. ..	Anæmia, debility	16 years	Avoided monthly examination, but returned to work after it and was taken ill.
F.	13	Dipper's assistant ..	Colic, constipation, and vomiting.	2 years	Twelve days ago was seized with colic, vomiting, and constipation—the bowels acting only twice in 12 days. The pain and constipation continue, and there is some headache and cramp in calf muscles. At the last monthly examination there were no complaints of ill-health, and there were no objective symptoms. She reported herself as being in the habit of taking purgatives regularly, but her mother denies this, and says she neglects the most ordinary precautions persistently. There is a thin dark blue line and poor dental toilet. It is evident that up to a certain point I am dependent on the worker's veracity.

The cases in which the symptoms did not point unmistakably to lead in the opinion of the Certifying Surgeons numbered 71—28 males and 43 females. Since January 1899 I have scrutinised the reports, and such cases as are obviously due to causes other than lead are excluded from the returns.

The following are examples of these doubtful cases :—

Sex.	Age.	Precise Occupation.	Symptoms referred to Lead.	Duration of Employment.	Remarks.
M.	32	Glost placer	—	5 years	Symptoms due to severe cold. Reported by occupier alone.
M.	31	Turner at lathe ..	—	17 years	Has never worked in lead. He blows "clay slip," not "glaze slip," as reported.
M.	62	?	—	—	Weakness in forearm dating back to an attack of influenza two years ago, since which time he has done only five days' work. Prior to that he had worked in lead for fifteen years.
M.	29	Glost placer	Rheumatism	2 months	Reported by occupier alone. No trace of lead poisoning.
M.	45	Glost placer	—	30 years	After eating heartily of bilberries he had severe abdominal pain and diarrhœa
M.	15	Dipper's assistant ..	—	2 years	Abscess due to carious teeth. Chronic periostitis of the head of the humerus and a soft abscess on the forehead, which are suggestive of congenital syphilis.
M.	36	Dipper	Cramp in stomach and tremor.	24 years	Severe cramp and diarrhœa after drinking much beer and eating five apples.
M.	23	Glost placer	Abdominal pain	4 years	After working at unaccustomed duties (shovelling coal) all night, he was seized with abdominal pain, which he attributes to the strain. He returned to work next day.
F.	17	Majolica	Vomiting.. ..	1 year	Vomiting and diarrhœa following a meal of raw chopped beef suet, "lobby," and apples.
F.	36	Dipper	Third and fourth fingers of right hand numb and useless. Blue line.	9 years	Ulnar nerve alone affected; a most unusual distribution if due to plumbism.
F.	24	Dipper	—	4 years	Severe toothache; left lower jaw much swollen by a dental abscess, and general condition much lowered.
F.	16	Sorter in glost ware-house.	Neuralgia pains in head and face.	2½ years	Is recovering from an alveolar abscess. There are no signs of plumbism. Her work does not bring her into contact with any lead, except that to be found on the boards brought up from the saggar house.
F.	44	Ware cleaner.. ..	? Vomiting and gastritis ..	4 months	No previous symptoms until two and a half hours after eating fried mackerel.

Doubtful cases.

Sex.	Age.	Precise Occupation.	Symptoms referred to Lead.	Duration of Employment.	Remarks.
F.	41	Majolica	General pains	20 years ..	Two months ago she developed what seems to have been a typical attack of influenza, from the weakening affect of which she is still suffering.
F.	14	Biscuit warehouse ..	?	1 year ..	Her condition is due to organic disease of the heart. She has a loud mitral systolic murmur audible throughout the chest, and such cardiac debility as must result from this would explain her epistaxis, languor, and anæmia.
F.	32	Transferrer	? Colic	6½ years ..	Has done no work in lead for two and a half years. She has been in the habit of taking 4-8 purgative pills weekly.
F.	19	China scourer ..	?	?	Has never worked in lead. A case of chlorosis.
F.	34	Ground layer.. ..	Miscarriage	19 years ..	Has been mercurialised.
F.	45	Ground layer.. ..	Blue line	5 years ..	In-patient at infirmary for malignant disease of liver.
F.	20	Clay worker	?	2 months ..	Has never worked in lead.
F.	22	Ware cleaner.. ..	Debility	1 year ..	Has had rheumatic fever twice, and has valvular disease of the heart to such an extent that her breathlessness obliges her to sleep downstairs.
F.	30	Cameo fitter	?	10 years ..	Sore throat.
F.	19	Majolica	? Constipation	1 year ..	Always anæmic and subject to constipation. No phase of her complaint has been aggravated since commencing work in lead.

White Lead Works.

Owing to the rotation of work at one and another dangerous process it is not possible to distribute the attacks according to precise occupations as can be done in the case of those employed in china and earthenware works. Nor in the appended analysis of 236 cases (166 males and 70 females) has it been thought necessary, except in the table giving the symptoms presented by the persons attacked, to separate males from females.

Age Distribution of Persons Attacked.

—	Under 20 years.	20-30 years.	30-40 years.	40-50 years.	50 years and over.	Not stated.	Total.
Number of cases	7	101	70	32	21	5	236
Per cent. of total cases reported	2.9	42.8	29.6	13.5	8.9	2.1	100

Number of Attack.

—	1st Attack.	2nd Attack.	3rd Attack.	Chronic.	Not stated.	Total.
Number of cases... ..	187	20	8	5	16	236
Per cent. of total cases reported ...	79.2	8.4	3.3	2.1	6.4	100

The year 1898 is one favourable to a large number of first attacks, as, owing to the abolition of female labour in the dangerous processes which came into force on June 1st, a number of men who had never previously worked in lead were engaged to replace the women. The fact that only a small number of the cases are reported as chronic is evidence, I think, of the casual nature of the employment, in that the men after an attack

of colic seek employment elsewhere. It must, further, be borne in mind that the Special Rules require a certificate of fitness from a medical man before readmission to work after illness. In some works it is a rule that once a workman has suffered from lead poisoning he is not to be re-engaged.

The rapidity with which symptoms of lead poisoning are developed in this industry is apparent from the following table :—

Duration.	Months.			Years.				Duration not stated.	Total.
	Under 3.	3-6.	6-12.	1-5.	5-10.	10-20.	20 and over.		
Number of cases	80	39	36	36	10	15	4	16	236
Per cent. of total cases reported.	33·8	16·5	15·2	15·2	4·2	6·3	1·6	6·7	100

In three instances the duration of employment prior to attack is stated to have been less than eight days, and in eight others to have been less than a month.

The main symptoms as they affect male and female workers in white lead works resemble those that have been noted in china and earthenware works.

Symptoms	Digestive.		Encephalopathy.		Paralysis.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of cases	142	58	6	13	14	1	166	70
Per cent. of total	85·5	82·8	3·6	18·5	8·4	1·4	100	100

There was, however, a relatively greater number of cases of encephalopathy among females and a smaller number of cases of paralysis among males noted in the white lead industry than in china and earthenware.

File Cutting.

An analysis of 35 reports upon cases of lead poisoning in this industry shows how different are the conditions which obtain in this industry, as regards age distribution of the persons attacked, the duration of employment, and the leading symptoms produced by the effects of lead absorption, from those in china and earthenware. The cases reported upon relate to 34 males and one female.

Age Distribution of Persons Attacked.

Age, in Years	Under 20.	20-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	Total.
Number of cases	—	8	9	14	4	35
Per cent. of total	—	22·8	25·7	40·0	11·4	100

The effects of lead in this occupation are insidious. That no case of poisoning occurred in persons employed who were less than 20 years does not mean that the number so employed is necessarily very small. Several of the persons attacked are described as having been engaged in it since youth or boyhood. Nor can the figures be read to mean

that file cutting must be a comparatively harmless occupation seeing that the majority of persons attacked are over 40 years of age, as is seen from the following table :—

Number of Attack.

Acute or Chronic	First Attack.	Second Attack.	Chronic.	Not stated.	Total.
Number of cases... ..	10	2	15	8	35
Per cent. of total... ..	28·5	5·7	42·8	22·8	100

Of those, therefore, in which the number of the attack is stated, more than half are to be regarded as the victims of chronic lead poisoning. Nevertheless, some remarkable examples of immunity extending over many years are recorded. Thus, in three instances in which the attack is stated to have been the first, the duration of employment was in one case 41 years and in the other two 30 years.

Duration of Employment.

Duration, in Years ...	Under 5.	5-10.	10-20.	20-30.	30 and over.	Not stated.	Total.
Number of cases ...	—	5	5	13	8	4	35
Per cent. of total ...	—	14·2	14·2	37·1	22·8	11·4	100

The table shows that notwithstanding the dangerous nature of the employment over 60 per cent. of the cases had been engaged in it for more than 20 years. And this is the more surprising when the nature of the symptoms produced is considered. It may safely be said that in no employment where lead is used do the symptoms suggest so much incapacitating illness as in file cutting.

Symptoms referable to Lead in Persons Attacked.

Symptoms	Digestive.	Anæmia.	Headache.	Paresis.	Rheumatism.	Impaired Sight.	Uncertain.
Number of cases	20	7	3	15	4	3	3
Per cent. of total	57·1	20	8·5	42·8	11·4	8·5	8·5

Sex.	Age.	Symptoms.	Remarks of Certifying Surgeon.
M.	48	Flexure of fingers on palm. Some wasting of muscles of right forearm. Wasting and paresis of left thumb. Colic.	Has been a file cutter for 32 years. During the past two years he has had several attacks of colic. This case suggests that the provision of means of washing in all shops where file cutting is carried on should be made compulsory, and that the eating of meals in the workshop should be prohibited.
F.	43	Paresis of left thumb. Partial right wrist drop. Colic. Weakened sight.	Has worked at file cutting since she was a girl. Has had two previous attacks of colic. There is very little doubt that want of means of washing face and hands before eating, and having her meals in the dusty workshop, was the cause of the lead poisoning in this case.
M.	37	Colic. Anæmia. Prominent glistening eyes. Tremor and weakness of extensor muscles of arms.	Has worked for 24 years. Has been in failing health for several years. I should say that nine tenths of these cases are due to want of cleanliness and care on the part of the patients. You can't make a Yorkshireman wash and be clean if he thinks he won't.

Glass Polishing.

The use of putty powder in this industry is well known in the past to have been the cause of a considerable amount of lead poisoning among the workers. There is reason to believe that of late the danger has been to a great extent removed, owing to the introduction of fans for removing the putty powder given off in the operation of polishing, or by the substitution for the putty powder of rouge or oxide of tin. This result has been brought about without the service of Special Rules, by the circulation among the manufacturers of the report and recommendations of Mr. Tennant's Committee on Dangerous Trades. Of the 17 cases, out of the 18 notified, reported upon by Certifying Surgeons, only four were first attacks, whereas 13, or 76·5 per cent., were second attacks or cases of chronic plumbism. The figures, as regards age distribution and duration of employment of the glass cutters attacked, resemble closely those given for file cutters. 41 per cent. were between 40 and 50 years of age—none were under 20. Thirty-five per cent. had worked at the industry for from 20 to 30 years, and, as in the case of file cutters, over 60 per cent. of the cases reported had been engaged in it for more than 20 years.

In China and earthenware works.

The establishment of a new code of Special Rules, and the arbitration in connection with them held at Stoke-on-Trent, were the most important matters concerning this industry which arose during the year.

Professor T. E. Thorpe, F.R.S., Principal of the Government Laboratory, and Professor T. Oliver, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, were asked by the Secretary of State in May to undertake a special inquiry into the hygienic question involved in the use of lead in pottery processes as to—

- (1) How far the danger may be diminished or removed by substituting for the carbonate of lead ordinarily used either (a) one or other less soluble compound of lead, *e.g.*, a silicate ; (b) "leadless" glaze ;
- (2) How far any substitutes found to be harmless or less dangerous than the carbonate lend themselves to the varied requirements of the manufacturer ;
- (3) What other preventive measures can be adopted.

Professor Thorpe and Dr. Oliver's report was published in February 1899, and the important practical issues which it raised will form the subject of comment in the next Annual Report.

Mr. Walmsley (*Stoke*) summarises the course of events in the Potteries District as follows :—

"The past year has been an eventful one for the 'Potteries' District, and the agitation about lead poisoning has gained for it unenviable notoriety throughout the kingdom.

"Early in the year the Hanley Labour Church and its energetic Secretary (Mr. Bertram Wilson) commenced a crusade against the evils of lead poisoning, and for their strenuous efforts in educating the workers, by means of lectures, to the risks connected with some of the processes incidental to the manufacture of china and earthenware every credit is due. As a result of their work, I know that many operatives have taken considerable interest in the subject, and have not only taken care themselves, but have also urged their fellow operatives to do likewise.

"Lead poisoning in the Potteries is not an evil which has arisen during recent years. So far as one can learn, it has told its tale amongst the workers during the whole time lead has been used.

"Probably the reason it has not been made prominent has been that the workers affected considered it as a necessary consequence of their work, and when unable to withstand the poison have dropped out from the ranks and been forgotten.

"The employers of North Staffordshire have apparently not been able to realise, *individually*, the pernicious effect which lead has had upon the operatives. Not being aware of such cases having occurred on their works, they evidently concluded that their neighbours were likewise exempt.

"Another reason why lead poisoning cases have been so numerous during recent years is the continuous growth of ground laying. When Captain May (late H.M. Superintendent Inspector of Factories) was in charge of this district the process of ground laying was done by only a few firms, but now this branch of decoration is very extensive, and about 470 persons are engaged in it. Majolica painting on earthenware, and more particularly on tiles, has been a fruitful source of lead poisoning.

"The manufacture also of lithographic transfers has contributed a goodly number of cases.

"That the Government have had the interest of the pottery operatives well in mind is shewn by the various inquiries made for them, especially so when, in 1893, the Potteries Committee

of Enquiry (of which the writer was a member) dealt with the question of lead poisoning and the general conditions under which the operatives are employed ; and as a result of their investigations Special Rules were drafted and submitted to the occupiers of the manufactories of china and earthenware. After much discussion, the rules were amended at a conference held at Stoke by employers, inspectors, and operatives, presided over by Mr. G. W. E. Russell, the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"It was hoped at the time that these rules would effectually improve the condition under which the operatives were employed, and that in the coming years such evils as potter's rot and lead poisoning might be reduced to a minimum.

"As you are aware, we were much disappointed on finding that when the rules came to be enforced we had not been sufficiently careful to specify exactly what we required ; this was especially the case with regard to washing conveniences and ventilation.

"After four years' operation of the Special Rules of 1894 it was decided by the Secretary of State to revise them, and accordingly revised rules were issued to the manufacturers in June 1898.

"Objections were of course made by the employers, principally with regard to the provision of fans for china scouring and the processes of ground laying and colour dusting.

"The manufacturers of earthenware, however, nearly all eventually agreed to accept the rules as proposed.

"Out of 416 firms to whom Special Rules were sent, some 71 adhered to their objections, and the matter was then brought to arbitration.

"This arbitration was held at the North Stafford Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, on the 18th and 19th October 1898, the arbitrator appointed by the Home Office being Chester Jones, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and A. P. Llewellyn, Esq., Solicitor, being appointed by the manufacturers. These gentlemen appointed John S. Dugdale, Esq., Q.C., as umpire.

"The real difference between the Home Office and the employers was with regard to the provision of fans for the effectual removal of dust, the manufacturers asking for the alternative of 'other efficient means.'

The following are the Special Rules as proposed by the Home Office, and the same as settled by arbitration :—

II.—Rules proposed by Home Office in 1898.*

Duties of Occupiers.

1. After August 1st, 1898, no person under 14 years of age, and after August 1st, 1899, no person under 15 years of age, shall be employed in the Age.

Dipping house, or	|	Dippers' drying room,
or in any processes of—		

Ware cleaning after the dipper, Glost placing, Colour dusting, Ground laying,	|	Majolica painting, Glaze blowing, Transfer making, or China scouring.
--	--	--

2. All women and young persons employed in the places and processes named in Rule 1 shall be examined once a month by the Certifying Surgeon for the District, who shall after August 1st, 1898, have power to order suspension from employment in any place or process named in Rule 1. Monthly Examination.

No person after such suspension shall be allowed to work in any of the places or processes named in Rule 1 without the written sanction of the Certifying Surgeon.

3. A register, in the form which has been prescribed by the Secretary of State for use in earthenware and china works, shall be kept, and in it the Certifying Surgeon will enter the dates and results of his visits, the number of persons examined, and particulars of any directions given by him. This register shall contain a list of all persons employed in the places and processes named in Rule 1, and shall be produced at any time when required by H.M. Inspector of Factories or by the Certifying Surgeon. Health Register.

4. The occupier shall provide and maintain suitable overalls and head coverings for all women and young persons employed in the places and processes named in Rule 1. Overalls and head coverings.
All overalls and head coverings shall be kept in proper custody and all overalls shall be washed at least once a week, and suitable arrangements shall be made for carrying out these requirements.

A suitable place shall be provided in which the above workers can deposit clothing put off during working hours.

5. No person shall be allowed to prepare or partake of any food or drink, or to remain during meal-times, in the dipping house or dipper's drying room or in a place in which is carried on any process named in Rule 1. Food.

The occupier shall make suitable provision to the reasonable satisfaction of the Inspector in charge of the District for the accommodation during meal-times of persons employed in such places or processes.

Dust.

6. After January 1st, 1899, the process of—

Towing of earthenware,
China scouring,
Ground laying,

Colour dusting,
Glaze blowing, or
Transfer making

shall not be carried on without the use of exhaust fans for the effectual removal of dust.

In the process of ware cleaning after the dipper, exhaust fans shall be used, or arrangements made for the dust to fall into water.

In all processes the occupiers shall, as far as practicable, adopt efficient measures for the removal of dust and for the prevention of any injurious effects arising therefrom.

Ventilation.

7. All drying stoves as well as all workshops and all parts of factories shall be effectually ventilated to the reasonable satisfaction of the Inspector in charge of the District.

Lavatories.

8. The occupier shall provide and maintain sufficient and suitable washing conveniences for all persons employed in the places and processes named in Rule 1, as near as is practicable to the places in which such persons are employed.

The washing conveniences shall comprise soap, nail-brushes, and towels, and at least one lavatory basin for every five persons employed as above. and each such basin shall be fitted with waste-pipe, and have a constant supply of water laid on by tap.

Cleansing of workplaces.

9. The occupier shall see that the requirements of Rule 16 are duly observed, and shall provide brushes and all other necessities for the purpose.

Boards.

10. The boards used in the dipping house, dippers' drying room or glost placing shop shall be cleansed every week, and shall not be used in any other department.

Duties of Persons Employed.

Monthly Examination.

11. All women and young persons employed in the places and processes named in Rule 1 shall present themselves at the appointed time for examination by the Certifying Surgeon as provided in Rule 2.

No person after suspension by the Certifying Surgeon shall work in any of the places or processes named in Rule 1 without the written sanction of the Certifying Surgeon.

Overalls.

12. Every person employed in the places and processes named in Rule 1 shall, when at work, wear an overall suit and head covering, which shall not be worn outside the factory or workshop, and which shall not be removed therefrom except for the purpose of being washed.

The overalls and head coverings, when not being worn, shall be deposited in the place provided for the purpose under Rule 4.

Clothing put off during working hours shall be deposited in the place provided for the purpose under Rule 4.

Food.

13. No person shall remain during meal-times in the dipping house, dippers' drying room, or in any place in which is carried on any process named in Rule 1; or prepare or partake of any food or drink therein at any time.

Ventilation.
Dust.

14. No person shall in any way interfere, without the knowledge and concurrence of the occupier or manager, with the means and appliances provided by the employers for the ventilation of the workshops and stoves and for the removal of dust.

Washing.

15. No person employed in any place or process named in Rule 1 shall leave the works or partake of meals without previously and carefully cleaning and washing his or her hands.

Cleansing of workplaces.

16. The persons employed shall be responsible for the daily sprinkling and sweeping of the floors of workshops and of such stoves as are entered by the workpeople; and for the daily removal of dust, scraps, ashes and dirt; and for the weekly cleansing of work-benches and of stairs leading to workshops.

Each person shall be responsible for the cleansing of that portion of the room in which he or she is employed.

The sweeping of the floors of potters' shops, stoves, dipping houses, and majolica painting rooms shall be done after working hours, by an adult male, employed and paid by the workers and approved by the employer.

Boards.

17. The boards used in the dipping house, dippers' drying room, or glost placing shop shall be cleansed every week, and shall not be used in any other department.

III.—Rules settled by Arbitration, 1898.*

Rules 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 11 and 13 to 16 the same as in II.

Overalls and head coverings.

4. The occupier shall provide and maintain suitable overalls and head coverings for all women and young persons employed in the places and processes named in Rule 1.

All overalls and head coverings shall be kept *by the occupier* in proper custody and shall be washed at least once a week, and suitable arrangements shall be made for carrying out these requirements.

A suitable place shall be provided in which the above workers can deposit clothing put off during working hours.

* These rules are in force in about 100 factories.

5. No person shall be allowed to prepare or partake of any food or drink, or to remain during meal-times, in the dipping house or dippers' drying room or in a place in which is carried on any process named in Rule 1. Food.

The occupier shall make suitable provision to the reasonable satisfaction of the Inspector in charge of the District for the accommodation during meal-times of persons employed in such places or processes, *with a right of appeal to the Chief Inspector of Factories. Such accommodation to be provided in any room or rooms on the premises other than those referred to in Rule 13.*

6. After January 1st, 1899, the process of—

Towing of earthenware,
China scouring,
Ground laying,

Colour dusting,
Glaze blowing, or
Transfer making

Dust.

shall not be carried on without the use of exhaust fans for the effectual removal of dust, or other efficient means for the effectual removal of dust, to be approved in each particular case by the Secretary of State, and under such conditions as he may from time to time prescribe.

In the process of ware cleaning after the dipper, exhaust fans shall be used, or arrangements made for the dust to fall into water.

In all processes the occupiers shall, as far as practicable, adopt efficient measures for the removal of dust and for the prevention of any injurious effects arising therefrom.

8. The occupier shall provide and maintain sufficient and suitable washing conveniences for all persons employed in the places and processes named in Rule 1, as near as is practicable to the places in which such persons are employed. Lavatories.

The washing conveniences shall comprise soap, nail-brushes and towels, and at least one wash-hand basin for every five persons employed as above, *with a constant supply of water laid on, with one tap at least for every two basins, and conveniences for emptying the same and running off the waste water on the spot down a waste pipe.*

10. The boards used in the dipping house, dippers' drying room, or glost placing shop shall be cleansed every week, and shall not be used in any other department, *except after being cleansed.* Boards.

12. Every person employed in the places and processes named in Rule 1 shall, when at work, wear an overall suit and head covering, which shall not be worn outside the factory or workshop, and which shall not be removed therefrom except for the purpose of being washed. *All overalls and head coverings shall be washed at least once a week.* Overalls.

The overalls and head coverings, when not being worn, shall be deposited in the place provided for the purpose under Rule 4.

Clothing put off during working hours shall be deposited in the place provided for the purpose under Rule 4.

17. The boards used in the dipping house, dippers' drying room, or glost placing shop shall be cleansed every week, and shall not be used in any other department, *except after being cleansed.* Boards.

In November I visited these works in consequence of the large number of cases of lead poisoning reported from them, notwithstanding the substitution of male for female labour in the dangerous processes in June. In white lead works.

This year (1899) more stringent Special Rules have been established in white lead factories.

The following are extracts from my report :—

The number employed in white, red, and yellow lead works in 1896 (the last year for which the figures have been made up) is stated in the Annual Report for 1898 to have been 2,412. My figures relate only to those employed in white lead, and in visiting the several works I endeavoured to obtain information as to the actual number of hands employed at any one date as compared with the total number passing through in a year. It is thus possible to separate the works into two classes—those employing the same hands regularly and those having a large proportion of hands casually employed.

The following table shows the incidence of lead poisoning on these two classes :—

—	Number of Factories.	Average Number Employed.	Number of Notifications, 1898.	Approximate Number passing through in the Year.
Regular employment	13	822	50	1,000
Casual employment	9	641	250	3,000

Among the firms, therefore, with regular employment the incidence of lead poisoning was 6·0 per cent. of the average number employed, and in those with casual employment 39·0 per cent. Estimating the incidence, however, on the total number passing through in a year, the difference is much less marked, 5·0 per cent. among the regular workers and 8·3 per cent. among the casual.

Neither method of estimation is quite satisfactory as regards the casual workers, for in the one case the notifications are estimated on a population too small, and in the other persons are included who may not have worked for more than one or two days.

Among the 13 works with regular employment, 4 have had no cases reported, and in one of these 113 hands are employed. Of the 9 firms with casual employment 2 (both in Newcastle) have had more than 50 cases reported.

The figures bring out what I consider is the main factor in producing the special incidence on the Newcastle firms, with the exception of Messrs. Cookson's, namely, casual employment.

It is not difficult to understand why those firms which employ casual hands should suffer most. Work in lead has secured a bad name, and in Newcastle no one who can get employment elsewhere will take to it. Consequently the class of men applying for work is a low one—men discharged from other employment and those unfitted for skilled labour. Not a few are addicted to alcohol. I was present at the medical examination of the hands at the two largest works in Newcastle, and believe that this is true of many of them. The majority were anæmic, and though they had only been employed in lead for a few weeks or months, were evidently affected by it. The work is unskilled, and has the additional advantage to persons of that class that much of it is piece-work, paid at a good rate, and they can finish, as a rule, by 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They are ignorant of the dangers attaching to the work, are reckless in disregarding the rules as to the wearing of respirators and chewing tobacco, and, indeed, many of them when given a warning have hardly the sense to appreciate its import.

This constant changing of the hands, which has been accentuated in Newcastle by the enforcement of Rule 23 A (substituting male for female labour in the dangerous processes), since June 1898, has brought it about that in the works there is not a sufficient number of old experienced hands to leaven the newcomers with a sense of their duties to themselves and their employers in the matter of attention to prescribed rules. In all the firms where voluntarily on the part of the employer women had been excluded from dangerous processes prior to June 1898, as a rule employment was not casual, and no doubt when this is the case the work can be done more efficiently and with less danger by men. So far the exclusion of women from the dangerous processes has had the effect of increasing the number of cases among the men who have replaced them. Thus, taking the two six months' periods preceding and succeeding the change in Newcastle—

NOTIFICATIONS OF LEAD POISONING.

Period.	Notifications.		Fatal Cases.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
December 1st, 1897, to May 31st, 1898	19	66	1	4
	85		5	
June 1st to November 30th, 1898	82	12	—	2
	94		2	

The first conclusion suggested by these figures is that the greater susceptibility to the action of lead of women over men has been exaggerated, but I do not think this is justified. Any radical change in the conditions of work takes time for adjustment, and a sufficient period of time has not passed to enable one to say whether gradually a more permanent set of hands may not be secured by the weeding out of those too susceptible to lead. At one works I was informed there was an indication of this, but at others there was none. Between June 1st and December 1st, 143 men had passed through Messrs Walkers, Parker, & Co.'s works, although only 35-40 are employed on an average. During the same time, 372 men had passed through the doctor's hands at Messrs. Foster, Blacketts', 80 being the number usually employed.

Packing.—The incidence of lead poisoning is more marked, as a rule, on those firms which dispose of their output in the form of dry white lead, packed in barrels, than on those converting it into paint. There is an inclination more and more on the part of the manufacturers to convert their white lead into paint on the premises, but the demand for white lead in the dry state must always be considerable. It is sold chiefly to paint manufacturers, and a certain quantity necessarily goes to the Potteries. This dry white lead is largely manufactured by the Newcastle firms, and it is in respect to the manner in which it is packed that grave exception may be taken.

I consider the most urgent remedial measure in white lead works is to require that no packing of dry white lead shall be done without the use of exhaust fans. On this point the report of the Various Lead Industries Committee says, "The Committee recommend that no packing or storing of dry white lead shall be carried on, except under a hood connected with a fan, or other device for creating a draught whereby the dust shall be carried away."

Stoving.—Next to packing comes stoving as a source of danger. I am glad to say that much activity has of late been shown in improving existing methods. Mr. Gould's Committee in their report could only point to two firms which had substituted drying arrangements, rendering it unnecessary for men to enter the stoves. Now no less than seven have achieved this, and in two others the arrangement of the Dutch stoves has been so modified that although men enter them, by a reduction in height and efficient ventilation I have no hesitation in saying that the danger attaching to their use is greatly lessened. There remain 13 firms which still continue to use the old Dutch stoves.

The main objections to the old Dutch stoves are—

(1.) Excessive height.—They are frequently over 30 feet high. For the removal of dishes of white lead placed on the racks above 5 feet from the ground planks have to be laid across at convenient heights, so that three men, one above the other, are often necessary.

(2.) Absence of light and ventilation.—Frequently the door and a flue running through the roof are the only means of effecting both these objects. Light is essential for the safe handling of the dishes and through ventilation for cooling and purifying the air before the men draw them.

(3.) A too great width between the racks.—This permits of two or three bowls being placed one on the top of another, so that the bottom rim of one is buried in the white lead contained in the bowl beneath. As each bowl weighs some 20 lbs., on its removal the rim that has been buried must almost necessarily distribute dust, however carefully it be removed.

(4.) Irregularities of the surface of the walls and floor.—This prevents the proper cleansing of the stoves after they have been drawn.

Special mention should be made of a recent invention of Mr. Ismay, which is now in full work. It applies, however, only to white lead which is to be converted into paint. By its use, from the time the white lead is deposited on the rollers, there is no handling whatever until it has been packed in barrels as paint.

Paint prepared by the Expert-Besançon method, with 30–40 per cent. of oil, is too thin for the English market. For this the paint must not contain more than about 8 per cent., and this proportion Mr. Ismay obtains by his method.

Flooring—One of the first structural principles which ought to be considered in the construction of a place where white lead is manufactured is absence of vibration in, and smoothness and impermeability of, the flooring. Unfortunately in only one or two works has this point received attention. The floors and platforms on which much of the heavy plant rest in the Warrington works are of cement.

The platform on which the rollers rest, that is, the place where the corrosions are brought from the stacks and triturated so as to separate the carbonate from the unaltered central core of blue lead, is particularly open to objection. The rollers weigh about a ton, and unless the platform be absolutely rigid the vibration is sure to cause dust. I have seen it in one of the Newcastle firms in greater amount at the rollers than anywhere else.

It is evident that wood as a flooring, although universally used, is in every way unsuitable. As it gets worn the roughness entangles the dust and offers an obstacle to its being kept clean. All the flooring in white lead works should be of cement, but I hesitate to make the recommendation, as it would mean pulling up the floors in nearly all the works. In some works, especially in the south, no rollers are used, the trays of corrosions being tipped straight into a tank of water, where it is raked about until the carbonate is separated. At others, before the corrosions are passed through the rollers the trays are dipped bodily into a trough of water. This is a far more effectual means of allaying the dust than merely spraying the corrosions after they are placed on the rollers.

Although no doubt much improvement has resulted in the white beds, from the Special Rule requiring the watering of the corrosions before the beds are stripped, the natural heat generated by the chemical process soon causes them to be dry again. But the carbonate, if treated carefully, has a great tendency to remain caked, and I have never seen a dusty atmosphere in the white beds.

It is, I believe, in the way in which the trays are carried on the men's heads, often for 30–50 yards, that danger arises. No better position for the dust on the bottom of these trays to be shaken down on to the faces of the workers could be assumed. But practical difficulties—*e.g.*, that the men have to walk along a plank in removing the corrosions, and climb ladders, which they could not do were the trays carried in front of them, and that there would be enormous difficulty in inducing the men to depart from so old a method of procedure—prevent my making a recommendation.

One other source of danger remains to be mentioned. In the process of paint mixing the dried white lead is often shovelled directly into a circular trough, to which oil is gradually added, and the whole brought to a proper consistency by heavy rotating edge runners. In the process a certain amount of dust is generated, and, to prevent it, in a few places these edge runners are covered in, and in one a wide hood connected with a fan surrounds the trough. Sometimes the white lead is deposited in a heap on the floor and shovelled from there into a hopper, usually uncovered, whence it passes along a chute into the mash tub to be mixed with the oil. I recommend that no dried white lead shall be deposited in any place that is not either provided with a cover or connected with a fan which would effectually remove the dust from the workers.

Through the kindness of Herr Leyendecker, of the firm of W. Leyendecker & Co., I was permitted to visit the extensive White, Red, and Yellow Lead Works, at Ehrenfeld, near Cologne.

Cologne is the centre of the white lead industry in Germany. There are seven factories for its manufacture in the neighbourhood, and of these that of W. Leyendecker & Co. has the largest output. The reason which induced me to visit these works in particular was that they are considered in Germany to be model works of their kind, and I was anxious to compare the health conditions in them with those I had noted in similar factories in Great Britain.

Herr Leyendecker himself conducted me over the works, and nothing could have exceeded his kindness and courtesy in answering my questions.

The total number of persons employed is 300, and of these at least 180 are engaged in the manufacture of white lead.

No women are employed in the actual processes, but a few are engaged in looking after the lavatories and mess rooms and in washing the overalls.

The structural conditions which struck me most were (1) the use of cement throughout as the material for the floors, (2) the absence of any second storey, and (3) the spaciousness of the workrooms. The works were considerably enlarged in 1885, and it is in the new buildings that the spaciousness of the rooms is especially noticeable. One of the maxims of the firm has been that with increased production through the erection of fresh oxidising chambers there must be a corresponding increase in the other departments. As a consequence of these structural features there was practically no dust upon the floors, nor indeed was any visible in the atmosphere of the rooms, for the further reason that by a most complete system of fan ventilation all dust was removed at the point where it was generated.

The process of manufacture is the one almost universally used in Germany, known as the chamber process. The Dutch process is nowhere used, and precipitation processes only on a very small scale. I am, however, not prepared to admit that the stack process is more dangerous than the chamber. It struck me that working in the dark, confined chambers, by artificial light, must be one fraught with considerable danger, even when the corrosions are thoroughly wetted. But Herr Leyendecker informed me that very few cases occur among their workers engaged in emptying the chambers, because the firm clearly recognises the danger and guards against it by a carefully arranged rotation of work. Thus, for this work, there are two shifts of 16 men. The one set work for three days in one week in emptying the chamber, and for the three following days in the yard as labourers. During the second week they work either for the whole six days in the yard, or for three of the six days in placing the strips of blue lead in the chambers. No man, therefore, is engaged more than six days a month in removing the corrosions. Incidentally, I may say that the firm lays great stress on the importance of a rotation of work. The men engaged in the dangerous task of fixing the lids on to the barrels of dried white lead are employed at this work (which is carried on under exhaust fans) only for one week per month, while for the remaining three weeks they are making the casks. It is characteristic of the whole of Herr Leyendecker's factory that everything required on the premises, even the acetic acid, is made on the spot.

There are no "rollers" required in the chamber process. The separation of the unchanged blue lead from the carbonate, when removed from the chambers, was carried out in an apparatus entirely shut in.

I had been under the impression that I should find "mechanical" stoves in use for drying the wet pulp, but the firm has not done more than experiment with one. All the drying is done in modified Dutch stoves. These modifications, however, are important, and are exactly on the lines recommended by me for the construction of such stoves in the proposed Special Rules. They are not more than 10 feet high, and represent, for all practical purposes (a door being at one end and a large window at the other), a passage with shelves on either side. The distance between the shelves, of which there were ten, was only wide enough to admit one bowl. The window in the one that I saw being "drawn" was wide open, so that the stove was quite cool. The two men engaged in the operation wore loose leather gloves, but no respirator.

In immediate proximity to the stoves was the arrangement for packing. The cask was placed under a hood connected with a shaft up which there was a strong draft created by a fan. Surrounding three-quarters of the cask, and suspended from the hood, was a canvas curtain for the purpose of cutting off local drafts from the room. The white lead was tipped into the barrel, and when full the top was covered with a canvas cloth, and the white lead was made to settle down by an automatic "jolter."

There were several of these packing arrangements, but I also saw at work a more effective method by which the packing was done automatically by an arrangement analogous to that used in flour mills. It is, I believe, known as the Krauss patent packing machine. The white lead was tipped into a hopper, and from there elevated into a disintegrating mill. From the mill it was again elevated into a chamber from which it was forced into the barrels placed underneath. The process from beginning to end was covered in, and not a particle of dust, so far as I could see, escaped.

One large room was entirely devoted to the packing of yellow and red lead by this method, and in it there were ten packers, each requiring two fans. None of the dust, however, drawn away by the fans was allowed to pass into the air outside; it was all intercepted, and fell back into the casks. I have nowhere seen so complete and admirable a system of fan ventilation as in these rooms.

The same principle of removing the dust at the point of its generation was noticeable in the paint-mixing room. The lid of each mash tub communicated with a shaft in connexion with a fan.

I saw none of the workpeople wearing a respirator, but I was informed that in removing the corrosions from the chambers they were always worn by the men so employed. Leather gloves, however, were largely worn. With the complete system of fan ventilation that has been introduced, Herr Leyendecker believes confidently that more cases of lead poisoning occur among the hands occupied with the wet processes than with the dry, as through splashing, &c. there is more risk of the clothing becoming saturated with the lead.

Nowhere were there any heaps of dried white lead to be seen, and such a procedure as shovelling the dried white lead into a hopper or into a mash tub would never be permitted.

In the matter of washing conveniences, cloak-rooms, and mess-rooms, Messrs. Leyendecker set an example. Every one of the 300 workers has a separate cupboard, basin, nail-brush, towel,

piece of soap, and a glass for washing out the mouth. Great stress is laid on the rinsing out of the mouth before meals and before leaving the works.

Baths there are in plenty, and the men are required to take one at least once a week. Shower baths are also provided.

A well-equipped kitchen has been established since 1883. Many of the workers come from villages some distance from the factory, and until 1897 such persons were compelled to get their food from it. Owing to some difficulties in the administration of the kitchen its compulsory use has lapsed with detrimental effect, so Herr Leyendecker thinks, to the health of the workers.

No sanitary drink is prescribed, nor does the firm attach importance to any regulation prescribing one, believing that it induces a false sense of security. Pills of albuminate of iron and sulphur are, however, given to the workpeople, and the firm believes that they are better than anything taken in solution.

The general appearance of the workers was remarkably good, although in some the characteristic anæmia was manifest.

It is possible from the carefully kept official records of the sick benefit clubs in connexion with the various industries in Cologne and its immediate suburbs, which are published annually, to compare the amount of sickness among the workers at Herr Leyendecker's works with that prevailing in other factories.

Thus taking the average for the three years 1895-1897 in 52 factories, with a population of 18,113, 59 per cent. were on the sick list at one time or another during a year, the average duration of the illness in each case being 8.1 days. During the same period the percentage of sick cases (not necessarily due to lead) at Herr Leyendecker's works was 57, and the average duration of illness 11.6 days.

These figures do not materially differ from those in the 52 factories, in most of which it should be remembered the workers are not exposed to any particular danger.

Cases of wrist drop or severe cases of colic, which in former years were common, no longer occur. The symptoms presented now are almost invariably of an extremely mild character.

One of the points on which Herr Leyendecker laid the greatest stress was the necessity for endeavouring to secure permanent hands and teaching them the precautions necessary to avoid lead poisoning. Every person engaged (and married men are taken on in preference to single) has a personal interview with the head of the firm. He is given a pamphlet in which, in the form of question and answer, the story of the dangers to be encountered are simply told, and the precautions to be taken against them explained.

On the same industry, as it comes before him in Newcastle, Mr. Johnson reports :—

“The reported cases for the year are 176, six of which were fatal, all the latter were f-males. This number of reports greatly exceeds those of last year, viz., 121. I cannot attribute the increase to anything other than increased carefulness on the part of the occupiers in reporting, also on the part of the works medical attendants. I am sure the conditions of work are not worse but better than last year.

“You will be glad to hear that one firm has since my last report adopted the method of manufacture (as mentioned in your last report), and I hear very successfully. This process does away with the abominable dry stoves and the packing, and if it only reduces the lead cases as it did at one firm, viz., from about 50 per year to seven, then I am sure it will be a matter of gratification to all.

“I cannot offer you a better argument in favour of the proposed alteration in the new Special Rules of the structural condition of the stoves than to again give my yearly list, showing the difference in numbers of lead cases where the old Dutch stoves are in use and where new appliances have been adopted.

No. of Factory.	Cases.			Condition.
	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Total.	
1 	88	5	93	Old stoves, crude packing.
2 	50	1	51	“ “ “
3 	7	—	7	Ismay's new process.
4 	10	—	10	Part Ismay's new process.
5 	12	—	12	Old stoves, airy factory.
6 	3	—	3	New process.
Total 	170	6	176	

“So long as casual employment continues it will be impossible to obtain the fullest returns of accidents. I am informed that scores of these men only work one or two days and then leave and never come under the notice of the medical attendant.”

In red lead. Fifteen cases were reported in this industry, almost all in persons engaged in the operation of packing, where considerable dust may be generated.

Mr. Jackson (Walsall).—"Three cases of lead poisoning in red lead works under Special Rules were notified to me. In the first two cases the women had been employed at the works a considerable time, but, owing to irregularity of employment, had escaped the monthly medical examination. Another woman was engaged in place of one of them, but she quickly succumbed to the effects of the poison, the result, as my enquiries disclosed, of failing to wear the respirator provided. This firm take the precaution of having the women they employ examined *before* they are employed, and if the doctor certifies them to be unfit for the work, they are not allowed to start."

Mr. Hilditch (North Wales).—"Two serious cases of lead poisoning were reported during the year, as well as several other minor cases. One of these was a worker at a red lead furnace. The other case was a red lead grinder. This person had only been employed a few days in lead. I am pleased to say that a new arrangement for packing has just been completed in one of the works here. The feeding hoppers of the mills are connected with a fan, and also the cask during the process of packing. I am informed that the arrangement works very satisfactorily.

"In the other works a different system is proposed to be adopted. Instead of packing under a hood a down draught is to be tried. From the description given me, I think the arrangement will work very well.

"This firm have also provided a better mess room for the men. Improvements have also been effected in lavatory accommodation in both works. Occupiers still complain of the difficulty they have in getting the men to bath."

Enamelling of iron plates. The diminution in the number of cases reported, 24 as compared with 36 in the previous year, is marked, despite the fact that the industry is a growing one. Some firms have succeeded in practically abolishing lead from the colours used, while others have substituted liquid for dry glaze.

Mr. Jackson (Walsall).—"I am pleased to say that the Special Rules in force are working well generally. In the case of enamelled iron plates I have not received a report of a single case of lead poisoning from any of the four places working under these rules. This is particularly gratifying in the case of the works where these rules were relaxed early this year, as the firm claimed to have eliminated lead from their enamel. They have continued to have the monthly medical examination, but no case of lead poisoning has been certified.

Tinning hollow-ware. "Two cases of lead poisoning have been reported to me from works under these Special Rules. In one case the washing accommodation was good, but its use by the workpeople was 'more in the breach than in the observance.' The other case, a very serious one, occurred in a young married woman. The rules were very badly enforced, and the washing accommodation bad. It consisted of a stand with a basin; a supply of hot water could be obtained from the steam boiler, and of cold water from a tap at the other end of the works yard.

"One of the cases in a common tinning works was a very bad one; it occurred to a young married woman employed as a 'wiper.' The Certifying Surgeon in his report says: 'She has paralysis of both hands so that she is unable to grip anything, work of any kind is impossible, and I should say she can barely feed herself.' This was the fourth attack she had had, none of which were reported, and in this case a deliberate attempt was made to suppress the case. I was able to prove knowledge on the part of the management that this woman was ill from the effects of lead, and the firm were prosecuted and fined."

In file cutting. This industry, long known to be one of the most unhealthy, has been dealt with fully in the third interim report of Mr. Tennant's Committee on Dangerous Trades. The Committee recognize the difficulty and complexity of the subject, and point out that no remedy is possible without legislation.

The recommendations they make are as follows:—

- * (i.) (a.) In all existing file cutting "shops," the amount of cubic feet of air space should bear to the number of persons employed therein the proportion of 350 to 1; and
 - (b.) in all file cutting "shops" erected after August 1st, 1899, such proportion should be 450 to 1.
- * (ii.) There should be a clear space of not less 4 feet between the "stocks," measured from the outside extremity of the "stock" to the nearest edge of the adjacent one.
- * (iii.) (a.) All file cutting "shops" should be provided with adequate methods of ventilation other than by windows, except where the sash or the shutter window system is in use.
 - (b.) Where there is one occupier such occupier, and where there is more than one occupier the occupiers jointly and severally, should see that the "shop" is adequately ventilated.

* The owner should be responsible for the execution of these duties.

- * (iv.) In or immediately adjoining each file cutting "shop" there should be supplied fixed basins, provided with running water and a waste-pipe; the basins to be in the proportion of one to every five or fraction of five persons working in the "shop." In any place or village where there is no main pipe or running water within one hundred yards of the file cutting "shop," and where it is the custom to use water from a stream or well, the provision of running water should not be required.
- (v.) (a.) Where the persons in a file cutting "shop" are employed by one occupier, such occupier should provide and maintain an adequate supply of soap, and should provide and maintain in a cleanly condition an adequate supply of towels and nail-brushes.
- (b.) In the case of all other file cutting "shops," the occupiers should jointly and severally be responsible for these duties.
- (vi.) The occupiers should take measures to secure that every person employed by them wash his or her hands and face before meals and before leaving the file cutting "shop."
- (vii.) The occupiers should set apart and enter in the notice a period of at least five minutes in addition to the regular meal times for washing immediately before each meal time, and also before the end of each day's work, and they should see that it is observed.
- (viii.) (a.) All file cutters should wear overall suits; these should be supplied by the occupier.
- (b.) Where the persons in a file cutting "shop" are employed by one occupier, such occupier should be responsible for the maintenance of the overalls in a cleanly condition, and for their being washed not less than once a week.
- (c.) In the case of all other file cutting "shops," the occupiers should jointly and severally be responsible for this duty.
- (ix.) (a.) Where the persons in a file cutting "shop" are employed by one occupier, such occupier should see that the "shop" is kept in a cleanly state; the walls and ceiling should be lime-washed at least once every six months.
- * (b.) In the case of all other file cutting "shops," the owner should be responsible for the lime-washing of the file cutting "shop."
- * (x.) The floors of all file cutting "shops" should be paved with flagstones, cement, asphalt, or concrete, or boarded with wood, and kept in an efficient state of repair.
- (xi.) No meal or food should be taken into or eaten in a file cutting "shop."
- (xii.) On and after the first day of January 1899, the business of file cutting by hand should not be carried on in any room or place without a certificate granted to the owner by the Inspector of Factories for the district, stating that the law, so far as it relates to such owner, has been complied with; and if, after the granting of such certificate, it should appear to an Inspector that all or any of such requirements are no longer observed, a Secretary of State may authorise an Inspector to cancel or withdraw the certificate.
- (xiii.) An official notice explanatory of the dangers of the trade, and of the importance of conforming to the regulations, should, as well as the regulations themselves, be affixed in all file cutting "shops" in such a position as to be conspicuous and easily consulted by the workers.

Mr. Jackson, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. Wolfe, and other Inspectors refer to the undesirable features of the industry so strongly condemned by the Committee.

Mr. Jackson (Walsall).—"Almost all file cutters shops in this district are low, with bad floors (usually earth), ill ventilated, crowded to their full legal capacity, and the washing accommodation that I have been able to get provided consists generally of a bucket or basin, with a tap some distance away. If used, it is almost always found full of dirty water, and in my opinion no 'washing accommodation' should be considered 'suitable' which does not consist of a fixed basin, waste pipe, and tap over the basin.

"Two large firms, where file cutting forms a department only, have recently erected new shops which show a very marked improvement upon those usually used in the district, and these would, in most respects, meet all the Committee's requirements. In two works, machines for file cutting are also used.

"Three cases of lead poisoning have been reported to me from file cutting workshops—one to the master of a small shop where three people were employed; in this case the man lived on the premises, and so there was no excuse for want of cleanliness on his part. The other two were men employed in the largest file cutting workshop in my district. The workshop showed a cubic space of about 260 feet for each person employed, the floor was earth, the stocks in no case were more than 3 feet apart, ventilation poor, and washing accommodation consisting of a basin, full of very dirty water at the time of my visit, with a jug underneath by which water was brought from the house yard some distance away.

"The plan of taking meals in the shop is very general, as is also the habit of 'chewing tobacco' among the men. Unless a register of lime-washing were kept as in a factory, it would be very difficult to enforce it being done every six months, and, as the bulk of file cutting shops are 'workshops,' the enforcing of this would rest with the local authorities."

* The owner should be responsible for the execution of these duties.

Mr. Sydney Smith (Manchester).—"At the present time some occupiers appear to think that any trough or bucket is a suitable washing convenience. Working men require educating somewhat in these matters, and will wash themselves, but require a little tempting and coaxing. This at least is my experience. If proper accommodation is provided, *at hand*, they will wash, but if the accommodation is defective or dirty, or even worse, we cannot blame them if they neglect this precaution.

"I found in one workshop, early in 1897, several file cutters suffering from the effects of lead; there was no washing accommodation provided; I instructed the occupier, and he promised to carry out my requirements. Revisiting last year, I found that the only washing convenience was an old and battered bucket; there was no water supply, and the men informed me they had to borrow water from the neighbours if they wanted to wash, and this they assured me they were only too glad to do. Several of the men showed a distinct blue line, and signs of lead paralysis. Several cases of illness had occurred, though of a doubtful nature, and two of the men whom I saw in 1897, and who were then visibly suffering from lead, had since died after prolonged absence from work under somewhat suspicious circumstances.

"A prosecution followed in this case, resulting in a conviction, the magistrate holding that a bucket was not a sufficient convenience.

"I would also mention the danger of taking tobacco either by chewing or smoking when engaged in this occupation, and think the use of tobacco should be forbidden in file cutting shops. In one case, a young file cutter admitted to me that he smoked over 150 cigarettes per week, the occupier stating that he hardly ever had a cigarette out of his mouth when at work."

*In glass
polishing.*

Glass polishing was one of the industries reported upon by Mr. Tennant's Committee on Dangerous Trades in 1898. A copy of their report was forwarded to manufacturers using putty powder in glass polishing. The replies received showed that the conditions of work where putty powder was used were widely divergent, and the enforcement of a uniform code of Special Rules hardly practicable. Instructions were, however, given to the District Inspectors to have the putty frames boxed in and connected with fans. On this work Mr. Nicholls reports:—

Mr. Nicholls (Wolverhampton).—"In Stourbridge, Wordsley, and Dudley there are twenty firms having glass cutting shops in which putty powder is used; they are, with one exception, engaged in the manufacture of table glass, in the better classes of which a high polish is essential.

"The powder is mixed with water and used on a circular brush, revolving on a horizontal spindle, the paste being in most cases fed up by hand with a small brush.

"In January 1898, when the order was made that putty frames were to be boxed in and connected with fans, Messrs. Thomas Webb & Son already had this system in operation, and Messrs. Stevens & Williams had their frames closed in and the ducts carried into the glass-house stack, while Messrs. Stuart & Son had just put a fan into the wall of one of their cutting shops, thereby ventilating the room, but drawing the spray upwards instead of in a downward direction away from the workman's face.

"In none of the other works was any attempt made to deal with the spray.

"Early in January 1898 the works were all visited and instructions were given to apply fans.

"Considerable objection was at first raised by some of the occupiers, but when it was found that the order was universal they quickly fell into line, and towards the latter part of the year every shop was provided with a fan, those who had at first objected to them being loudest in their praise.

"The cases of lead poisoning occurring in glass works which I have investigated since the introduction of fans have, with one exception, been of long standing. That one was the case of a woman, not working actually in the cutting shop, but wiping and brushing the finished work in the warehouse after it had been swilled.

"It will probably take some years to determine satisfactorily the effect which the introduction of fans has had on the health of the workpeople, as there are a certain number of men employed who have suffered from lead poisoning, and in some of the cases reported the men had for a long time been employed outside the cutting shop at work in which they could not come in contact with lead.

"It would thus appear that symptoms of poisoning can be found in men who have for a long period been working under conditions in which lead poisoning could not be contracted."

This matter has been closely followed up this year, and will be further referred to in the next Annual Report.

The suggestion of the Committee that putty powder should be replaced by tin oxide led me to inquire how far tin salts when taken into the system may be injurious. It appears doubtful whether, even if a small quantity of the oxide of tin were converted into stannous chloride by the action of the hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice, it could be absorbed into the blood as the mucous membrane of the stomach does not readily allow tin salts to pass through.

Chlorides of tin are accredited with being active and irritant poisons. In the preparation of Demerara sugar a solution of stannous chloride is or was used. Although containing from $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ of a grain of tin per pound neither human beings nor dogs consuming it as articles of daily diet suffered in any way.

In Belgium at one time stannous chloride was mixed with gingerbread to the extent of 5 kilos. of the chloride to 200 kilos. of bread. The prohibition of this adulteration was recommended as injurious to health, but there is no evidence to show that any very serious consequence attended its consumption.

Mr. Otto Hehner has analysed numerous samples of tinned foods. Almost all contained tin, and so considerable was the proportion of dissolved tin in most of the acid fruits that tin reactions could be readily obtained from two or three grammes of the substances.

In general, where cases of poisoning occur from tinned foods, they are due, not to the tin dissolved, but to chemical decomposition of the contents of the tin. Hardly any real evidence of poisoning by tin salts has been obtained.

Mr. Rogers (Manchester).—"Nine of the sixteen cases of lead poisoning registered during 1898 occurred in factories where railway carriages and wagons are made. In these places a great deal of painting is done, not only in the final coating of the vehicles, but also during construction, most of the joints being coated with or embedded in a paste in the composition of which lead carbonate usually enters. Much of the ordinary paint used in these factories is made from a lead base. The life of a railway vehicle is so long (exceeding twenty years in many cases) that a good weather-proof coating material is absolutely necessary, and lead paints have pre-eminently that property. It is, therefore, a somewhat hazardous experiment to change from a paint that has been proved by long experience to be very durable to one of the lasting properties of which there is little definite evidence. I am glad, however, to report that in many branches of work harmless earth paints usually made from a zinc base have been substituted for paints made with lead. There appears little reason to doubt that, for many kinds of work, this substitution can safely be made. There has recently been considerable progress in this direction in my district. At one very large carriage and wagon works here, the consumption of white lead has been reduced by 75 per cent. during the past two years—200 tons a year being formerly used as compared with 50 tons now.

In waggon works.

"The application of the following preventive measures has been urged whenever any danger was anticipated :—(1) Special ventilation ; (2) lavatory accommodation ; and (3) sanitary drink. I have also drawn up the notice of which a copy is enclosed, and the manufacturers affected readily promise to affix copies in their works.

"As showing that the prevention of lead poisoning is largely a matter of taking precautions, I would direct your attention to two large factories in my district which have previously been reported upon in some detail. One is a white lead works, and the other a dye works where chromate of lead is largely used (or formed). In neither factory has a case of lead poisoning occurred for several years, and this result is, in my opinion, mainly attributable to the exceptional care taken by the employers, who have in each case new premises specially adapted for the dangerous processes carried on, and who have adopted all known preventive measures that could be applied, in addition to the most scrupulous observation of the Special Rules."

The District Inspectors' reports contain numerous references to cases of lead poisoning occurring in trades not usually considered to be dangerous.

In other industries.

Thus, in the Manchester district :—

Mr. Rogers.—"During the past year we have devoted special attention to the occurrence and prevention of lead poisoning in the factories and workshops visited, and in many trades not usually considered dangerous distinct traces of the effect of lead on the workers have been found. I would instance the following :—(1) Coppersmiths making bath cylinders—three bad cases of wrist drop have recently been noted, the poison apparently being inhaled from the molten solder used in covering the joints ; (2) organ pipe makers ; (3) workers in various stamping and punching processes at which lead beds are used. In stationery works small tickets are usually punched on beds of this material, which is also found most suitable for the press cutting or stamping of cloth and felt. I have suggested the use of other materials, and one large firm are now trying beds of zinc (spelter).

"In very many trades white paint or paste is used either for the final coating of the material or in making a hard smooth surface to receive the final coat of paint or varnish. These pastes and paints are very often largely made of lead, and the employer is frequently quite ignorant of their composition. We are frequently assured by occupiers that they do not use lead, but on taking samples of the suspicious material for analysis, lead has often been found in large proportions."

Mr. Butler (South London).—"Several cases of lead poisoning have occurred at metallic cask works—one fatal. Although I hardly think that this class of work should be subject to any stringent Special Rules, the words of the statute, 'suitable washing conveniences,' seem too indefinite and probably inadequate for the process of dipping the cask into molten lead.

"A case of double wrist drop contracted under remarkable circumstances recently came before my notice. At a retail ironmonger's shop with a small factory adjoining a man was

employed as storeman. His work was chiefly to serve out screws and other ironmongery stores, but occasionally he weighed out a little dry red lead for use in the factory and for sale in the shop. This man had suffered for two or three years, and had been treated by doctors without in the least knowing what his ailment arose from. He eventually was taken to a London hospital, where a proper diagnosis was given of his complaint and the case duly reported."

Of lead poisoning as it occurs in Birmingham Mr. Knyvett writes :—

"Among the various industries which form the usual source of plumbism reports I must mention soldering, coach painting, file cutting, paint grinding and mixing, plate and hollow-ware enamelling, tinning, and glass polishing. With regard to all of these, the plumbism reports from medical practitioners afford complete, or very approximately complete, information as to the amount of serious illness, and I am bound to point out that, whether from improved habits of cleanliness, or from improved workshop accommodation, or from a disuse of lead as an ingredient, the amount of illness disclosed is not very serious, it being further remembered that reports are frequently reduplicated in connection with only one patient.

"In this, as in the class of industries already dealt with, some of the processes are subject to Special Rules, and it is for that reason possibly that tinning, enamelling, and colour works supply so few cases of lead poisoning, although I have one firm of colour manufacturers from whom I hope to receive a cleaner bill of health in 1899 than they have been able to show for the previous year. File cutting is carried on under more favourable conditions than in some other localities, and has been responsible for not more than two or three cases at the most. Soldering lamps and coach painting are processes requiring attention, and I have procured the supply of washing arrangements in all places where either is worked at. The use of putty powder in glass polishing is dying out, both masters and men preferring rouge as a substitute. In one factory the process (putty powder being used in this instance) is carried on in a separate room on the top floor, each man taking his work upstairs to do the polishing."

Phosphorus Poisoning.

In May, it came to the knowledge of the department that in one important lucifer match factory, from which no cases of phosphorus necrosis had been reported, several cases had nevertheless occurred and were intentionally concealed—no notification being sent either by the surgeon in attendance or by the occupier. Extended inquiry was made by the Inspectors into the conditions existing in the other lucifer match works in the United Kingdom. A few other cases were found to have occurred and been concealed, and it became clear that a certain number of persons engaged in the manufacture of matches with yellow phosphorus had been year by year attacked by necrosis of the jaw.

Dr. Thorpe and Dr. Oliver were asked by the Secretary of State to carry out an inquiry into (1) the nature and extent of the dangers attending the use of yellow and white phosphorus; (2) the means whereby these dangers can be lessened; (3) the practicability of discontinuing the use of yellow and white phosphorus.

Shortly afterwards, in view of the evident importance of the practical dental question at issue, Dr. Cunningham, Senior Dental Surgeon to the London Hospital, was asked to investigate and report from that standpoint.

The important reports received from these gentlemen were published in a Blue Book in February 1899 after they had visited match works in England, France, Germany, Norway, and Sweden.

Reference to the report and discussion of the practical issues raised in it can be most fittingly dealt with in the next Annual Report.

Of the 21 cases, 20 occurred in lucifer match works and 1 in the manufacture of yellow phosphorus itself. Of the 20 cases occurring in lucifer match works, 15 were contracted at one factory. With three exceptions all the cases dated some years back, but were still undergoing treatment at the hands of the surgeon appointed by the firm and not under any Special Rules. Details of the cases are given in the Blue Book referred to.

One firm was prosecuted for neglect to notify cases of necrosis to the Inspector of the district and to the Certifying Surgeon, and was fined the full penalty with costs.

A translation was given in the last Annual Report (p. 115) of the Belgian Royal Decree of April 18th, 1898, empowering inspectors to take samples of match pastes in order to detect possible contravention of the 8 per cent. limit of yellow phosphorus allowed in such paste when dry. During the year, as appears from the "Rapports Annuels de l'Inspection de Travail," of 80 samples examined 29 contained less and 51 more than 8 per cent. The highest percentage of yellow phosphorus found was 16.85.

Mr. Seal (East London).—"Since the prosecution and conviction which followed, numerous visits have been paid to the works by officials in various capacities, whose investigations and reports are doubtless before you; and the increased efforts put forth by the firm to minimise, as far as possible the dangers of match manufacturing, such as providing a dental department for free use by all employees, the provision of clogs and overall suits for all workers in the dipping and mixing departments, improved ventilation and washing facilities, are also well known to you. Two cases have been reported since the date of prosecution—one the case of a woman employed as a box-filler, and the other that of a male adult employed as a dipper; both, however, are reported to be mild cases and progressing satisfactorily."

Mr. Richmond (Liverpool).—"No cases of necrosis have occurred at the Diamond Match Co.'s Works during 1898, nor indeed since the commencement of the works in 1886. This immunity I attribute to the better construction of the factory, the rooms where phosphorus is used being at the top of the building, better ventilation, less handling of the matches in their process, the absence of dipping by hand, the comparative freedom from firing of matches, and above all to the fact that a dentist has always been engaged to look after the teeth of those employed."

"Another match works is shortly to be opened in Liverpool, the buildings being now in course of construction. At these works it is proposed to make, besides ordinary matches, matches without yellow phosphorus, but which will strike on any ordinary surface."

"The following is an extract from their analysts' certificate:—'We have carefully examined and experimented with the matches you handed to us. The analysis of the heads proves them to be free from yellow phosphorus. On exposing the unlighted matches to the air, at the ordinary temperature, in an enclosed space for several days, no evidence was found of any phosphorus having been vaporized or oxidized, as, in our opinion, would be the case with ordinary matches made from yellow phosphorus. We found the matches lighted freely when rubbed against any ordinary surface such as wood, stone, slate, &c. In this respect they differ from the ordinary safety match, which lights only on the specially prepared surface of the box, or certain smooth surfaces such as glass.'

"I recently obtained permission for Dr. Young, Certifying Surgeon at Bootle, to examine the hands employed at four works—dry soap, tobacco, dyeing, and lucifer match—with a view to comparison as to their health, with the following results:—

Process.	Number Examined.	Anæmia.		
		Mild.	Bad.	Very Bad.
Dry soap... ..	309	34	11	5
Tobacco	500	42	6	1
Dye works	156	43	5	Nil
Lucifer matches	375	23	14	12

Anthrax.

The reported cases of anthrax increased from 23 in 1897 to 28 in 1898. Sixteen were connected with the woollen industry, eight with the handling of hides and skins, and three with horse-hair.

Of the 16 cases which occurred in the woollen industry, 13, including five which proved fatal, were reported from the Bradford District. The form assumed by the disease was internal in three instances (all fatal), external in the remainder. *In wool sorting.*

The chief interest of the Bradford cases lies in the occupation of the persons attacked. Seven occurred in the admittedly dangerous processes of bale opening or wool sorting, and six to persons engaged in combing or carding, processes to which no special danger was supposed to attach.

An enquiry was made by Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Shinner, and myself, which made it clear that the occurrence of anthrax in the combing and carding rooms was not due to the processes carried on in these rooms, but to the conveyance into them of infected dust from unwashed dangerous wool outside them. This had been brought about chiefly by defective arrangements in connection with willeying machines, or by the existence of a direct communication between the carding rooms and the places where unwashed dangerous wools were handled, combined with a faulty situation of extracting fans in the carding rooms themselves which caused the dust to be drawn across the workers' faces.

The incidence of the disease was practically confined to two factories. In one, eight cases were reported (three of these in processes subsequent to sorting), and in the other, three. In the latter factory no sorting was done. The wool from which the infection was supposed to have been conveyed was chiefly brown Persian, Cashmere, or East Indian. In the first factory, at the time of the enquiry, two fatal cases had occurred within a short time of one another. Before the wool was handled by the deceased persons it had been opened and sorted, willeyed from dust, washed and dried, carded, and rewashed. The willeying of the unwashed wool was, however, carried out in what was practically a corner of the carding room, inasmuch as in the wooden partition screening it off there were wide gaps and a door. A free passage of the air from the willeying room into the combing room was further facilitated by the erection of a Blackman fan not more than 12 feet from the floor in the centre of the combing room.

The record of cases of anthrax treated at the Bradford Infirmary between April 1896 and December 1897 pointed still further to the position of this willey in relation to the carding room as the cause of a succession of non-fatal cases which had occurred at this factory. Of the eight cases treated during the period mentioned, six had been employed in this factory, and of these two had been in charge of the willey machine itself, one minded the wash-bowl (in a direct line with the willey), and another was in charge of a combing machine.

Incidentally, it is worthy of remark as showing the value of prompt operative treatment in malignant pustule, that of 12 cases treated in this infirmary between April 1896 and June 1898 only one terminated fatally.

It may be added that in this factory the willey has been removed, placed in a room by itself, and the ventilating arrangements have been entirely reorganised.

In the other factory the outbreak was attributed to a fan which had been placed in the carding room a few months previously. In direct communication with the carding room by means of a wide passage was the room in which the wool was washed, and the draught from the fan might have drawn infected dust into the carding room.

The Special Rules for wool sorting are now being extended to wool combing so as to control the danger from the willey machine.

Mr. Shinner (Bradford).—"There have in 1898 been five deaths due to anthrax, *i.e.*, definitely found to be so due. There has also been a death of a wool-sorter which I have little doubt myself was due to anthrax. The man, however, died in another town 40 miles away, and where a disease such as anthrax is not looked for as it is in the centre of the woollen industry.

"I have to thank my colleague, Mr. Peacock, for careful enquiries which he made into this matter in the first instance; I also visited the mill where this man worked, later, and made an examination and inspection of the wool sorting rooms. Mr. Peacock reported: 'When the deceased and his wife went away for a holiday he was suffering from a slight cold but was otherwise in good health; the day following he commenced to be ill—very sick and vomited frequently. He died three days later; the local doctor certified the cause of death to be inflammation of the heart.'

"On going into the matter at the works I found that the firm in more than one particular had failed to observe the Special Rules for wool sorting; and in sorting alpaca had not, as required by the rules, opened it first over an opening board fitted with a down-draught. Instead of doing so they were having this wool sorted by the men without having undergone this opening process. I sent a full written communication to the firm detailing the several points where they were contravening the rules. Steps have since been taken to comply with the same.

"The only other fatal case this year of a wool-sorter occurred quite recently, and was again, in my opinion, directly traceable to neglect of the precautions laid down in the rules. A firm had quite recently been added to the register of sorters of dangerous wools. I tested on more than one occasion their ventilating arrangements, and found that their 'opening' board was provided with a down-draught which was especially good. It appeared, however, at the inquest which was held that they happened to get in a parcel of Persian, a thing they had not done for ten years.

"The rules had been sent by the department and had been duly posted up in the sorting room. Although one of those rules distinctly states that Persian is to be first opened over an opening board with a down-draught, this was not done, the wool being sorted without having first undergone this preliminary process. I may add that it also was given in evidence that this particular sorter was accustomed to wear his day-shirt at night. The mischief originated in a sore at his shoulder. If he kept on his day-shirt for a whole week throughout the 24 hours, such a proceeding would not only tend to aggravate the mischief but also to hide it. Therefore, it is clear that in anthrax sores as in others ordinary personal cleanliness is especially necessary. Had this been done, and had the mischief been seen in time and surgical aid called in and the sore excised (as is usual), it is possible the man's life might have been saved.

"All the firms under the Special Wool Sorting Rules have been visited specially with regard to the separation of willeying (where done) as far as possible from contiguity with the other processes, and action has been taken where it was considered advisable. In the majority of cases, however, it was found that either willeying was not done at all, or was already fairly separated."

On the subject of the collection of dust from willeys, &c., Mr. Shinner reports:—

"Some varying ideas exist as to the proper arrangement of 'chambers' for the collection of dust, and what constitutes a 'properly constructed receptacle' for the same. In one instance I found a chamber into which was blown dust by a fan fitted on the top of a wiley, and as *exit* from the chamber to roof there was fitted a small pipe of about half or less than *half the capacity* of the *inlet* to chamber.

"The firm appeared surprised at my suggesting larger exit, saying already wool, &c., was blown on roof. This need have caused no surprise, as naturally the effect of blowing air into a chamber from which adequate exit has not been arranged must be to compress the air, and increase the rush (velocity) of the current through the too small exit that is given.

"At the same works I found a 3-foot fan installed and delivery to a dust chamber through a delivery shoot that had been *tapered-down*, thereby in similar manner throttling and interfering with the action of the fan, put in to remove dust. In some cases, however, the arrangements for catching dust were very good and effective, the proof of effectiveness being free action of fan and absence of dust or stray wool outside the factory. For instance, at one factory, in addition to dust boxes or chambers for each wiley, a large catch box (or pit) had been arranged in the length of the delivery shoot and caught whatever dust escaped the 'chambers.' In another case a large dust chamber connected with the willeys had been fitted with sloping sides, down which the dust tumbled, as it collected, into a truck in the centre, run in on rails, and periodically emptied. This appeared to be good, as it avoided the necessity of any sweeping or brushing inside the chamber, all dust automatically collecting and discharging itself into a truck."

The following reports by Mr. Blenkinsopp and Mr. Arnold are interesting as showing how almost hopeless does the effort to control anthrax in many cases seem to be:—

In horse-hair and hides and skins.

Mr. Blenkinsopp (West London).—"An inquest was held in the case of a man who died from anthrax. The man was employed at the Postal Telegraph Factory, Mount Pleasant, and had been engaged in handling hides. It appears that not only are the hinges of the large baskets which carry the parcels post packages made of hide, but the baskets themselves are bound with strips of hide which must be put on wet, so as to take the shape of the parts to which they are applied. The man had been engaged in handling and putting on these strips. He is said to have had a small pimple on his neck which it is supposed he scratched after touching the hide.

"A few days afterwards another man appeared to have contracted the disease. He was at once taken to the hospital, the sore place was cut out, and he recovered.

"The hides used at this place are now treated with lime, which is said not to injure them in any way."

Mr. Arnold (Worcester).—"The first and fatal case happened to a man, A, employed by a leather dresser, B, the second and non-fatal case occurred to a youth employed by Messrs. C, horse-hair manufacturers.

"B sent some hair to C on the 2nd March taken from sheep-skins which had been imported from Jeddah. The reason of this was that B thought he could open a business with C, as the hair was of such unusual length compared to that from ordinary sheep-skins. The hair was sent in a bag and left in a courtyard on the premises of C, who examined the sample, found it was of no use to him, and about a fortnight afterwards B had the bag removed to his own premises. Whilst the bag was lying at C's factory it was surrounded by bales of horse-hair, all of which bales had been put through a Lyons' disinfectant as soon as they arrived at the factory. A youth, D, had occasion to move some of these bales, and a few days afterwards complained of a swelling and pain in his neck. He was ordered to the infirmary, where the pustule was excised and he recovered. A portion of this pustule has since been examined at the British Institute of Preventive Medicine, and found to contain the anthrax bacillus.

"On the 9th March, B received a further consignment of similar skins supposed to be part of the same importation—anyway they came from Jeddah. About a week afterwards he himself examined these skins, and A (the deceased) stacked them as B threw them down. A had had a swelling on his neck for some time, it came to a head, which head he picked off. He got worse and worse and went to the infirmary, and the pustule which had formed was excised the same evening, but he died the next day. This pustule was also examined and found to contain the anthrax bacillus.

"In the end the jury came to the conclusion that both A and D had caught the disease from skin or hair shipped to B, and that A had not contracted it from the bag returned from C's, but that D had caught it from the bag sent to C from B's—in other words, they found B had infected C, and not *vice versa*. I may add that some dust taken from the bag returned to B has since been analysed and anthrax bacilli cultivated from it.

"To my mind the evidence on which the jury found their verdict was conclusive, but its real importance to the department lies in the fact that had it been otherwise it would have been equivalent to saying that the disinfection of hair by superheated steam is not necessarily final, for then B's bag would have been infected by C's bales, all of the latter having previously been through a Lyons' disinfectant.

Mercurial Poisoning.

Inquiry was made in 1898 into the industrial use of mercury. The reports made out a clear case for keeping a watch on industries where mercury is used. Although the number of persons actually working with mercury or its compound is small, and probably not an increasing one, I have not visited any factory or workshop where it is used without finding some evidence of its effects on the workers, either in the form of tremor, nervousness, or tender gums.

Reference will be found in the report of the Principal Lady Inspector to the conditions found in the "carotting" of rabbit skins by means of nitrate of mercury.

The great source of industrial mercurial poisoning in the past, the silvering of mirrors, has now become obsolete in this country. In Fürth, in Bavaria, the chief centre formerly of the industry on the Continent, it appears to be dying out also. The Factory Inspector in his report for 1898 states that there only seven persons were employed at it, and their employment was intermittent.

The amount of illness which used to occur among the workers at Fürth led to the issue of Special Rules, perhaps the most stringent of the kind ever made in connection with any industry.

It may be noted that in the manufacture of incandescent lamps mercury is used to create the vacuum. Several cases of chronic mercurial poisoning having occurred in these works in Berlin and Buda Pesth, Special Rules were enforced, requiring the medical examination weekly of those employed in the pump room, with power to suspend those showing symptoms of poisoning, the wearing of overalls, the provision of a dining room, of a lavatory, and of a daily bath.

The effect of these measures was to stop almost at once any further cases. The rules soon became unnecessary, owing to the substitution of mechanical pumps in which no mercury was used for those formerly employed.

Mercurial poisoning has this year (1899) been added to the list of diseases notification of which is required under Section 29, 1895.

Mr. Crabtree (West London).—"I have visited 16 factories and workshops in which mercurial instruments are made, such as thermometers, hygrometers, barometers, and hydrometers, to ascertain the incidence of mercurial poisoning on workers in these trades.

"Generalizing from these visits I am led to the following conclusions:—

- "1. The workrooms are small, badly ventilated (the draughty open window generally being the only means of ventilation), and the walls are covered with a layer of soot which in many cases has not been removed for years.
- "2. The health of the workers generally is good. The fact should here be remembered that when the men become affected with mercurial poisoning they are either displaced by other men or they voluntarily seek other occupations. With one exception, the goodly number of workmen with whom I conversed professed not to know what mercurial poisoning was.
- "3. The temperature of rooms in which thermometers are made ranges between 80° F. and 90° F. Occasionally a bulb bursts while the mercury is being heated and the metal vaporizes into 'brown smoke' immediately in front of the worker's face.
- "4. Very few young persons are employed in the mercurial processes. Boys often blow the glass bulbs, but men do the filling of the tubes.

"I found only one pronounced case of mercurial poisoning. This man made small thermometers, and had been affected for 3 years.

"In a few places suitable washing conveniences were provided, but generally the only provision was an old bucket of dirty cold water, with no soap, and a dirty towel.

"Occupiers have repeatedly represented to me that so-called mercurial poisoning is the result of the men's intemperate and inconsiderate habits. My investigations, however, do not justify such a statement. Among these workers some are doubtless unmindful of the risks of their occupation, but, as a class, their intelligence and general habits are above the average.

Carbonic Oxide Poisoning.

Mr. Edwards (Cardiff).—"During the year I attended an inquest on the death of a man who was killed by carbon monoxide in the open air.

"The man was employed unloading coal from a truck which was about twelve feet under a tube which conveyed gas from a furnace to some boilers. There was a leak in the tube through which the gas escaped and affected the man. The case is remarkable because it happened in the open air, and also the man was seen unloading the truck about an hour and a half before he was found dead."

Poisoning by Nitrous Fumes.

Mr. Wolfe (Birmingham).—"An extraordinary death occurred to a dipper in 1898. I say extraordinary because no evidence could be adduced to show that death to a dipper had resulted from a similar cause before this.

"The man was 'dipping' copper cups into a small vat containing solution of nitric acid and water, about half and half of each. Deceased was 39 years of age and had been a pickler for 14 years. He began dipping copper cups into the solution of nitric acid and water at 9 a.m. At 11.30 a.m. he remarked to his mate that 'he could not stand it.' His mate said that he at once knew what was the matter with him, viz., that he had 'got the fumes,' so he advised deceased to go into the open air and sent for milk. He vomited a lot of phlegm and what looked like 'congealed blood.' After some time deceased said he would go back to work again, to which his mate replied 'What! back again? You have no right to go back.' Deceased, however, went back, but after a short time had to give up work and left the factory about 1 o'clock. He walked home evidently in great pain and died about 10 o'clock the same night. He wore no respirator while at his work, although respirators of cotton 'fence' were kept in the factory for use if required.

"The doctor who made the post-mortem examination said that all the organs of his body were perfectly healthy except his lungs, which were both acutely congested. He said there was every reason to suppose this was due to the inhaling of nitric oxide gas, which is excessively dangerous.

"I asked that the firm in future should provide a hood to take these fumes away from the operator, and that they should keep chemically charged respirators at the works."

Brass Works.

Major Roe, Mr. Graves, Mr. Wolfe, and Mr. Butler, refer to the Special Rules now in force in these works.

Mr. Graves (Glasgow).—"A great deal of time has been spent in visiting Brass Works. Mr. Buchan visited a large number, and ordered improved ventilation in about two-fifths, and washing conveniences in about four-fifths. I and Mr. Newlands visited many others. Altogether I think I can say that every one of the 139 has been visited.

"I have found very great difficulty in dealing with ventilation of old premises, and much time has been spent in conferring with occupiers, many of whom have been put to great expense. In some places nothing short of re-erection would make the premises satisfactory.

"I have also experienced great difficulty in dealing with the operatives, who seem averse to making use of the washing conveniences. Indeed, they think it a good joke to be asked if they wash themselves. Even those who have some idea of cleanliness don't seem to wash their faces—at least, I have not met with a man who does. I have spoken to the Secretary of the Trades Union, and many of the foremen, and hope for better results in time.

"I have occasionally found that the men have destroyed the basins, and they often prefer to go to a running tap."

Major Roe (Birmingham).—"These rules have been, I consider, a great boon, especially as now these shops are periodically limewashed and kept clean, whereas formerly such shops were scheduled as exempt from limewashing. I do not think the casters value the washing facilities afforded them. I have frequently on enquiring for the basins, found them used for holding sand &c., or sometimes stuck away in the roof or some out of the way place so as to be safe when the Inspector calls for them to be shown; and I have urged that a convenient shelf near a watertap should be fitted, so that the basins and soap should be easily available even if not made use of."

Commander Smith (Sheffield).—"A very bad case of lead poisoning caused me to make enquiries in Brass Works,—in many of these, where cocks and taps are made, 'Pot Metal' or 'Gun Metal' is used. After casting, the rough surface is smoothed on a rapidly revolving 'dolly' or 'glazer' coated with emery. Much fine dust is generated, analysis showing that this dust contains from six to ten per cent. of lead. I have since traced other cases of plumbism by workers engaged in this occupation, and have induced various employers to provide mechanical fans and pipes to carry off the dust, other employers will be requested to do the same."

Vulcanizing of India Rubber by means of Carbon Disulphide.

As a result of the Special Rules an improvement is reported in the health of the persons employed.

Mr. Rogers (Manchester).—"The use of bi-sulphide of carbon is carried on at ten factories and two workshops in my district. This substance is used, in conjunction with chloride of sulphur, for the vulcanization of rubber-coated cloth and of various small india-rubber articles, as balloons and tobacco pouches.

"The process, in the case of cloth, is to run it over a roller which revolves in a trough containing the vulcanizing compound, which is very volatile. The balloons and other small articles are vulcanized usually by immersion in receptacles or boxes containing this compound.

"The danger is that of inhaling the highly poisonous fumes of carbon bi-sulphide, and this danger has largely been met by the application during the past year of Special Rules to these processes.

"While there has not yet been time to properly note the effect of the new regulations on the health of the workers, still I have noticed a considerable improvement recently. No pronounced cases of peripheral neuritis, which were formerly not uncommon, have been remarked during the year though the slight nervous symptoms and derangements of the digestive functions are still to be noticed. Certifying Surgeons have not suspended any of the workers, but they inform me several are under close observation.

"As bi-sulphide of carbon is not an accumulative poison, perhaps the most valuable rule is that prescribing the alternation of work in the dangerous rooms with periods of absence from these rooms; and the medical examination should also prove a most beneficial regulation. The special requirements as to ventilation are useful, but these had been applied in nearly all cases before the Rules came in force. I have had some little trouble in bringing the new provisions into effect. One or two firms were very dilatory, and the worst case was taken before the Magistrates, who fined the offender heavily for his neglect to obtain medical certificates.

"The Rules are applied only to every 'room in which bi-sulphide of carbon is used,' and considerable difficulty has arisen as to the meaning of these words, especially in places where balloons are manufactured. These and similar articles are usually dipped into the vulcanizing fluid in one room and carried into another room while they are still damp and emitting poisonous fumes. In this second room the balloons are inflated and otherwise manipulated without any further contact with carbon bi-sulphide. Some of the manufacturers accepted the rules, thinking they would not apply to these inflating rooms, on the ground that no bi-sulphide of carbon was used there; but, after much persuasion and considerable delay, these rooms are now subjected to the special regulations, which are, I believe, being carefully observed at all the affected works in my district."

Commander Smith (Sheffield).—"The only India Rubber Works in my district are situated at Retford, and occupied by the Northern Rubber Co.; these are extensive and important works. The Special Rules relating to places where bi-sulphide of carbon is used have been in force for some time, the structural alterations, fans &c. being completed about nine months ago. ———an elderly man is now off work, the doctor reported in October that he was suffering from neuritis produced by working where bi-sulphide of carbon is used. I visited him a few days ago,—at the time I arrived he was applying an electric medical battery to his left arm, which was paralysed below the elbow—he was also suffering from a nervous affection which caused 'twitching' in both feet; he had worked at the same work for about ten years, and doubtless the nervous system has slowly been undermined.

"But for the fact that the place where he was employed is well ventilated—practically in the open air—the symptoms would doubtless have manifested themselves sooner."

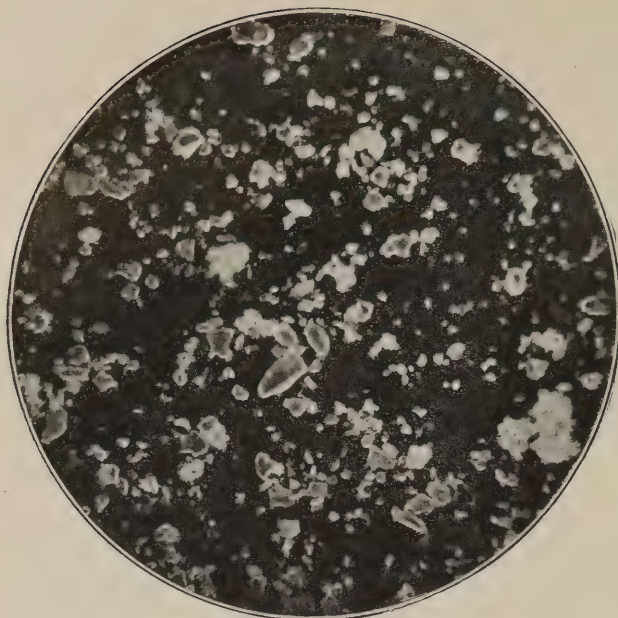
Bottling of Aerated Waters.

Captain Kindersley, Mr. Hine, Mr. Vaughan, and other Inspectors refer to the unpopularity of the Special Rules in this industry requiring the wearing of wire masks and gauntlets, notwithstanding the considerable danger of serious accident from the bursting of bottles.

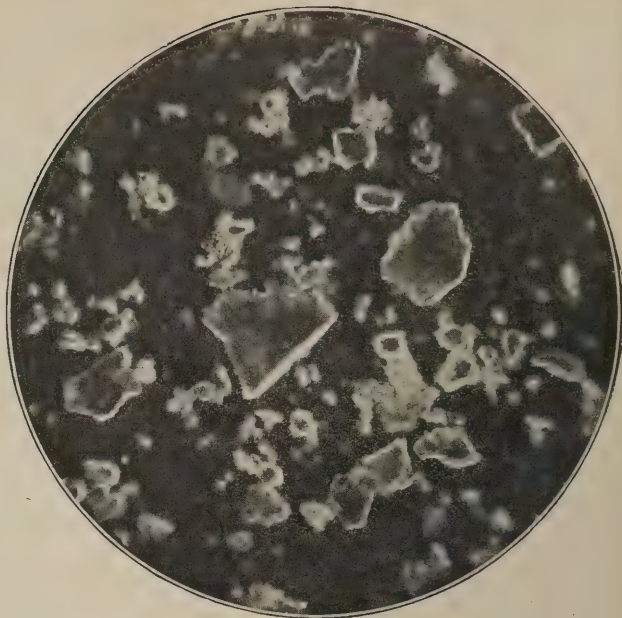
Mr. Butler mentions that three or four accidents have occurred causing loss of sight to persons not under the Special Rules, but otherwise engaged about the factory, such as foremen, carmen, and labourers.

Commander Smith (Sheffield).—"Whilst there may be difference of opinion as to alleged risks in different employments, no one who has visited aerated water manufactories can for a moment deny that unless ample and sufficient precautions are taken, risks of an exceptionally grave nature are incurred. The workers to be found who have lost an eye, or who are cut and disfigured by fragments of glass, will convince the veriest sceptic, yet we find the feeblest excuses advanced, sometimes accepted, for neglect in observing the rules that, after long and careful consideration, have been accepted by the majority. 'Masks are hot and uncomfortable.' Possibly they are, but why? Generally because they are made as if intended to meet a sabre cut. 'Gauntlets are uncomfortable.' Yes, but a cut artery is more so. 'The wearing of masks affects the eyes.' In some—I venture to think, rare—cases this may be true, but the reason is not far to seek; the face guards or 'goggles' are faulty in construction. I have seen many that I am confident could be worn with impunity, notably those supplied by one firm, who inform me that they intend to still further improve the construction of these guards. These are light, well removed from the face; in some, stout mica is placed before the eyes, which can clearly be seen through; in others, glass, strong enough to repel any fragment from a broken bottle.

"Wisdom is often learned too late. Some months ago I prosecuted a bottler for not wearing goggles; he was fined. A few weeks after he neglected to wear armlets; a bottle 'flew,' and he was very badly cut in the arm. After a long course of treatment he has resumed work, but with a stiff finger which, it is feared, can never come right. His employers tell me that he now could not be induced to work without guards, and that he makes the other men wear them."

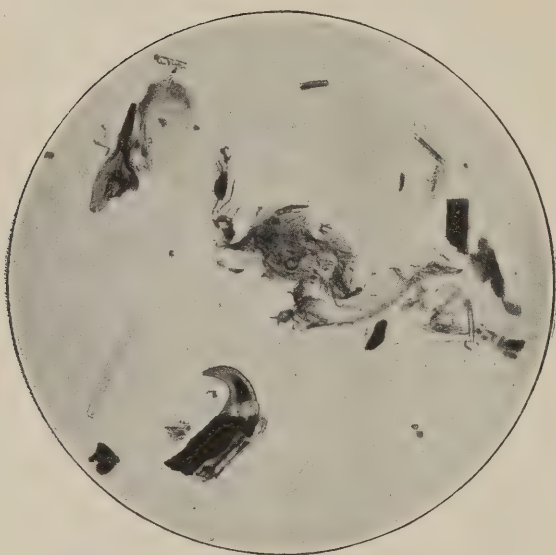


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× about 200.

Dust arising from china scouring, consisting of sharp angular particles of flint.

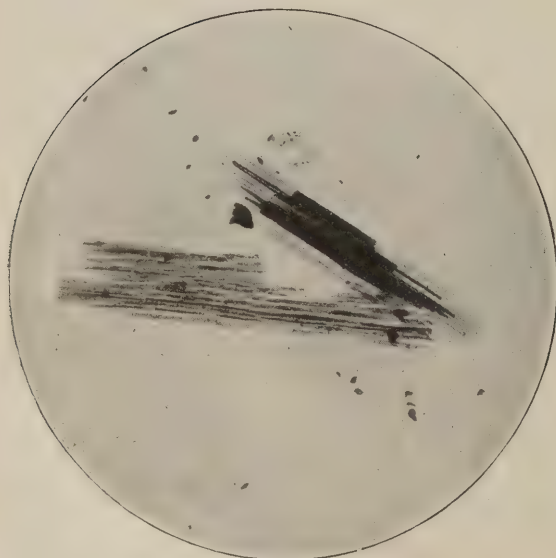


× about 65.

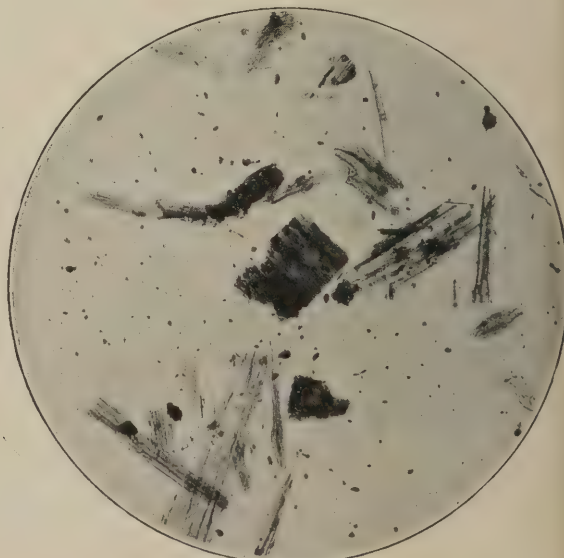


× about 200.

Dust collected in silk-combing room, showing fragments of the tracheae, portions of the chitinous pupa case, portions of the abdominal segments, etc.



× about 70.



× about 70.

Dust from flax scutching mill, showing sharp particles of woody fibre.

Mr. Hoare (Norwich).—"The Aërated Water Rules are still intensely unpopular owing to the compulsory wearing of masks which the users, bottlers more especially, allege injures their sight and produces discomfort for hours after a long day's work, making reading impossible.

Mr. Sydney Smith (Manchester).—"In all cases I have found that a sufficient supply of gauntlets and face guards have been provided by the occupiers in compliance with the requirements of the Special Rules. The workpeople, however, have often objected to the wearing of masks of wire gauze, on the ground that they tend to impair the eye-sight, and cause squinting; there seems to be something in this contention. A mask of sufficiently thick and strong celluloid or similar material would probably be better, provided it were transparent enough."

Dust.

The information obtained by the Home Office of the injurious effect of dust in various occupations, and of the pathological changes brought about in the lungs as a result of its inhalation, is small when compared with that which is obtained of lead, phosphorus, and anthrax. Record of it must be contained in the case books of hospitals and infirmaries, and only wants to be brought together to present a complete picture. The earlier and less pronounced effects of dust inhalation would probably be noted among out-patients at hospitals, and the late and chronic forms be found in the inmates of infirmaries. Unfortunately, neither out-patient records, owing no doubt to the large number so applying for treatment, nor infirmary records, from the absence of a medical school attached, do not appear as a rule to be systematically kept. It is to be hoped that before long the Factory Department will get into touch with the hospitals, so that the valuable material which finds its way into them may be utilised both in increasing our knowledge of industrial disease and lessening its incidence.

Samples of different kinds of dust are at times sent me for microscopical examination. The value of the production of micro-photographs of dust in any case taken into court, where the injurious nature of the dust is likely to be questioned, need not be insisted on. This was abundantly proved in the scutch mill case, referred to by Mr. Snape, where the photographs on the opposite page were produced to prove that the dust may be injurious to health (s. 3, 1878).

In some china scourers, whom I was asked to see by Miss Paterson and Miss Deane, I found physical signs in the lungs attributable to the inhalation of the dust. Photographs of this dust are also reproduced.

The photographs of silk dust taken from the combing room of a large silk factory are interesting, as showing that it was composed not so much of particles of silk as of the débris of silk worms. The dust was present in the air of the rooms in large quantity. Microscopically it consisted of striated muscular fibres, fragments of the tracheæ with their spiral thickenings, hair-like processes from the skin of the larva, portions of the chitinous horny skin of the pupa case, and an enormous number of hook-like structures, probably portions of the thoracic and abdominal segments of the pupa case.

Writing of the industries in his district likely to give rise to pulmonary disease from dust, or of those in which illness may be induced through inhalation of noxious gases or fumes, Mr. Knyvett (Birmingham) reports:—

"We cannot test the amount of pulmonary or of gastric trouble by reports save in the case of plumbism—I am referring now to local industries—and thus we cannot get statistical experience either of the existence or non-existence of what might only prove to be an alleged unhealthy condition attaching to a particular industry.

"The following list is not suggested as being exhaustive, but the industries in the district which may chiefly be considered in this connection are iron plate enamelling, metal polishing, dry grinding, bone and pearl grinding, raz cutting and sorting, confectionery making, vulcanising by use of carbon bisulphide or of naphtha, dry cleaning, galvanising, water gas making, and such processes as expose the workers to excessive heat or cold, as in lacquering, japanning, and work carried on in furnaces, foundries, and dipping or other open sheds.

"It is at once realisable that all of these industries carry risk of danger to the chest or lungs from the inhalation or the absorption of noxious dusts or from unhealthy exposure. But it is far from being so easy to apply any test as to the amount of serious illness contracted, and more especially as to how far illness is directly attributable to the processes themselves rather than to their environment. Illnesses resulting from these industries are not the subject of official report, although in one or two instances, such as vulcanising and plate enamelling, they obtain official registration under Special Rules. In attempting, therefore, to gauge the amount of illness, I can only refer to general information acquired during inspection, and from this I gather very little evidence indeed in Birmingham of illness arising in the industries in this class.

"In some processes named, provision is universally made for reducing or entirely obviating the attendant risk. The fans required under Special Rules while lead was still an ingredient of the enamel, are still used in the enamelling works to suck away the dust which even without the lead would be injurious.

"Extreme precautions are taken in the india-rubber works, most of the Special Rules being observed, even in the absence of any use of carbon bisulphide. The provision of fans in the needle-grinding shops at Redditch is universal, and there is a complete absence of illness amongst the workpeople attributable to that very dangerous process.

"Pearl grinders are provided with fans, the sharp particles of the shell making this absolutely desirable; but there is still almost a complete absence, which I much regret, of fans in metal polishing shops and places where bone buttons are ground and turned. I have been in consultation with two of my colleagues who have such places, and I propose to deal with both processes during the coming year. It would be only natural to suppose that rag-sorting and cutting shops would be fertile in all manner of diseases, but neither in paper mills nor in ordinary rag shops can I find much trace of illness.

"The Dangerous Trades Committee have absolved galvanizing from the charge of being an unhealthy process which I know to be the generally accepted opinion, although I could have wished a recognition on their part of what I firmly believe to be the improper physical strain undergone by the female workers in the heavier branches of this trade.

"Dry cleaning is extensively advertised in Birmingham, but is very little practised, and the use of benzine is rarely met with. Water-gas making is carried on by the Corporation under healthy conditions. Only one accident, of a slight nature, has occurred at the works, where a supply of compressed oxygen is always kept in readiness in case of a man being asphyxiated.

In scutch mills.

Mr. Snape (*Belfast*) details the circumstances of a prosecution of a scutch mill occupier for refusing to remove the dust by a fan. The case was a strong one, medical evidence being given at the hearing before the magistrates of injury to health caused by the flax dust. The magistrates inflicted a nominal penalty which was increased to 21s. at the request of the defendant to enable him to appeal. The appeal before the Recorder of Londonderry, Judge Overend, was heard at Coleraine on the 5th and 6th of January 1899, and resulted in the decision of the magistrates being upheld.

In basic slag works.

Mr. Richmond (*Liverpool*).—"Under this heading my attention has been specially drawn to the deaths of three men, which took place in the latter part of the year, at Ellesmere Port. These men were employed by the Shropshire Union Railways and Canal Co. at their docks, and were at times engaged in transshipping bags of basic slag there. In the first case the man was certified as having died from pneumonia. In the second, owing to there having been some rumours of his having met with an accident, an inquest was held, but the surgeon who made the post-mortem examination stated that the man in his opinion died from natural causes, due to inflammation of the lungs, and a verdict accordingly was returned. In the third case the coroner's suspicions were aroused, and he adjourned the inquest for a post-mortem to be made, and to give us an opportunity of attending the inquest. Mr. Eraut and I were both present at the adjourned inquest, when I read to the jury extracts from Mr. Gould's report on the effects of basic slag, and from Dr. Ballard's report on the same subject, which were to the effect that basic slag dust was not in itself poisonous, neither, irritating though it was, was it the cause of pneumonia, but when anyone caught cold it was greatly enhanced thereby, and the disease rapidly proved fatal.

"The jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased died 'from pneumonia, caused by taking cold after inhaling basic slag dust.' Respirators were supplied by the Company to the men, but they appeared to wear them but seldom."

Mr. Lewis (*Wales and Monmouth*).—"Basic slag works should doubtless be cleared by mechanical ventilation of the gritty dust generated by the crushing and milling machines, and the workers should wear respirators. The first named appliances have been adopted with success in the district.

In bronzing.

Mr. Sydney Smith (*Manchester*).—"As far as time has permitted, I have made careful enquiries at a number of works where bronzing is done, and examined the workers, young persons as well as adults are employed. As a rule, neither overalls nor head coverings are worn, nor have I seen many respirators in use, though I have always strongly recommended the latter. The washing accommodation in several of the factories was unsatisfactory, but I am glad to report that, where an improvement was asked for, this has been carried out.

"Milk is not given to the workers engaged in the process except in a few cases, though I have been informed by several occupiers that formerly this was the general custom in the trade. Several gave as an excuse for discontinuing the practice, "present trade competition"; none, however, offered any objection to provide milk if all were compelled to do the same.

"In this connection I might suggest that, possibly the utility of milk is due to the formation in the stomach of an albuminate of copper or other metal, which is not so readily absorbed into the system.

"In all, I have examined about 20 women and girls. The following table gives the results of 19 employed in factories where milk was not supplied. One girl who had milk supplied twice daily was suffering from severe nausea and other symptoms of copper poisoning at the time of my visit; she had not been employed more than three months. Her mother, whom I afterwards saw, told me that previously she had enjoyed the best of health, but since working with the bronze, she had suffered from loss of appetite, dizzy pains in the head, constipation, and sickness."

Number.	Length of Time Employed.	Result Noted.
10 females and girls	From 1 to 3 years	No ill affects noticeable. Workers appeared strong and robust. Stated they had never suffered.
5 girls	About 12 months	Looked anæmic. Complained of slight headaches, loss of appetite, with feelings of nausea.
1 female	6 months	Suffering from ophthalmia and eruptions on face; complained of nausea. I advised manager to change her to some other work, which has been done with beneficial results.
1 "	2 years	Complained of pain in stomach and nausea; anæmic, recently away from work for 5 days through nausea.
1 "	1 year	Complained of frequent nausea and loss of appetite. Recently lost 3 weeks through nausea.
1 "	2 years	Very pale and anæmic. Complained of loss of appetite and nausea for three months. Frequently away from work through illness. Formerly robust and healthy.

Mr. Hilditch (North Wales).—"I have, during the year, followed rather closely the matter of dust in the processes of shaking and cutting of rags, and willowing esparto grass in paper mills. The nature of the dust in the former process needs no comment. I collected a sample of dust from esparto and found it to consist chiefly of sharp particles of silica mixed with short pieces of grass. *In rag shaking &c.*

"In one place it was shown that the willow was fitted with a fan which was said to extract the dust and drive it into a chamber. Observing, however, that the fan did little or no work in this respect, I made an examination of the fan and fittings, and found that the dust chamber had not been fitted with any outlet or exhaust for the air, consequently the fan was ineffective."

Mr. Wright refers to the dusty state of the atmosphere in places where the willeying of cotton waste is carried on.

On the possible spread of consumption among workers in factories and workshops Mr. Wilson writes :—

Mr. Wilson (Dundee).—"From the statistics obtainable, I am at present unable to estimate the prevalence of phthisis among jute workers, but I suspect it is above the average, although not so serious as in flax preparing and spinning.

"A disgusting system prevails here of supplying the workers with drinking water. Pails are provided for each room with a covering lid, and a tube extending to the bottom. The liquid is sucked up the pipe by a mouth-piece which of course is common to every one. The danger of infection here is obvious.

"An instance of the infective nature of consumption was recently brought before my notice by a Medical Officer of Health. Three or four dressmakers employed in a workroom, along with a girl who was suffering from the malady, were each in turn attacked, and I understand their families, who were known intimately to the medical man in question, were completely free from any taint of the disease. The workroom was by no means large, and with ventilation not of the best."

Injury to Eyesight.

Mr. Wilson (Dundee).—"I understand from the reports of the Dundee Eye Institution that, comparatively speaking, a very large proportion of the patients for defective vision are dressmakers, and it is interesting to note that the principal cause of the defective vision in these cases is the result of a very slight (almost trifling) hypermetropia or long sight, an amount which in ordinary occupations would give rise to little or no inconvenience. But in the class referred to, owing presumably to restricted air space, constant application of the eyes on near *Among dressmakers.*

objects, especially black seam, long hours, and a sedentary posture, this minute defect in the refraction of the eye soon asserts itself, with the result that assistance in the shape of spectacles becomes necessary sooner than in ordinary occupations.

"A large proportion of the county patients have been dressmakers from Kirriemuir (a small country town), and it is rather a striking coincidence that this same place is referred to already in my report as being lamentably behind in sanitary matters. I have also had occasion to rectify overcrowding in dressmaking workrooms there."

Among
granite
workers.

Mr. Jones (Plymouth).—"One of the most important granite firms in the country report that many serious accidents are constantly happening owing to chips of stone flying in the eyes of those employed in working the stone.

"If they adopt glasses or guards, the former are liable to be broken and do as much damage to the sight as the chips, and if wire or gauze guards are used, the eyes are strained and the work not so perfect.

"It is known in the trade that a one-eyed mason is not so competent as one who has the sight of both eyes; so that these accidents, besides being distressing and painful to the employee, depreciate the value of the work turned out.

"The firm would be thankful to have the experience of all Inspectors who have granite works in their district, as to the best protection involving the least strain to the eyes with the minimum obstruction to good workmanship."

Dr. Whamond (Jarrow) calls attention to the large number of injuries to the eyes treated in the Jarrow-on-Tyne Memorial Hospital. In 1898 of 2,163 out-patients treated 266 were eye cases. In the shipbuilding yards he thinks the wearing of wire goggles should be made compulsory.

Temperature and Ventilation.

Mr. D. Walmsley (Stockport).—"What is a reasonable temperature to be observed in a factory or workshop? On visiting a fustian-cutting factory in Crewe in November 1897, I found the temperature in the three rooms as follows:—Top 38°, middle 39°, bottom room 40° Fahr. The women were working with gloves, mittens, and shawls on. I found the old boiler was useless, and had been out of order since the previous Easter. I served an order on the occupier to provide the necessary warming apparatus, and revisited the factory in January 1898, when I found that no artificial heat had yet been obtained. The occupier was summoned, and the above was proved in Court, and also that one woman had been ill for six weeks, which her doctor attributed to the cold factory. The only defence offered was the difficulty in getting the work done after my communication, in consequence of the engineers' dispute. The Justices dismissed the case without any remarks, and no reason could be obtained from their Clerk as to the cause of the dismissal."

In wool
combing.

Mr. Shinner (Bradford).—"As regards 'woolcombing,' I may say that the agreement come to at the Chamber of Commerce here has, on the whole, been very well carried out.

"The employers have, as a rule, kept the list of temperatures well. They have also placed thermometers, as recommended by the Home Office, about their sheds.

"The six months expired some time back, but I have been more than once asked for more temperature-recording sheets. I am glad to note this, because it shows a certain willingness to conform to the wishes of the Department in this matter, and further, perhaps, a more scientific interest also. I am quite certain that if that interest be taken, it will result in less coal being needlessly burnt, cooler sheds, probably more uniform results, and, in addition, healthier conditions for the operatives employed, and less lassitude in regard to the human factor, which must inevitably occur where sheds are needlessly overheated and under-ventilated. For instance, the backwash is responsible for a good deal of unnecessary heat, heat that is wasted, and possibly worse than wasted, for it is sometimes actively prejudicial to the manufacturer, interfering with, and destroying, that certain amount of atmospheric dampness or humidity which he often desires, and, therefore, really injuring production."

Mr. Wilson (Dundee).—"The works in this district which most loudly call for improvement as regards unreasonably high temperatures are paper mills and spinning factories, and for low temperatures, during winter, the preparing rooms of flax and tow mills.

In paper
mills and
spinning
factories.

"In the paper making machine rooms of the paper factories great heat is radiated by the numerous steam cylinders round which the paper passes, as it is being dried during its passage from the endless wire-cloth to the glazing rolls. In one bad case I had to deal with last year, I found the temperature between the two machines where the men were at work 102 degrees, the outside reading being about 67 degrees, and on a bitterly cold day recently my thermometer indicated 89 degrees in the same room.

"To prevent condensation on the ceilings, steam pipes are carried round in coils near the roof, thus still further warming the air. This place, although having enormously high ceilings and louver board openings in the roof, is still unsatisfactory, and will be until powerful exhaust fans are introduced—a fact I hope to see accomplished soon.

"In similar rooms of two other extensive paper mills, exhaust fans six feet in diameter have been erected during the past year and give every satisfaction. The super-heated air is removed so rapidly that a comfortable temperature is maintained, and the cubic space being so enormous no draughts are perceptible.

"In spinning rooms, particularly those with low ceilings, crowded machinery, and consequently restricted cubic space, the temperature mounts up 30 degrees in a few hours, simply through the heat generated by the friction of the spinning spindles in their bearings. These, although carefully lubricated, soon get fairly hot owing to the speed of the spindle and the constant tension of the short driving bands. A very common temperature for rooms of this sort is 80 degrees to 85 degrees, the outside temperature not being 45 degrees, this existing without any artificial warming. Where gas is used, of course, the condition is aggravated, but I am glad to say electric light is now very prevalent in the textile trades here, and consequently the air is neither polluted nor unnecessarily heated.

"To keep a room of this sort at a reasonable temperature is a most difficult matter, but the trouble is sometimes got over by drawing off the warm air by exhaust fans, the inlets being arranged so that moderately heated air is drawn, say from an engine house, the temperature of the incoming air not being sufficiently low to cause complaint among the workers. This arrangement, of course, is only applicable for winter, the outside air being utilized whenever possible. I understand that deaths from pneumonia are excessively common in Dundee among mill operatives, and I cannot help thinking that these high temperatures, lowering as they are to the vitality, have some connection with the matter. Where one has ample cubic space to deal with, high temperatures are seldom troublesome, cold in winter is rather the bugbear.

"The 'Special Rules' for flax factories are excellent, and have been a marked success where the installation of fans has been carefully and intelligently erected; but in several cases I find that the makers of the fans, after delivering them to the firms, have not troubled their minds further in the matter. The result is this. The manufacturers employ their own engineers to erect these fans, putting them where they think necessary, and consider their duty done when the fans are started. The question of efficient ventilation to them is an unsolved problem, and they do not trouble themselves further in the matter. No inlets are ever thought of. I have not known one single case in which inlets were arranged for by the firms on their own initiative, nor have I come across a solitary instance of any steps being taken to render inflowing cold air warm. These remarks will illustrate, then, how I come to find the following state of matters.

"In one mill the air is at such a tension, through the effect of two powerful exhaust fans, that one's hat is blown off on opening the door, and to shut the latter is a difficult matter. I got the proprietors here to provide one or two inlets, but the workers, of course, shut them in winter.

"To have to submit to cold draughts of air, however pure, is a great misery to a woman worker, much worse, in her opinion, than breathing dust or enduring a high temperature. In fact, women seem to revel in temperatures which, if confronted suddenly by one after having been in the outer air, are unbearable.

"A great many fans have been introduced during the last year, both for purposes of reducing heat, for drying yarn, and for removing dust. Where the advice of the fan makers is followed the result is, as a rule, most satisfactory.

"In one yarn dressing factory, I recommended the occupier to adopt fans for the purpose of carrying off the hot and damp vapour produced by the yarn when passing over the copper cylinders. The matter was carried out, and now I am informed a considerable saving in money is effected by the yarn being more rapidly dried. Not content with this room, the occupier has introduced fans in the weaving shed, he being so clearly convinced as to their utility.

"Where dense vapour has to be removed, such as in dye works, it is now pretty well recognised that the incoming air must be of a sufficiently high temperature; otherwise, increased condensation takes place. Boiler and engine houses are utilized successfully as feeders for this class of work."

Mr. Rogers (Manchester).—"I am glad to be able to report that the occupiers of some dyeworks in my district are now appreciating the fact that the fixing of fans actually results in great economy to them. Unless it be adequately dealt with, the steam will condense and drop from roofs and walls, staining or fouling the goods in process. A system of extraction alone is of little use, unless the steam-emitting vessels can be closely hooded. If open exhaust fans only are fitted, then the inrush of cold air, by reducing the capacity for holding moisture of the warmer air inside, will produce more condensation than before in some conditions of the atmosphere. The only satisfactory method of dealing with free steam is to absorb it by warm dry air, which can often be obtained simply by blowing air from a boiler-house or hot room, but in some cases it will need to be drawn through artificial heaters. Steam in the wash-houses of power laundries can be dealt with in the manner described above. Fans should be utilized for a double purpose in these places, viz., to exhaust hot air from the ironing stove or drying rooms and blow it into the wash-house for the absorption of steam."

Mr. Kellett (Belfast) calls attention to a description in the Textile Recorder for May 14th, 1898, of the application of this principle in the ventilation of a dye-house.

Mr. Fallows, H.M. Inspector's Assistant (South London).—"I venture to say that on the whole a greater number of women are employed in small laundries in cottage houses than are employed in large steam laundries specially adapted for the purpose. I find the worst conditions of work arise where washing is carried on in a small kitchen just affording the required cubic space. The women are often very ill shod indeed, and seem to have little regard for wetting their feet. I have, in many cases, prevailed upon occupiers to provide lattice boards, upon which the women could stand whilst washing. Usually none are provided. On comparing the humidity of many wash-houses (by tests taken) with the

Laundries.

humidity in cotton cloth factories I find it very little below and it often equals the limit allowed by that Act. In some cases, however, the washers have the advantage as they are not employed in the wash-house the whole of the week. I have often noticed that their clothing is more or less saturated with moisture.

"The stoves are in many cases in the ironing rooms, and the heat becomes very great. In the winter months it has reached 86° F. and 89° F. This great heat has often been reduced by placing a clothes-horse round the stove, and thus keeping the heat away from the body. I feel somewhat reluctant in suggesting structural alterations, as these laundresses are simply tenants, and cannot prevail upon the landlord to undertake repairs without risk of notice, and thus forfeit their business."

Sanitation.

Major Roe, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Lewis, and several other inspectors refer to the great improvement that has been made in this respect in the towns in their districts. In the rural districts, however, general laxity seems to prevail.

Mr. Richmond reports that such cordial relations have now been established with the various sanitary authorities throughout the district that no difficulties have arisen.

Mr. Bellhouse refers to the absence of sanitary conveniences in several of the creameries which are springing up in Ireland.

Mr. Bellhouse (Dublin).—"I have during the past year had occasion to direct the attention of the Local Sanitary Authorities to serious want of sanitary conveniences in a large number of factories, more especially in creameries in different parts of the country district. These places have sprung up with great rapidity in many of the counties in my districts, and they have all been built without any sanitary accommodation. I have, on the whole, to acknowledge very valuable assistance on the part of the Boards of Guardians, who are the local sanitary authority in these rural districts, but I have as well to report certain very notable exceptions, and I think it right to give you some particulars in these cases.

"(1) In August I had occasion to report that two creameries, within the area for which the Rathkeale Board of Guardians are the sanitary authority, were not provided with the necessary closets. On October 27th, after making enquiry what action had been taken in consequence of my complaint, I received a letter informing me that the relieving officer had inspected both creameries with a view to ascertaining the exact condition of the sanitary accommodation therein, and that he had reported that as regards the first he considered the accommodation provided was sufficient though there was no closet for the women, and that in the second there was no accommodation at all, but the hands could go to the closets provided for the National Schools, which were quite convenient. In my reply I urged the unsuitability of the latter arrangement, and pointed out the necessity of further accommodation in the former case, and finally the Board served the firms with notice to provide the required conveniences.

"(2) The second case was a complaint sent to the Mitchelstown Board of Guardians. In this case the Medical Officer of Health was called upon for a report, which was as follows:—

"As Medical Officer of Health of the Galbally Dispensary District, I am of opinion that if you erect water closets at Bohercarron and Ballyladders creameries a nuisance from every point of view will be created.

"In consequence of this report the Board reported to me that no steps were being taken to remedy the defects reported to them in my letter of complaint.

"In this case I wrote a lengthy letter urging upon them the necessity of providing proper accommodation, and the Board eventually served notices on the firm requiring closets to be erected within one month.

"(3) The third case I have to mention is one in which I made complaint of a similar nature in respect of creameries in the Callan Union. As in the last case I wrote a long letter urging the necessity of proper conveniences being provided, and eventually the Board served notices on the firms to erect the accommodation.

"(4 and 5) The fourth and fifth cases to which I would refer are cases reported to the Mallow Union and Cashel Union respectively. In the first of these the Medical Officer of Health reported that he considered the erection of a closet so near the creamery would not be advisable, and in the second that such accommodation was unnecessary. I wrote both Unions after receiving these reports, urging them to see that the law was complied with, but in both cases they have refused to take any steps.

"There is, at the present time too, an additional difficulty in getting the present Boards of Guardians to carry out these sanitary provisions, inasmuch as they will all cease to exist next March, and will be replaced by the new Boards to be elected under the new Local Government Bill; and I think there is a natural tendency on the part of the present Boards to leave this work over to be taken up by the new Councils. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted too only to a very small extent in Ireland, and it is not unnatural that some of the Boards, in view of reports from their medical officers, similar to those that I have quoted, should hesitate to avail themselves of the optional powers they have under the old Acts, especially in the rural districts where a large proportion of even the residential houses are utterly devoid of any closet accommodation whatever."

Mr. Calder (Aberdeen).—"Owing to the efforts I have made during the last four years to have the sanitation of workshops in the north of Scotland placed upon a proper footing there is now little cause for complaint. The 81 Public Health Authorities in the ten counties, who had not recognized the responsibility placed upon them, have now on their registers all the workshops—3,280—in that area. These are visited from time to time by the inspector of each authority and every complaint from me receives speedy attention. The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, is now in force, and empowers the Local Authorities to require in workshops—irrespective of numbers employed—the same standard of sanitary conveniences as prescribed by the Factory Act of 1895. This removes the difficulty caused by the Public Health Act of 1867, which limited that power to cases where not less than ten persons were employed. In such a large district as this—about half of the area of Scotland—it was quite impossible for H.M. Inspector of Factories single-handed to follow up in remote parts every case of insufficient workshop sanitary accommodation, in addition to his arduous duties in connection with 1,631 places classified as factories. The trouble taken in getting those primarily responsible for health in the workshop to take up their duties is now bearing excellent fruit, and as the number of premises under any one authority is not large, the verification of reported compliance with requisitions is an easy matter for sanitary officers on the spot, while it would otherwise often entail special journeys of several hundred miles upon H.M. Inspector."

Mr. Wilson (Dundee).—"In the Counties as I have before reported, the Medical Officers of Health are very energetic, and any complaints are attended to at once. Bakehouses in the Counties are specially well looked after, being visited regularly by the Medical Officers in person. I have discovered, however, in one or two of the very numerous burghs in the County of Fife, dirty bakehouses, covered with cobwebs, and the floors inches deep with a paste of dough and coal dust, &c. I am glad, however, to say that these isolated instances of dirty premises are getting fewer as time goes on, public opinion in these matters having advanced very decidedly during the last few years.

"I have reported before on the objectionable system of sanitary conveniences for women existing in Dundee textile factories.

"Frequently I am told by occupiers when urging improvements in this direction that the conveniences in the homes of the workers, if such exists at all, are much inferior to those in factories. From observation, I am bound to confess this is so, as far as a few of the worst parts of the city are concerned.

"There is little doubt now that the sanitation of factories is in advance of that obtaining in the homes of many of the operatives, and I cannot help believing that a very effective spur has been given generally to local authorities, through the persistent reporting of insanitary premises, and the insistence on suitable conveniences for both sexes.

"I was amazed to find in 1896 that whole blocks of tenement houses in certain parts of Dundee were without a sanitary convenience of any kind whatever."

Mr. Knyvett (Birmingham).—"On this point (sanitation) I always feel that we are marking time, until the happy day comes when licences become necessary for all, or for the large majority of manufacturing premises. I have so often reported in favour of this requirement, my report being backed by the Birmingham Corporation, that I will not again on this occasion retread the well worn path. But when the time comes, as in this age of State protection it is sure to come, for the responsibility of providing health, so far as may be, not less than of providing education, being placed upon the shoulders of the person who can and ought to bear it, I trust that the landlord and not the occupier will be the person with whom I shall have to deal. Abominable privy arrangements, dilapidated roofs and premises, unsafe staircases, badly lighted courts and alleys; why should these continue to be leased out to employers of labour? No doubt these are disappearing, but why should work be carried on (it is not a necessity, like dwelling is) in unfit places? Such places could be put down, stopped at once, if the employer of labour might only employ it in licensed premises; and if we want such a system here, how much more, from my recollection of work many years ago, are licences wanted in East and South London."

Mr. D. Walmsley (Stockport).—"Some of the Local Sanitary Authorities appear ignorant as to the prohibition of new cellar bakehouses. Two cases have come under my notice this year, where plans were passed in this district for the erection of cellar bakehouses. In one case I was able to prevent its erection by communicating with the authorities before operations commenced; in the other case the cellar bakehouse was in active use when I first visited it. A new bakehouse is to be erected in the yard, and the cellar bakehouse closed."

Mr. Shinner (Bradford).—"I am glad to be able to report that in the city of Bradford, as heretofore, the local sanitary authority has always given attention, and done what was possible, when any complaint has been addressed to them from this department; and further, apart from this, the sanitary condition of the mills generally continues to receive attention at first hand from them, as forming a considerable proportion of the buildings under their charge. But when I come to small outside local authorities I have again to report, as before, in some instances, great trouble in getting these authorities to act. I am glad to say that such cannot be said of all the small local outside authorities; but, as a rough statement, it appears to be the case that efficiency in this matter appears to vary directly in ratio to the size of the particular local authority to which complaint is made."

Mr. Wright (Rochdale).—"I am glad to report that the sanitary conditions of the factories in this district have greatly improved during the last twelve months. In Bury and Oldham things are good, in Rochdale, Bacup, Heywood, and Rawtenstall great improvement is taking

place, and I am able to say now, although it was not the case some twelve months ago, the local authorities of these last-mentioned towns are working with me hand and glove to put things in better order.

“Much money has been spent in new drains and sewers and a large number of closets have been placed on the water-carriage system. Where this has not been possible the closets have been made so that there is an air dividing space between workroom and closet, and pails used to collect the excreta.”

In some towns an Inspector is appointed solely to visit workshops to see to cleanliness, lime-washing, closet accommodation as required by the Act of 1891. When this duty is left to the ordinary Sanitary Inspector to fit in with his other multifarious duties the work is inadequately carried out. This is illustrated in several of the Annual Reports which Medical Officers of Health are good enough to forward to the Factory Department. A few quotations from these are given below :—

Dr. Robertson (Sheffield).—“On February 17th I reported specially on the necessity there is for systematic inspection of work places in the city. At present there is no Inspector specially detailed for this work ; each district Inspector is expected to attend to the workshops, &c., in his district. This arrangement, if carried out, might be satisfactory, but in any case the work will not be so well or so uniformly carried out as if performed by specially appointed Inspectors.

“Unfortunately, the amount of time which can be devoted to workshops and factories by the present staff is so limited that it may be said that practically no systematic inspections are made. The staff of Sanitary Inspectors is at present only able to deal with complaints received and with the reported cases of infectious diseases.

“Each district Inspector has to deal with the complaints and infectious diseases occurring in a population of nearly 50,000 persons, and a large amount of systematic visiting and drain testing should be done which is not now attempted.

“The sanitary condition of workshops, including their cleanliness, ventilation, overcrowding lime-washing, water supply, closet accommodation, drainage, &c., is, by the Act of 1891, placed under the control of the Local Sanitary Authority. So also in the case of factories, most of the sanitary requirements are under the control of the Local Authority.

“The number of workshops in Sheffield is very large. There are about 2,000 workshops in which women or young persons are employed, the number in which men only are employed is not known, but it will be at least 2,000. There are, too, in the city 1,356 factories.

“While the majority of workshops and factories are healthy and clean, with good closet and drainage arrangements, there are many ill ventilated, dark, and dirty shops, having either no closet accommodation, or privies of the foulest type.

“In suggesting remedies for such, the services of a skilled Inspector is necessary. It is most important from the point of view of the workers that a systematic inspection of every workshop should be made at least twice every year. It will probably be necessary to appoint at least one male Inspector and also one female Inspector to deal with factories and workshops where women are employed.

“No complete record is given of the work actually done, as it has been fragmentary. It has consisted of attending to gross and obvious insanitary conditions brought to the notice of the Health Department by H.M. Inspector of Factories and by other persons.”

Dr. Waldo (Southwark).—“369 workshops have been registered by your authority since January 1892, when the Act first came into operation. Of this number 31 have been added during the past year.

“The Order remains only partly enforced in this parish, and will continue so unless some means be devised to lighten the more pressing duties of the Sanitary Inspectors.

“In my Annual Reports from 1893 to 1897, I stated my opinion that a special Inspector would be required to carry the Order out thoroughly in your district. This view of the question I would again respectfully urge upon the attention of your Vestry, especially considering the added duties imposed by the 1895 Act of Mr. Asquith.”

Dr. Niven (Manchester) reports that 16,555 visits were paid to workshops, in 1,038 of which sanitary defects were found. 3,189 visits were paid to houses where outworkers were employed.

“Great improvements have been effected since the last report in the condition of workshops, many alterations having been made—either after notice or at the request of the Inspectors—to improve the ventilation, lighting, overcrowding, cleansing, and general sanitary conditions.

“Special attention has also been given to see that premises are provided with sufficient and satisfactory closet accommodation, this being a common defect in a number of the largest workshops.

“In many of the cases reported the necessary accommodation has been provided, and others are under notice, and will be dealt with in due course.

“With regard to means of escape in case of fire, the whole of the factories and workshops in the city have been inspected, and as a result a large number were, in the opinion of the Inspectors, found to be unsatisfactory, and have been referred to the City Surveyor for his report thereon.

"In several of the worst cases the necessary provision has been made ; while the others, some of which are under notice, are receiving attention, and in another year it is hoped that every building in the city coming within the Act will in this respect be rendered perfectly safe.

"During the year several more of the worst bakehouses in the City have been absolutely closed, and a number of others have been reported by the Medical Officer of Health to be unfit for use until satisfactory alterations are made to place the premises in a better sanitary condition.

"Extensive alterations have been made in many of the bakehouses, and a general improvement is manifest throughout the city consequent upon the action taken by the department.

"Many visits have been paid to houses in which outwork is carried on, but constant visitation is necessary to maintain the standard of cleanliness which is to be desired, especially in houses in which shirt-making, handkerchief-hemming, brace-making, and umbrella-covering, &c., is done. This class of work is almost exclusively confined to the poorer people, who live in small houses in the congested parts of the city.

"The people, as a rule, appear willing to carry out any suggestion made by the Inspectors to keep their houses clean ; but, at the same time, it is almost impossible for small houses, sometimes containing large families, to be kept in such a satisfactory condition as workshops."

Dr. Boobyer (Nottingham), Dr. Allan (Strand), Dr. Wheatley (Blackburn), Dr. Hope (Liverpool), who have inspectors specially charged with the supervision of workshops and bakehouses, show a good record of work done.

Dr. Annis (Huddersfield) report that as regards the provision of fire-escapes, only three premises now require attention.

Dr. Robertson (Sheffield) has tabulated the mortality figures for the year in reference to 34 trades. In the absence, however, of any indication of the numbers employed in the different trades, no very satisfactory conclusion can be drawn from the figures. He reports that in 1898 two deaths only were due to plumbism.

Dr. Haworth (Darwen) has been to the trouble of separating the deaths in regard to occupation. He says "the results do not seem to be in proportion to the labour involved, but I hope each year will increase the value of the information."

I have, &c.,

T. M. Legge.

PLATE I.

The apparatus consists of a chamber in which are placed specially designed racks for carrying the white lead. These racks are made of galvanised iron rails, mounted on wheels and arranged to draw out of the chamber, so that they can be loaded with white lead when in a moist condition.

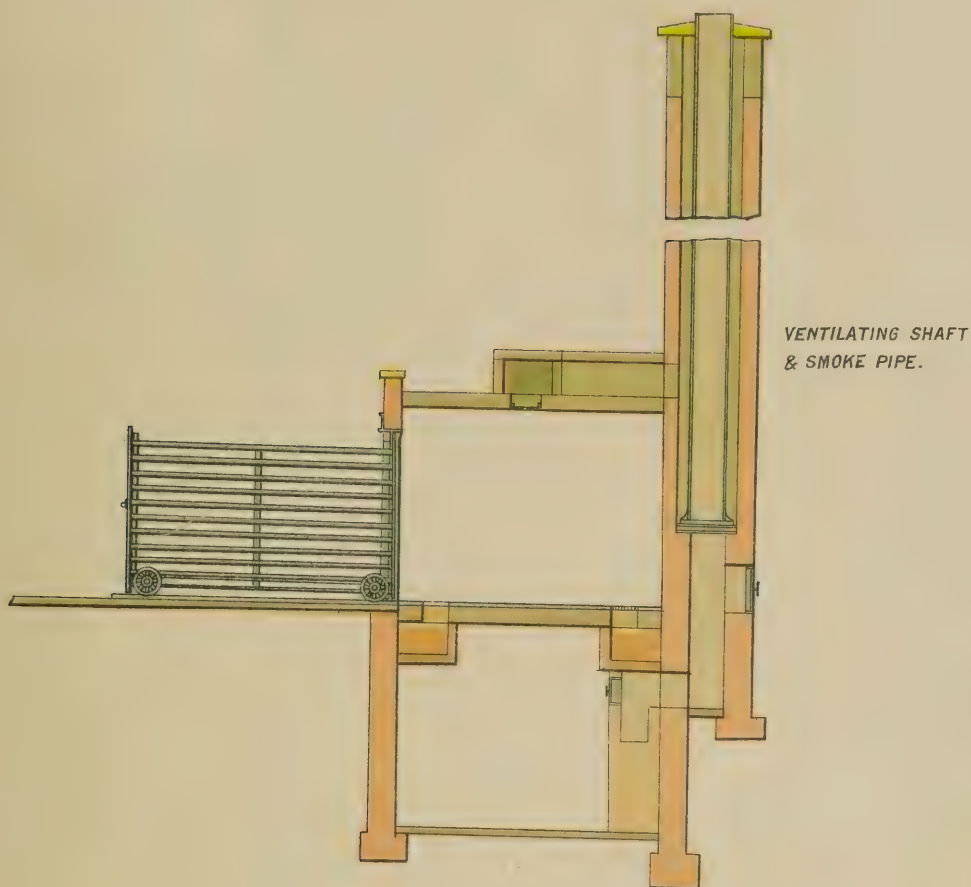
The racks are provided with close fitting steel doors, so that when one is withdrawn the back door closes the opening, thus preventing the escape of fumes. There is no need for any person to enter the drying chamber itself.

PLATE II.

One fan is used for drawing the dust away from the casks and depositing it in a special tank of water. The other fan is used for drawing the dust away from a trolley that is standing on a weighing machine.

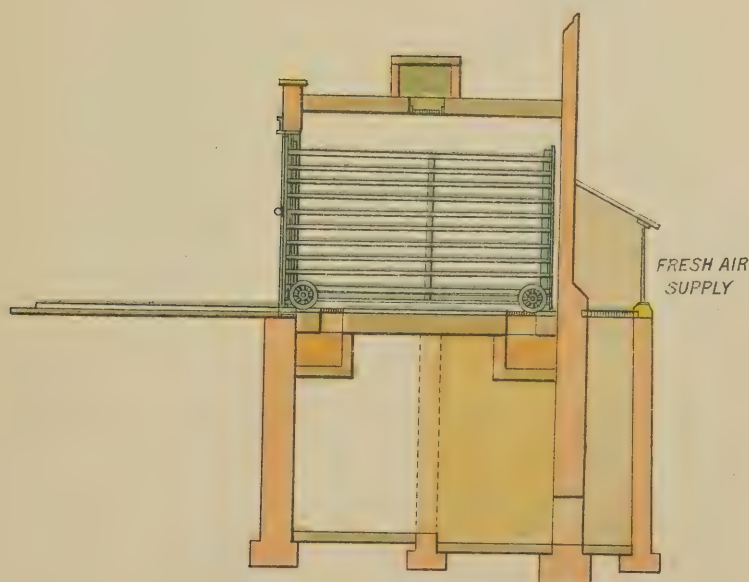
IMPROVED WHITE LEAD DRYING APPARATUS.

C. N. HADEN & SONS.



VENTILATING SHAFT
& SMOKE PIPE.

SECTION SHEWING
RACK WITHDRAWN
FOR LOADING.

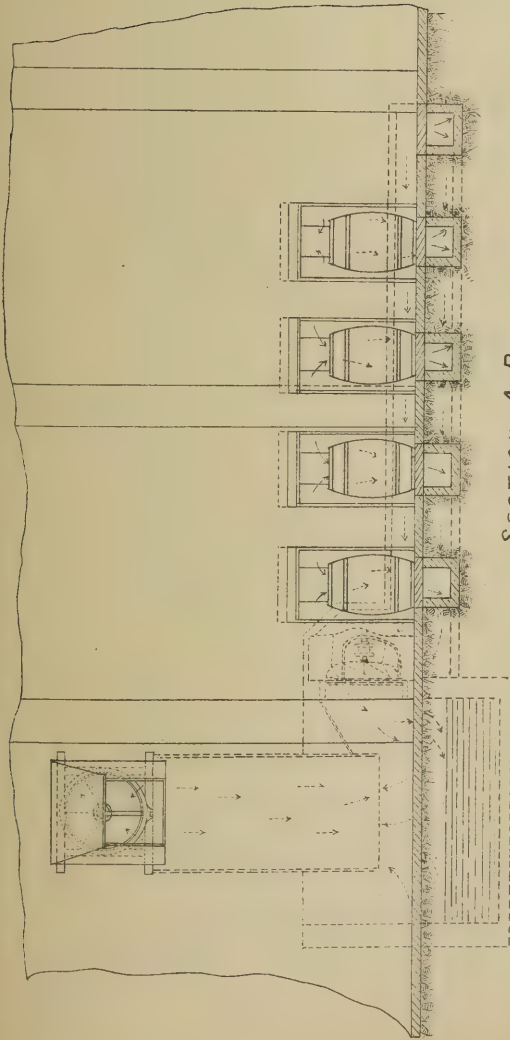


FRESH AIR
SUPPLY

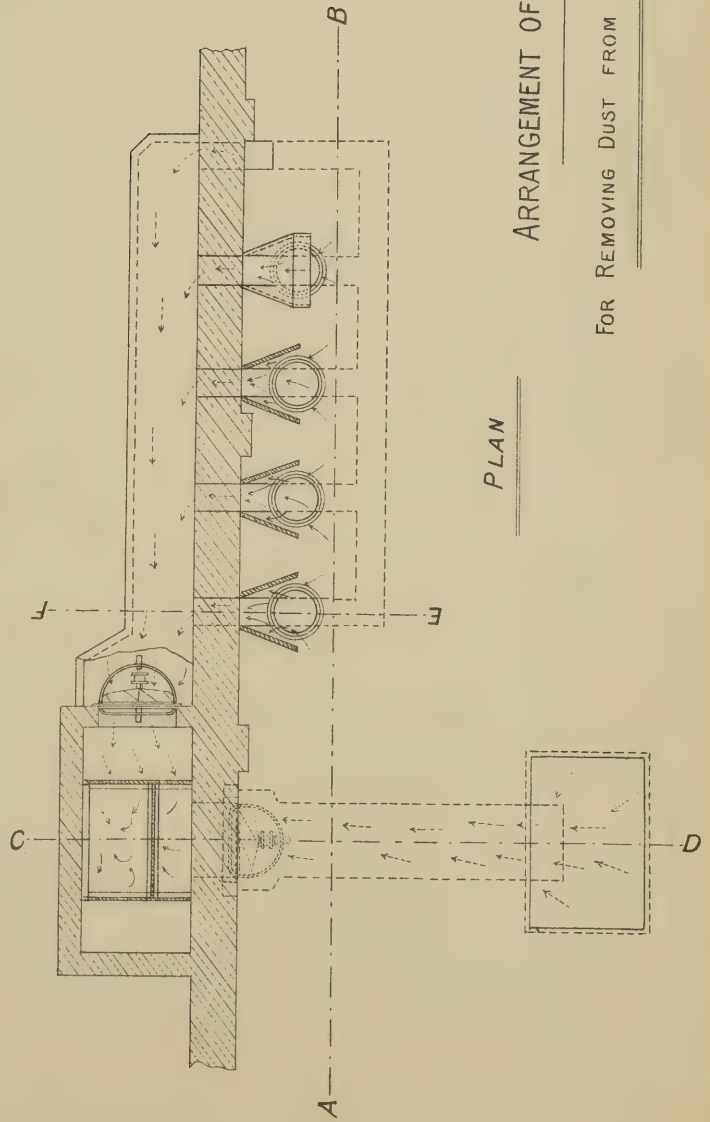
SECTION SHEWING
RACK IN DRYING CHAMBER.

HADEN & SONS,
ENGINEERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

MANCHESTER &
BIRMINGHAM.
JAN 17TH 1899.



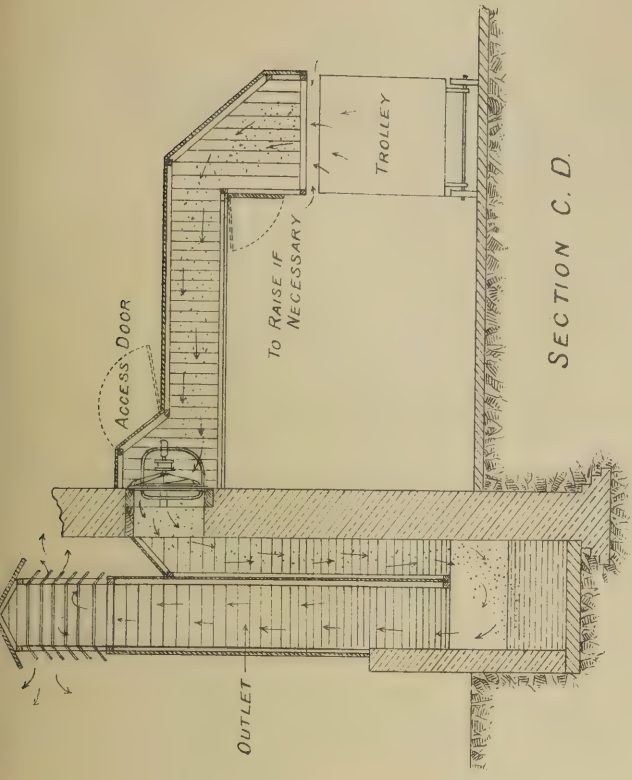
SECTION A.B.



PLAN

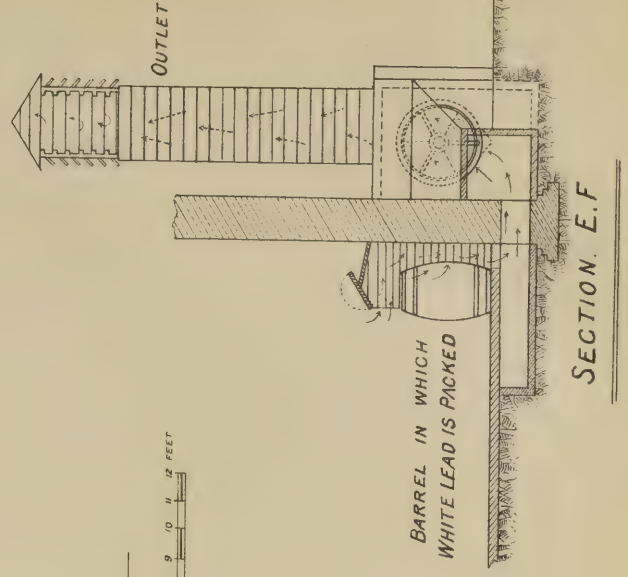
ARRANGEMENT OF SUTCLIFFE PATENT FAN

FOR REMOVING DUST FROM WHITE LEAD DURING PACKING.



SECTION C.D.

SCALE



SECTION E.F.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF HER MAJESTY'S WOMEN INSPECTORS, 1898.

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FACTORY DEPARTMENT,

HOME OFFICE.

Office of H.M. Principal Lady Inspector of Factories,
66, Victoria Street, Westminster.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to present my Second Annual Report on the work of this staff. It is the first occasion on which I give an account of a full year's work of which I had the direction throughout, and which I am consequently better able than hitherto to estimate as a whole.

A most striking feature which comes out in the material I have to put together is the rapid development of the great difficulty foreshadowed in the close of my last year's report—the increase of direct claims from women workers on the time of the staff beyond the limits within which it is possible to respond without undue delay or continual overstrain. Routine work has been steadily put more and more on one side in order to avoid both these difficulties, and yet we are faced with the necessity of leaving to another year (with its own increased tale of work) many matters which require early investigation. Nevertheless, fortunately, the general level of efficiency from the important standpoint of physical health was, in spite of the difficulty, remarkably maintained until the last month of the year, when the services of two of the staff of five* were not throughout available.

Personally I gained much by the assistance of a clerk, first attached to my office in February last; but I lost her after eleven months' service, by her promotion to a post, outside, which offered a better position. After some delay a successor was found. The work of registering, classifying, and filing the reports, records, and correspondence of the office has been fairly established, and this has simplified in some ways my work, but my hope of extending some of my clerk's time to assist the peripatetic staff in overtaking the necessarily large clerical portion of their duties has had to be relinquished; the overwork it would have involved for the clerk would have been indifferently compensated by the imperceptible gain to each of the five Inspectors. The addition of a second clerk in the current year belongs to a fresh development of work.

The preparation of some special registers for recording in convenient form observations on inspection in some of the most dangerous trades in which women are employed, enables me to arrange more systematically for renewed visits to note compliance with Special Rules, and at the same time makes more possible the gradual formation of general conclusions on the operation of the rules.

There has been a slight further increase in communications from employers desiring advice or instructions, in addition to the greater increase of communications from workers; but the departmental correspondence is the chief part of this branch of my work so far.

In the autumn I gave evidence to the Departmental Committee on organisation of the staff, with special reference to the work of the Women Inspectors, and subsequently at the desire of the committee prepared a memorandum on the recommendations I had to make.

The greater part of the special inquiries and arrangements for systematic inspection in given trades have been occasioned by communications from workers or their friends, and in connection with the table of special complaints on page 150 it must be observed that one single complaint sometimes involves dozens of inspections or special visits. Among the many interesting investigations arising in this way I may mention some of the more important :—

- (1) Use of lead in brick-glazing works.
- (2) Mercurial poisoning in hatters' furriers' works throughout the kingdom.
- (3) Hours and sanitary conditions in jam and fruit-preserving factories.
- (4) Presence of lead and its effects in metallic capsule works.
- (5) Dust and temperature in rag-sorting establishments.
- (6) Fines and deductions in corset factories.
- (7) Fines and deductions in chocolate factories.
- (8) Injurious dust in asbestos works.
- (9) Excessive hours of employment and bad sanitary conditions in kippering of herrings.

A large part of the spring was occupied for Miss Paterson and Miss Deane, at your desire, by extension of their enquiry into the health of women and girls in earthenware works to those factories which are outside Staffordshire and scattered throughout Great Britain and Ireland. The investigation was somewhat prolonged and delayed by the necessity they were under of suspending it from time to time to deal with urgent matters arising in the ordinary course of work. Further, in the autumn, they proceeded by your instructions to the Staffordshire district to make enquiries regarding the health of workers in the process known as "china scouring," with a view to preparing evidence for the arbitration on the Special Rules, so far as they apply to this process in china factories (*see below*, page 162).

Other special enquiries, followed by reports, instituted at your request, were the following :—

- (1) Reasons for petition of occupiers of millinery workshops in South Wales for exemption from section 16, sub-section (4), of the Act of 1895. This was carried out by Miss Squire.
- (2) Health of employees in lucifer match works. This, as will be more fully shown presently, was carried out by the majority of the staff.

* Four until October, besides myself; five after that date.

1. General
scope of
work.
(a) Organi-
zation of
staff and
office.

(b) Special
inquiries
and re-
ports.

I continued, in the early part of the year, my enquiry into the need for application of the Particulars Section (40 of the Act of 1895) to the wholesale tailoring trade in the chief centres other than Leeds, which had been already dealt with in 1897. I reported finally on this question in April.

Other special questions have been investigated either because of representations made by colleagues in the factory department or various public officials, or because they appeared to me or members of my staff to call for attention. Of these I may mention :—

(1) Infant mortality and health of mothers in the rug-weaving industry ; investigated by Miss Squire.

(2) Need of the application of the Particulars section in the pen trade. This I began in the end of the year, and it has been completed in the current year, 1899, by Miss Squire.

(3) Ill-health of workers in certain processes in the silk industry ; begun by Miss Squire and referred to Dr. Legge.

(4) Illegal employment of young girls at night in certain timber yards ; in Miss Paterson's hands.

(5) Use of lead in some branches of india-rubber manufacture ; also reported on by Miss Paterson.

Some of these enquiries have extended far into the current year. Where medical questions have arisen, particularly the influences of unhealthy dusts, we have had the great advantage of conferring with H.M. Medical Inspector, Dr. Legge.

In last year's report I had the pleasure of recording Miss Tracey's appointment, which dates from October, 1897, and now, in the same month of this year, I have Miss Sadler's to record. Miss Tracey has, since my last report, had a wide experience of routine inspection and investigation of complaints in the North of England, the Midlands, and London, and since the autumn has been making systematic inspection of factories, laundries, and workshops in the south-west of England. Miss Sadler, after preliminary experience with various members of the staff in wide areas, has been engaged in systematic inspection of court milliners' and dressmakers' workshops in west and south-west London, and in special visits to various classes of workshops and factories throughout London.

The long lists of places visited all over the kingdom by the staff, bear a considerable resemblance to the lists of previous years, and need not be repeated in detail.

In addition to the wide areas covered in her special enquiries, Miss Paterson did much ordinary inspection in North Lancashire, Northumberland, and the chief towns of Scotland, besides visiting North-west Donegal.

Miss Deane, as usual, spent some months in investigation of complaints and systematic inspection of factories and workshops in Ireland, in addition to her special enquiries and inspections in England. Miss Squire has been largely engaged in the Midlands and in South Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

As regards totals of effective visits of inspection in 1898, it is evident that the forces indicated in my last year's report, of which the foremost was excessive development of clerical work without clerical assistance, have operated with undiminished strength throughout the year, since the most strenuous work that this department has yet known results in figures which may be compared as follows :—

Year.	Factories.	Workshops.
1895	2,358	4,599
1897	1,496	2,191
1898	1,272	1,889

A large number of visits were, as hitherto, paid to outworkers, to factory workers in their homes, to various officials, and to local authorities, &c., the total being 2,100.

It is remarkable how much time domiciliary visits may take, but, often they are of the utmost importance, especially where questions of health have to be investigated or details of infringements of Truck Acts are required. In any case, a busy factory or workshop is an impossible place for a prolonged examination of witnesses employed there.

A greatly retrieved capacity for covering ground quickly may be confidently expected from the modified administrative methods which will follow the revised regulations issued since

the Report of the Departmental Committee. These belong to the current year, but it is noteworthy that they close the need for presenting the table which follows, at least in its present form, and which may be compared with that given on page 91 of last year's report :—

Summary of Defects or Infringements Referred to other Branches of the
Factory Staff.

Nature of Reference.	Number of References.	Action of District Inspector.	Cases
Insufficient ventilation	69	Instructions given to occupiers to remedy	34
		No instructions given	14
		No information received	21
Inadequate means to secure reasonable temperature :—			
(a) Heat	12	Instructions given to occupiers to remedy	6
		No information received	6
(b) Cold	17	Instructions given to occupiers to remedy	3
		No instructions given	2
		No information received	12
Inadequate fencing	80	Instructions given to occupiers to remedy	54
		No instructions given	6
		No information received	20
Dangerous hoists, stairs, &c.	19	Instructions given to occupiers to remedy	10
		No instructions given	6
		No information received	3
Total number of references ...	197	Total instructions to remedy ...	107

2. Complaints received and investigated.
(a) General analysis of sources and results.

Giving as in former years foremost consideration to the duty assigned to Her Majesty's Women Inspectors of investigating complaints from women and girls of matters remediable, or grievances assumed to be remediable, under the Factory Acts and Truck Acts, I have to present an analysis which brings out various interesting tendencies. While the number of such applications to this branch have very considerably increased (by nearly 20 per cent. and embracing both matters within and matters outside the scope of the Acts), the proportion of those which were found to be upheld on inspection has also increased, and the proportion of anonymous complaints has very greatly decreased. We are justified, I think, by the figures in believing that the work of previous years has led both to an increased knowledge of the law and an increased confidence in its administration amongst the persons protected. A large tribute is due, in such results, to the various special Women's Organisations, enumerated last year, which continue their work in this direction by receiving, by testing and sifting complaints, and by bringing those which are well-founded to our knowledge. To the agencies enumerated (page 92 of last year's report) must be added The Industrial Law Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. H. J. Tennant, which further is attempting to deal with one of the underlying problems which makes so much of our work difficult—the problem of counteracting, so far as is practicable, by careful application of an indemnity fund, that intimidation of witnesses or complainants who are under the protection of the Factory Acts, of which I had to cite such serious instances last year. In future annual reports I hope we shall see the fruits of the method of indemnifying by organised private effort victims of such oppression.

On analysing again the sources of complaint, I find that out of 522 received only 95 were anonymous; from various Women's Organisations 223 in all have been received, of which 121 came from the Women's Trade Union League; from various public officials 47 have been received; the remainder, 157, came direct and signed from workers or their friends.

With regard to the subjoined tabular analysis, which is largely increased in interest by comparison with that for last year, most of the tendencies appear to explain themselves. Two columns, however, call for special remark, the second and the fifth. The great increase in the proportion of those complaints which were upheld on inspection has already been partially explained, but something must be also attributed to the systematic effort to follow up by repeated inspections any cases brought to our notice. The result bears out my comment last year, that it does not follow that the complainant was unjustified because on a first inspection it was impossible either to verify or disprove the statement. Column 5 is indirectly affected to some extent by the method just indicated; far too large a proportion of cases, 68, had to stand over at the end of the year to be dealt with, as soon as possible, in 1899.

Table A.—Complaints Received and Investigated during 1898.

	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	Number Received. (1.)	Number Investi- gated. (2.)	Number upheld on Investigation. (3.)	Number not traced through insufficient address, or not upheld at time of Inspection. (4.)	Number awaiting Investi- gation on Dec. 31st, or referred to District Inspector. (5.)
A. Administration.	1. Want of abstract and notices ...	19	19	18	1	—
	2. Failure to notify existence of work- shop and evasion of inspection.	4	3	3	—	1
B. Sanitation and safety.	3. Want of separate, or insufficient, or unsuitable sanitary accommodation.	44	39	37	2	5
	4. Insanitary, or dirty, or damp, or ill- ventilated workrooms.	47	44	45	1	3
	5. Overcrowding in workrooms ...	16	16	14	2	—
	6. Effluvia arising from drains or other sources.	10	10	10	—	—
	7. Extremes of temperature { (a) heat... (b) cold...	14 13	14 13	14 13	— —	— —
	8. Want of fencing... ..	10	9	9	—	1
	9. Accidents... ..	4	4	4	—	—
	10. Child cleaning machine in motion ...	1	1	—	1	—
	11. Dangerous or unhealthy processes and excessive dust.	17	13	13	—	4
	12. Want of fire escape and locked doors...	1	1	1	—	—
	13. Infringing Special Rules	7	2	2	—	5
C. Illegal employ- ment.	14. Illegal overtime and employment before or after legal limits.	138	117	113	4	21
	15. Neglect to observe holidays and Sunday.	20	18	13	—	2
	16. Employment in meal-times and ex- ceeding five hours' spell.	26	22	20	1	4
	17. Giving work out to be done at end of legal day.	14	13	13	—	1
	18. Employment of young persons over time.	15	15	15	—	—
	19. Employment of children during school hours.	1	1	1	—	—
	20. Employment of woman within four weeks of childbirth.	3	3	1	2	—
D. Truck Acts ...	21. Payment of wages not in current coin	2	2	2	—	—
	22. Excessive or illegal fines or deductions	42	35	35	1	7
E. Particulars Section.	23. Lack of particulars of work and wages to piece-workers.	7	6	6	—	1
F.	24. General or indefinite complaints ...	2	2	—	2	—
Total complaints under Factory Acts		477	422	406	17	55

Table A.—Complaints Received and Investigated during 1898—*continued*.

	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	Number Received. (1.)	Investi- gated. (2.)	Number upheld on Investigation. (3.)	Number not traced through insufficient address, or not upheld at time of Inspection. (4.)	Number awaiting Investi- gation on Dec. 31st, or referred to District Inspector. (5.)
G. <i>Outside scope of Acts.</i>	25. Excessive hours in laundries (3 con- vents).	14	14	14	—	—
	26. Lighting	2	2	2	—	—
	27. Shop assistants :—					
	(a) Defective bedroom accommo- dation in shops.	1	—	—	—	1
	(b) Excessive fines, &c., from shop assistants.	3	—	—	—	3
	(c) Excessive hours for shop assistants.	4	—	—	—	4
	(d) Want of sanitary accommo- dation for shop assistants.	1	—	—	—	1
	28. Employment of women during night in marine stores.	1	—	—	—	1
	29. Workers required to do two days' work in a day and a half.	1	—	—	—	1
	30. Insufficient living accommodation for workers (fish-curers).	1	1	1	—	—
	31. Want of drinking-water	2	2	2	—	—
	32. Bottle-washing :—					
	(a) Bad conditions at bottle- washing works outside the Acts.	1	—	—	—	1
	(b) Employing young persons and women in bottle-washing and in carrying and storing jam after legal hours.	3	3	3	—	—
	(c) Bottle-washing on ships ...	1	—	—	—	1
	33. Non-payment of wages for statutory holiday.	1	1	1	—	—
	34. Employing girl to work a heavy machine generally worked by man at higher rate of pay.	1	1	1	—	—
	35. Employing girls in process necessi- tating very high temperature for 12 hours in the day, including 1½ hours for meals.	1	1	1	—	—
	36. Employing overtime till 10 p.m. three times in a week.	1	1	1	—	—
	37. Only half an hour for dinner between two five hours' spells of work.	2	2	2	—	—
	38. Employing a woman at laundry work at home within a few days after childbirth.	1	1	1	—	—
	39. Compulsory deductions from wages for factory sick clubs, for savings bank, or hospital.	3	3	3	—	—
	Total complaints not under Act...	45	32	32	—	13
	Total complaints under Act ...	477	422	406	17	55
	GRAND TOTAL	522	454	438	17	68

As regards classes of workplaces to which the different causes of complaint apply, it is of interest to observe that while the whole number of complaints received are nearly equally divided between workshops and factories the class of complaints which touch sanitary matters and safety apply very nearly without exception to factories, whereas those touching excessive or illegal employment and lack of Forms and Abstracts apply more to workshops than to factories. Rather more than one-third of the complaints of infringements of the Truck Acts apply to factories (including steam laundries).

In this connection I have received the following general observations from Miss Paterson :— (a) General observations.

"The general increase of special enquiry work in conjunction with the large area in which I have been working and the increased amount of office work has made the work of overtaking these complaints more difficult in this than in any former year. It has sometimes been impossible to make overtime visits as promptly as is desirable on receipt of complaints, and consequently some of these complaints have not apparently been upheld at the time of inspection.

"I have pleasure in drawing your attention to the decrease in the proportion of anonymous complaints received by me this year—about one-eighth of the whole number, as compared with one-fourth last year. This is very satisfactory, showing increased confidence on the part of workers and their friends."

Miss Deane observes :—

"The special attention which I have this year paid to certain distinct classes of factories or well-defined processes was in nearly every instance first aroused by definite demands from women working in such factories, and the conditions found in the place complained of has led to further investigation in similar places.

"It is satisfactory to note that while the total number of complaints which I have received has increased there has been a steady decrease in those sent anonymously.

"Out of 129 complaints, only 17 were anonymous. One of these has remained undealt with owing to the impossibility of communicating with the writer and obtaining certain essential particulars.

"I find, however, that more and more trustfulness is shown by the women and girls, who are slowly becoming convinced that their confidence is absolutely secure; they also fully appreciate the care with which all appearance of having received any complaint at all is carefully avoided when visiting their workplaces. They are themselves already reaping the benefit of this confidence in the increased power of helping them which their confidence gives us, due to the increased possibility of arriving at *all* the details of any particular case which comes under our notice."

Miss Tracey remarks :—

"In several cases the complaints sent me included more than one defect, and I have therefore entered them under two heads. There is a difficulty in assigning some of them to any definite class. In a few cases no reason was given for the desired visit, and in one or two of these I failed to discover the real cause of the request. In excessively few cases was the complaint apparently unjustified. I have not added to the figures the verbal complaints made by workers during my visits."

In preparing the subjoined Table of Prosecutions I have added columns to facilitate comparison with the statistical tables given in Part I of your Annual Report for 1898, and at the same time have retained the columns which will make it possible to compare this table with those given in my previous Annual Report. 3. Prosecutions.

It is satisfactory to note (while I am of opinion that it is not a fundamental criterion of the work done) that although the total number of cases taken into the Courts exceeds those of any previous years the proportion of convictions secured is greater, and the average penalties secured have greatly increased, being £1 2s. 5d. on each case as compared with 15s. 5d. in 1897, or if the groups of proceedings are considered, £2 12s. 5d. as compared with £1 15s. in 1897. (a) Tabular summary.

Of the four main classes of prosecutions those relating to sanitation and safety and those taken under the Truck Acts show the greatest proportionate increase. As regards sanitation and safety, proceedings were successfully taken against nine employers this year as compared with three last year; similarly employers were convicted of eleven different classes of infringements of the law against Truck as compared with two last year.

Table B.—Prosecutions during 1898.

Class.	Nature of Offences.	Occupiers Prosecuted.	Cases taken.	Cases dismissed.	Convictions and withdrawn cases.
A. Administration.	1. Failure to keep register of young persons and children in factory.	1	5	0	5
	2. Failure to notify occupation of workshop	1	1	0	1
	3. Failure to affix Abstract	10	10	0	10
	4. Failure to register, report, and affix particulars of overtime	2	6	0	6

Table B.—Prosecutions during 1898—*continued*.

Class.	Nature of Offences.	Occupiers Prosecuted.	Cases taken.	Cases dismissed.	Convictions and withdrawn cases.
B. <i>Sanitation and safety</i>	5. Allowing workshop to be overcrowded during overtime employment.	1	1	0	1
	6. Allowing doors to be illegally fastened	2	2	0	2
	7. Failure to keep register of accidents	2	2	0	2
	8. Failure to send notice of an accident	3	4	0	4
	9. Failure to fence dangerous machinery	1	2	0	2
C. <i>Illegal employment of protected persons.</i>	10. Employment of women and young persons during meal hour.	2	8	0	8
	11. Employment of women and young persons for more than five hours continuously without intervals for meals.	4	10	0	10
	12. Illegal employment of women at night and after legal limits.	14	37	1	36
	13. Employment of young persons overtime and after legal limits.	13	28	2	26
	14. Employment of women and young persons after legal limits on half-holiday.	7	27	0	27
	15. Employment of children without school attendance certificate	2	2	0	2
	16. Employment of young persons without certificate of fitness.	8	33	0	33
	17. Employing children before legal hours	1	2	0	2
	18. Employment of women and young persons in shops and workshops contrary to Section 16.	5	7	0	7
	19. Employing women and young persons beyond the legal number of hours in one week in a laundry.	1	5	0	5
	20. Payment otherwise than in current coin of the realm ...	1	2	0	2
D. <i>Truck Acts, 1831-1896.</i>	21. Making deductions by way of fines from wages without a previous contract.	3	6	0	6
	22. Failure to give particulars in writing to the workmen of a deduction.	4	7	0	7
	23. Receiving a payment from a workman not in pursuance of a contract within the meaning of Section 2.	1	1	0	1
	24. Receiving a payment, the amount of which was not fair and reasonable.	1	1	0	1
	25. Receiving a payment without supplying to the workman particulars in writing on the occasion when the payment was made	1	1	0	1
	Total	91	207	3	204*

* One case withdrawn.

(b) Cases of special interest.

In only one important case from this branch of the department has an appeal followed a decision of a court of summary jurisdiction during the year, and this unfortunately was an appeal by the defendants against the view of the law held by the Home Office and supported in the Sheriff's Court, Glasgow, in accordance with previous similar decisions. The result is touched on by Miss Paterson in the following paragraph :—

“Less happy in its result was a similar case in which a railway company held that the Factory Acts did not apply to one of its hotels, although admittedly visitors' clothing was washed in it. It was necessary to prosecute, and the case was heard by the Sheriff in Glasgow, and argued simply on the legal point, *i.e.*, whether the washing, &c., of visitors' personal linen, in addition to the household linen and the personal linen of the staff (that being done as part of salary), brought the laundry within the meaning of one carried on for purpose

of gain. I brought evidence that the charges in the laundry were by no means smaller than those made in others unconnected with hotels, and the Sheriff decided that the Acts applied. The railway company, however, did not accept the decision and appealed to the High Court, where it was reversed. This decision shews the necessity in any amending Act of making it clear that such laundries were intended to be included. It is obviously undesirable that, simply owing to its connection with a hotel, a laundry of this kind, employing a number of women just as in outside laundries, should be free from regulation and inspection not only as regards hours of work, holidays, &c., but also fencing machinery and reporting accidents, as well as the important sanitary requirements of the Factory Acts."

Another class of factories in which a prosecution followed (as in the case just touched on) on verification of serious complaints of excessive overwork of young girls led to an adverse decision, this time in a Magistrate's Court. Miss Deane indicates the circumstances as follows :—

"A considerable number of complaints were received regarding the employment till a late hour in jam factories of women, and especially of young girls, in processes incidental to the manufacture, such as the washing of jars and bottles, the covering, labelling, carrying and storing of the pots of jam. I made enquiries, with the result that a firm was prosecuted for employing a woman and certain young girls in some of those processes beyond the legal period of employment. The firm pleaded that under section 32, 1891, they were exempted during these months from the operation of the Factory Acts. This section provides that 'nothing in the Factory Acts shall apply to the process of cleaning and preparing fruit so far as is necessary to prevent the spoiling of the fruit on its arrival at a factory or workshop during the months of June, July, August, and September,' thus practically exempting the conditions of employment *in this process* during these months from the operation of the Factory Acts altogether. It was held by the magistrate that the washing of jars and bottles, and the carrying of jam to the labelling room, were included under this total exemption."

Circumstances having accidentally debarred the Factory Department from proceeding to an appeal on this case, the matter has been in abeyance until the current year, when convictions have been obtained against other employers from other magistrates' courts for conditions similar to those just indicated. As the exact dividing line between the processes exempt and the processes not exempt from the law relating to jam factories is by no means clear, and it is sometimes almost impossible to say without the opinion of a court whether a question of fact or of law is at stake in any given case, it is to be hoped that before long the present law may be brought to the test of a decision from a higher court than it has yet reached, unless in the meantime it undergoes some amendment.

On one of the ordinary causes of difficulty attending proceedings in court, I have received the following comment from Miss Tracey :—

"The extreme reluctance of workers, in most cases to give evidence often renders it quite useless to recommend a prosecution. The very natural (and by no means ill-founded) fear of being dismissed making women more than willing to put up with hardships which the law expressly protects them from."

As an illustration of the wide-spread good that may be done by a well-directed prosecution, I may mention some typical occurrences after action taken by Miss Squire in a small country town in which she found not only excessively long hours, but also general failure among the dressmakers and milliners to affix abstracts or to report occupation of their workshops. Example was made of some of the worst offenders detected. Immediately after the prosecution other dressmakers, not yet discovered, applied for the prescribed forms, while one of those who had been convicted of employing her girls until 10.30 p.m. on Saturdays, went round to the other dressmakers in the town and made a general agreement with them to work within legal hours.

This year shows a slight increase in the number of defects notified to local authorities, but a greater increase of separate authorities notified. 4. Sanitation.

Year.				Authorities.	Defects.	(a) Defects notified to Local Authorities.
1897	...	...	...	80	286
1898	...	...	...	99	291

This indicates something of the wide area in which the special inquiries above referred to had to be pursued, in the course of which the sanitary defects were discovered ; at the same time it shows the great expenditure of energy to overtake the number.

While adhering to the alphabetical order in general in the subjoined table, as in previous years, I have thought it more convenient to bring all the local authorities in the County of London into one group.

An increased proportion of the total defects notified related to insufficient or unsuitable sanitary accommodation, a matter which for many years to come will probably need far more time than is at our disposal ; it is possibly not without significance, however, that the total number of cases in which entire absence was found of such provision in *factories* has fallen to 9, as compared with 27 in 1897, and 43 in 1896. In workshops, as against 23 cases of absence of separate accommodation for women in 1898, there were 22 cases in 1897, and 68 in 1896. Prosecution has not been found necessary in 1898 for any defect under this class, compliance having ultimately met us in all the cases so far followed up.

Defects notified to Sanitary Authorities during 1898.

Places.	Defective Sanitary Accommodation in Factories.		Defective Sanitary Accommodation in Workshops.		Other Sanitary Defects in Workshops.			Other Defects in Factories and Workshops. Fire Escapes, &c.	TOTALS.
	No separate Sanitary Accommodation for Women.	In-sufficient, Insanitary, or Un-suitable Accommodation.	No separate Sanitary Accommodation for Women.	In-sufficient, Insanitary, or Un-suitable Accommodation.	Over-crowding.	Want of Cleanliness.	Want of Ventilation.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1. Appledore ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
2. Bath ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
3. Bacup ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
4. Belper ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5. Barnstaple ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
6. Birmingham ...	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	4
7. Blairgowrie ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
8. Barnoldswick ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
9. Belfast ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
10. Beccles ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
11. Bolton ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
12. Bo'ness ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
13. Braintree ...	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	5
14. Bradford ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15. Bristol ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
16. Blackheath ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
17. Bournemouth ...	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	7
18. Branksome ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
19. Brighton ...	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	5
20. Bungay ...	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
21. Congleton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
22. Cuckfield ...	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	4
23. Crediton ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
24. Denton ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
25. Exeter ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
26. Exmouth ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
27. Edinburgh ...	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	4
28. Great Grimsby ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
29. Galashiels ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
30. Glasgow ...	—	3	1	1	1	—	1	1	8
31. Gloucester ...	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
32. Great Harwood ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
33. Halifax ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
34. Haworth ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
35. Heywood ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
36. Huddersfield ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
37. Ilfracombe ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

Defects notified to Sanitary Authorities during 1898—*continued.*

Places.	Defective Sanitary Accommodation in Factories.		Defective Sanitary Accommodation in Workshops.		Other Sanitary Defects in Workshops.			Other Defects in Factories and Workshops. Fire Escapes, &c.	TOTALS.
	No separate Sanitary Accommodation for Women.	In-sufficient, Insanitary, or Un-suitable Accommodation.	No separate Sanitary Accommodation for Women.	In-sufficient, Insanitary, or Un-suitable Accommodation.	Over-crowding.	Want of Cleanliness.	Want of Ventilation.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
38. Ipswich	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
39. Keighley	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
40. Kanturk	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
LONDON :—									
41. Bethnal Green ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
42. Camberwell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
43. City of London...	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	5
44. Chelsea	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	4
45. Clerkenwell	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
46. Hackney	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
47. Hanover Square	—	—	6	—	3	—	—	—	9
48. Holborn Board of Works.	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	6
49. Homerton	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
50. Islington	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
51. Kensington	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	4
52. Lambeth	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
53. Limehouse	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
54. Marylebone	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	6
55. Poplar	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
56. St. Mary and St. John, Westminster.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
57. St. Saviour's, Southwark.	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
58. St. Martin's in the Field.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
59. St. James', Westminster.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
60. St. James', Piccadilly.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
61. St. Pancras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
62. Shoreditch	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
63. Strand	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
64. Whitechapel	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
65. Leeds	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
66. Liverpool	—	4	—	2	—	1	2	3	12
67. Leyland	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
68. Linlithgow	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
69. Loughborough ...	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	5

Defects notified to Sanitary Authorities during 1898—*continued.*

Places.	Defective Sanitary Accommodation in Factories.		Defective Sanitary Accommodation in Workshops.		Other Sanitary Defects in Workshops.			Other Defects in Factories and Workshops. Fire Escapes, &c.	TOTALS
	No separate Sanitary Accommodation for Women.	In-sufficient, Insanitary, or Un-suitable Accommodation.	No separate Sanitary Accommodation for Women.	In-sufficient, Insanitary, or Un-suitable Accommodation.	Over-crowding.	Want of Cleanliness.	Want of Ventilation.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
70. Luton ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
71. Manchester ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
72. Millbrook ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
73. Nantwich ...	—	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	8
74. Paticroft, near Manchester.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
75. Pemberton ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
76. Perth ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
77. Plymouth ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
78. Portsmouth ...	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
79. Rowley Regis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
80. Rawtenstall ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
81. Ramsbottom ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
82. Reigate ...	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	4
83. Rochdale ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
84. Skipton ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
85. St. Albans ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
86. Sheffield ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
87. Stonehouse ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
88. Sudbury ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
89. Sunderland ...	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	1	7
90. Taunton ...	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	1	7
91. Tamworth ...	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	4
92. Tiverton ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
93. Torquay ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
94. Torrington ...	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
95. Wigan ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
96. Withnell ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
97. Woolwich ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
98. Wolverhampton ...	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	4
99. Workington ...	—	—	2	2	1	—	2	—	7
Totals ...	9	115	23	55	38	14	16	21	291

(b) Sufficient and suitable sanitary accommodation.

Miss Tracey finds, as we have all reported in past years, the uncertainty that attends application of the present law to cases of unsuitable sanitary accommodation :—

"In many cases when interpreting this to mean such accommodation as will insure reasonable decency and privacy, *i.e.*, through the provision of separate doors and partitions, I am met with immediate and ready compliance; in a few cases it is treated as an unreasonable demand, and I am assured (but not by women) that women workers are quite indifferent to such provision. I am glad, however, to say that in this matter I have been supported by every local authority, except one, to whom I have referred a case. It is small wonder that employers have reason to complain of the rough ways of their women workers, when they provide them with

sanitary accommodation such as one sometimes sees. It is satisfactory to note that a higher standard is gradually being brought about. The general hearty co-operation and courtesy of medical officers of health and other local officers assists greatly in this really effective part of our work.

"I regret to say, however, that information as to the results of notification of defects to local bodies is never sent to me except on written request.

"With regard to 'separate' accommodation required by the law, in only one case has a medical officer differed from me in this point, his contention being that numbers of both sexes would be necessary to enforce this requirement."

A pleasant, if rather absurd, application was made in my own experience which illustrates the gradual awakening of rural local authorities to the importance of this matter. One of these bodies informed me that they had just sustained successful proceedings against a mill owner, the insanitary conditions in whose factory among others I had brought to their notice the previous year, and that they would be glad to follow up any further cases if I would inform them of their existence. I accordingly arranged for a systematic inspection in this sanitary area. At the same time, it appears to me clear that time would be saved if local authorities once notified, as in this case, would follow out the general system under their care without repeated initiative from the scattered and smaller forces of the Factory Department. It is only where questions of suitability in arrangement arise, or where it is desirable to set a standard as to numbers of sanitary conveniences which shall tend to equalise the burden on employers and provide for fairly equivalent health conditions for workers in varying centres, that the direct personal intervention of this department appears essential. Problems of drainage, plumbing, and the like properly belong to the province of the local sanitary authorities, unless neglect or incompetence calls for central intervention.

In one important textile centre referred to in last year's report we have had to wait long for much needed reconstructions, owing to the application of the borough to Parliament for fresh powers to enable them to reconstruct their whole system of drainage.

Comparing the work of this staff as regards improvement of ventilation in factories with that of last year, the first difference to be observed is that whereas for the first seven months of the year 1897 (as formerly) the women Inspectors personally dealt with complaints of this kind, they have throughout 1898 (beginning in August 1897) by instructions, now repealed, referred all action to H.M. Inspectors in charge of districts. As may be seen by the table on page 148, 69 cases of defective ventilation were so referred, and in 34 cases the defects were followed by instructions from the district Inspectors to the occupiers to remedy. In 1897, 57 cases were directly dealt with by the women Inspectors and in all 35 referred to Inspectors in charge of districts.

(c) Ventilation and air space.

Beyond this the activity of my staff has been directed towards increasing its knowledge of this important branch of factory hygiene by unremitting observation, aided by complaints and communications from workers. Miss Deane observes (and Miss Squire's experience is similar), that the communications she received during the year led in a remarkable number of cases to investigation of industries in which either injurious dust or excessive steam are generated. She proceeds to say :—

"The effect of my work in this direction has been to still further quicken the interest I have always felt in the subject of specially applied ventilation, although the practical results achieved have been less than in any other year.

"The subject of ventilation in general remains one of the most troublesome of the problems to be dealt with, and it is astonishing how much ignorance upon this subject exists.

"Rooms in which the only opening to the outside air is a skylight (that most useless of all forms of ventilation for this country) are still frequently found. Considering the nature of the English climate skylights are seldom available as a means of ventilation; even when it is not actually raining, in which case they must be shut, the cold air which falls through them on to the heads of the workers makes them practically useless except in warm weather.

"When such unsuitable means are taken to obtain ventilation, I am not in the least surprised to learn that 'the women object to them and are always shutting them'; such objection appears eminently excusable, but the remedy for it by the provision of less objectionable methods is not so often tried or suggested as it might be.

"Now-a-days, when means for ensuring constant ventilation without appreciable draught can be arranged, there is little excuse for the conditions often found in workplaces. It is a common assertion in such places that the workers are 'never ill,' and that therefore the workroom must be healthy; but the effects of working all day in vitiated air are nevertheless apparent in the anæmic condition, the lowered vitality, the frequent sore throat from which those 'healthy' workers suffer, not to speak of the dyspepsia and lung disease which are directly traceable to such surroundings. There are, however, signs that the fact is slowly becoming realised that windows should not, as a rule, be regarded as means of ventilation in factories and places where the rooms are filled by numbers of persons who work, for the sake of light, as near as possible to the windows and who cannot move this position and work at their own will in other parts of the room.

"The occupiers of places in which the minimum of cubic space legally required for each person is exceeded sometimes object to providing any effectual means of ventilation, on the ground that where so much space exists ventilation is of no importance. In such places, where the vaunted extra space is filled with air exhausted of oxygen, the condition is more injurious than in smaller places in which the air is more frequently changed.

"In this connection I have noticed the need for some definite limitation of height above which measurement for the purposes of permissible cubic space is not allowed. One finds well-like rooms with a high ceiling or ridge-roofed garrets in which most of the required air-space is far above the heads of the workers while the floor-space is decidedly overcrowded. Dr. Newsholme says :—'The impurities produced by respiration tend to accumulate about the persons who have evolved them. The necessity of an abundant floor-space is shewn by the fact that a space enclosed by four high walls and without a roof would, if crowded, speedily become offensive, and persons in a crowd in the open air have been known to have been suffocated. In reckoning the practical cubic dimensions of a room the height should only be reckoned as 12 feet.' The italics are mine.

"In the Annual Report for 1897 of the Factory Department of New South Wales, Miss Duncan, Factory Inspector, after referring to the above statement, quoted the remark of an employer with whom she had occasion to discuss the question of the legal definition of overcrowding: 'Then all we have to do is to build a room with walls up to the sky and we can put as many people as we like into it.'

"Turning from the question of general ventilation to the special means for extracting dust, steam gases, or other undesirable vapours from workplaces, I have been struck by the curious want of common sense, to say the least of it, often shewn upon this subject.

"So long as the dust or gas or steam is *eventually* carried out of the room there seems to be little concern as to the manner or place in which this is done, and yet the whole gist of the matter lies just in this very point of manner and place.

"Thus in a factory where poisonous fumes are generated I found that the fan which had been installed for extracting them was placed in the roof and *behind* the worker, the fumes which if left might have risen at least clear of his mouth were by this arrangement drawn actually past his face; it was impossible to imagine a more carefully conceived plan for ensuring that the unfortunate man should have the full effect of the poison.

"In many rooms where dusty processes are carried on sufficient precaution is considered to have been taken if a fan is installed, however useless or even harmful its position. The dust may be drawn upwards so that the workers get the full benefit of it, or it may be drawn from the place where it is produced into a part of the room and past workers that should be entirely free from it.

"Even where the attempt is made to carry it off at the point where it is generated, as, for instance, where a shaft connected with a fan is run along the back of a work-bench, I have found that the manner in which the openings to the shaft are made in some cases deprives the arrangement of half its proper value. In a factory where such an arrangement for extracting the poisonous dust exists the fan used is a very large one capable of creating a great draught—too great a draught indeed; but the opening to the shaft consists of an extremely narrow slit without even a bevelled edge or any means of collecting the dust, so that a large proportion of that produced by the various and irregular movement of the girls at the bench does not pass through the narrow aperture at all; in this case a wider and better-shaped surface opening would produce better result."

Miss Deane's experience in this is typical. I have seen extraordinary examples of misdirected zeal and lavish expenditure of money on an apparatus which by the sharp curves and dwindling size of its conducting cylinders seems designed to render the extracting powers of the fans the smallest possible. Miss Deane proceeds:—

"What is true of dust is even more true of steam. Steam, if extracted almost at the point where it is generated, can be carried off in a fairly compact mass, but if once allowed to spread abroad and mingle with the air of the room the difficulty is increased a hundredfold, while the whole atmosphere of the place becomes unnecessarily charged with humidity; yet in only a small proportion of places is this simple fact recognised (apparently). I have visited one factory after another in which the clouds of steam rising from the boiling-vats or pans are allowed to disperse, and *eventually* to pass through the louvred ventilators or extracting fans in the roof after having needlessly saturated the atmosphere with humidity, raising the temperature of the work-place, and condensed on the bodies of the workers, or on the glass sky-lights, whence it falls in drops on the women below.

"In a very large jam-factory, where I found these conditions in their worst form, the action of the fan—placed high up in the roof which slopes down to the level of the coppers which are arranged by the wall—drew the steam forward and on to the women tending the coppers.

"Much confusion of ideas exists regarding the difference between ventilation, the object of which is to keep the normal air of the work room pure, and the special means required for the extraction of some injurious substance, thus a small fan and shaft connected with a certain special dust-generating process carried on by one worker at a bench at the end of a large room full of people, has been pointed out to me as a sufficient means of ventilation for the whole workroom; on the other hand, if a dusty factory is 'well ventilated' by windows it is often held that the provision of proper means for extracting the dust (which will not fly out of the windows to any effectual extent) is unnecessary. I have gone from place to place on a breezy afternoon, and watched the dust produced by workers setting at benches in front of open windows being steadily blown back upon their faces and clothes by the in-coming air.

"The whole subject is a very interesting one, and a careful study of scientific ventilation is imperative if satisfactory results are to be arrived at. Many of the attempts I have observed are almost laughably haphazard and crude, though they present a serious side when the waste of money and a lowered standard of health, which is the result of them, is considered."

Miss Tracey reports in a sense further illustrating Miss Deane's quotation above from Dr. Newsholme:—

"With regard to *cubic space*, it is by no means an uncommon sight to see workers sitting so close to each other as to be almost touching, but this obvious overcrowding cannot be corrected as the total cubic space may be largely in excess of that required by law, owing to the great height of the walls; in other cases the space is crowded with stacks of trade goods and machinery by which the intention of the Act is nullified. It appears to me most desirable that a definite floor space should be specified, or, what would be more feasible, that height above 10 feet or 12 feet should be disregarded.

"I have some difficulty in persuading employers sometimes that the law really applies as much to the country as to town; they seem to think that as there is plenty of air space outside the house the cubic space limit inside a room need not be insisted upon. The same argument is applied to many other provisions, and I find it a thankless task sometimes to persuade an employer that if he only employs one worker he or she is as much entitled to the protection of the law as if he had 100 workers."

Overcrowding during overtime in workshops is an evil not always easily detected and dealt with, but organised inspection among West End dressmakers rendered it possible to make an example in a case of this kind, without referring the matter first to the local authority (who ordinarily provide for inspection only during normal hours), by application of the alternative, direct powers of the Factory Department to proceed under Section 66 of the Act of 1878. Provision of at least 400 cubic feet for each worker, in addition to allowing the same amount of space for every three gas burners, is one of the conditions precedent to permission of overtime laid down by the Secretary of State's Order dated December 20th, 1882. Proceedings were taken for violation of this, one of the main conditions of overtime, and conviction obtained.

Determined efforts are occasionally made by occupiers to prevent detection of the infringement of this Order (or Section 1 of the Act of 1895) by sudden extinction of electric light on arrival of the Inspector before the actual numbers can be obtained.

(d) Temperature.

In the matter of temperature, closely linked as it is with ventilation, we have during 1898 also, under instructions now revised, mainly been concerned to accumulate observations and experiences, while the number of defects in this direction brought to our notice by workers has increased.

The proportion of complaints received and referred to District Inspectors (*cf.* Table on page 148) bears out my experience in the past, that the suffering caused to workers by absence of measures to raise temperature exceeds that caused by absence of measures in excessively hot workrooms to reduce temperature. As to practical results of our observations during 1897, I am

unable to report anything more than that out of 17 cases referred, in which there were no means of heating, there were 3 cases in which instructions were given to occupiers to remedy the defect, and that out of 12 cases referred, in which excessive heat was found, instructions were given in 6 cases to occupiers to remedy the defect.

The difficulties attending action in case of both classes of defect are at least as great as those attending ventilation, and the need of patiently applied study of methods patent. The necessities of different industries entail application of a varying standard, which does not lighten the responsibility resting with the Factory Department for equal treatment of occupiers. Question has arisen, for example, of the maximum degree of heat that can be permitted in gassing rooms and in cotton spinning, where enormously high temperatures have been found, leading to conditions injurious both to the physical and the moral well-being of young workers.

In the gassing rooms in one of the largest silk spinning mills in the kingdom, where a large number of little girls are employed, temperatures rising to 99 degrees Fahrenheit and over 100 degrees were found. Here immense power had been applied to the driving of a multitude of fans, which ought to have been more than sufficient to maintain a reasonable temperature; unfortunately, however, the air was drawn in through subjacent spinning rooms, which could at the same time be ventilated, but in which the temperature could not be allowed to fall below a certain minimum without injury to work. Consequently the gassing room was supplied with hot instead of cool air, and its temperature was necessarily higher than the manufacturing process there required. The problem of overcoming the structural difficulties involved was sufficiently difficult to carry the final solution into the history of 1899.

Another instance of injury to young workers was met in a different way. Girls were employed in a cotton mill at Jack frames, placed in a mule spinning room for fine yarn, necessitating a very high temperature. As men only were employed in the latter work, and there was no necessary connection between the two processes, it was suggested by this department that the work of the girls could be separated. This suggestion was adopted, and the girls consequently removed to a less unhealthy atmosphere and more suitable surroundings.

Cold temperatures are also, though less frequently, bound up in large manufactures with the process itself. The most frequent cause of complaint of absence of heat, however, arises in workshops where there is no difficulty but economy of fuel.

On the whole question Miss Paterson sends the following observations :—

"The requirements of Section 32 of the Act of 1895 have not been generally accepted, and many employers still cling to the idea that gas burners represent 'adequate measures' to secure warmth, and windows 'adequate measures' for coolness. If the result is not quite satisfactory, if the gas produces an intolerable atmosphere, and the open windows not only cause draught, but very often admit all kinds of impurities to the injury of the work, the workers are 'at liberty' to extinguish the gas and to close the windows. An attic workroom comes to my mind, in which the full number of workers permissible were employed, the ceiling scarcely eight feet in height, skylight windows, and many gas burners. Visited late on a winter afternoon, when in addition to the vitiation of the air by respiration, the product of thirty gas burners had made only a degree less intolerable (though probably more injurious) to the workers than the draught which would have resulted from the opening of the windows.

"It is also no unusual thing to find a good fireplace in a workroom rendered quite useless by a table of sewing machines being carried right in front of it, when a little forethought would have shown that it might easily have been placed otherwise.

"The adequate heating of a warehouse or other large room in which two or three persons only may be employed, and whose employment is not confined to any one part of the room, presents a difficulty, sometimes most successfully met by the provision of a 'heater' with a lamp in it, which can be moved from place to place as required. In a large warehouse in a rope factory in which only three persons were employed the occupier provided a steam coil, but the result was not very satisfactory; its influence was quite lost except within a very small radius.

"The practice common in Scotch linen and (more rarely) in English cotton weaving factories of placing the dressing and sizing machines in a room in which winding or weaving, or probably both, are carried on adds much to the discomfort which may be caused by the over-heating of such rooms. The heat inseparable from 'dressing' is not so great in linen as in cotton factories, but it is sufficient to raise the temperature to an unnecessary height for the workers in other processes, and especially where there are no special means of removing the steam directly from the dressing machines this diffuses and condenses throughout the room."

Miss Tracey also comments on the dependence of employers on gas jets :—

"In factories and in workshops heating by gas jets is one of the commonest sights. No attempt is made to carry off the fumes of the gas in any way, and the windows are invariably shut; the vitiation of atmosphere can but have a very bad effect upon the health of the workers when, as in most cases in workrooms, the room is also filled with the fullest complement that the law allows. Lighting the gas is considered by many employers as quite fulfilling the requirement of 'adequate measures' being taken to ensure a reasonable temperature, and I am frequently informed that the rooms are overheated already—a fact I cannot deny, as the hot and stuffy air is the most noticeable thing in the room; that it is grossly injurious also is a point which most small employers would combat in all good faith."

I need hardly add that this view of the adequacy of gas jets (designed for purposes of lighting) for heating purposes has never been admitted by us, and it has not yet been found necessary to resort to proceedings to test our interpretation of the law, although in one case an employer had explicitly before him the alternative of adopting proper measures for heating or appearing in court. He chose the former course.

Considerable attention has been given to want of cleanliness in workplaces, and our attention has been much drawn to its too frequent absence in food producing industries. In this connection Miss Deane offers the following observations :—

"Except in the section which requires 'cleanliness' in factories there is no general provision touching the good condition, proper drainage, and repair of floors. The lack of such a regulation adds somewhat to the difficulty of enforcing this necessary measure, although, of course, no place can be considered to be 'kept in a cleanly condition' the floor of which is liable to be frequently or constantly wet with dirty water and littered with waste vegetable refuse, which collects round obstructions under tubs and boards, and the slipperiness of which adds a danger in cases where, as for example in lemon peel and fruit preserving works, the girls are constantly employed in carrying receptacles full of water, fruit, juice, syrup, &c., to and fro. I have fallen myself and seen others fall on these floors. It is sometimes asserted that they are a necessary condition of the work, which is not the case."

(c) Cleanliness and drainage of floors

5. Unhealthy or dangerous occupations.

Inspection and special enquiry into conditions in unhealthy or dangerous occupations has covered an unusually wide ground this year, and has extended beyond the limits of those occupations which were already certified as specially injurious by Order of the Secretary of State. In the case of two industries (brick-glazing by means of lead, use of mercury in hatters' furriers' works) these investigations have led to fresh Orders of the Secretary of State, and in others, *e.g.*, metallic capsule works, asbestos works, to adoption of special precautions by occupiers of factories. For three of the industries already under special rules I have drawn up separate registers in which to record the results of our systematic inspection of the conditions throughout the kingdom, namely, for lucifer match factories, india-rubber works in which vulcanising is effected by means of bi-sulphide of carbon, white lead works; the total number of works in each of these trades being comparatively small it has been possible to take this step, although in larger trades, *e.g.*, earthenware works, textile factories in which danger arises from use of chromate of lead, and many others, such systematic records are beyond the capacity of this small office.

(a) Lucifer match factories.

In pursuance of instructions received from you on June 25th, 1898, I organised a systematic enquiry into observance of special rules by women and girls employed in lucifer match works, with a special view also to detecting unreported cases, if any, of phosphorus necrosis or slighter symptoms of phosphorus poisoning. I had already, earlier in the year, found on complaint neglect of the special rules in some of the smaller works. To Miss Paterson was assigned the inspection of the Scottish and Lancashire works, to Miss Deane the Irish works, while the majority of the remaining works in England were visited by Miss Squire or myself, or both. In all, twenty-three of these works were inspected once, twice, or thrice, and numerous workers visited in their homes. Several unreported cases of phosphorus necrosis were traced, the majority in Gloucester, and the victims still suffering interviewed, but all belonged to dates beyond the statutory limit for proceedings. It is noteworthy that some of the worst cases of suffering remained unrelieved by any help from their employers; since these cases were brought to light private efforts have been organised for their relief. It is difficult to say which of two results of the whole enquiry appeared to us more impressive, the silent endurance of extraordinary suffering or the general apathy in the factories towards such measures as had been so far prescribed for lessening the risks of the occupation. Only one of the special rules could we find to be at all generally and carefully carried out (so far as the usually inadequate appliances made possible), and this was the one which lays upon the workers the duty of carefully washing hands and face before meals or leaving the works. In some cases we found that while hands were washed there was a determination on the part of the women not to wash their faces in *troughs* shared by so many people—a determination which it was only possible to respect, and which we trust is being fully met by provision of better appliances. Many cases of ill-health, recurrent ulceration of gums, jaundiced complexion, anæmia, consumptive tendency, were found in some of the factories visited, possibly partly attributable to the lack of proper nourishment attendant on miserably low wages, but also, no doubt, to the generally unhygienic conditions in workrooms. So much expert information has been long before the Factory Department and the public, that I do not propose here to enter into the technical questions turning on the evidence for need of better dentistry for workers and improved structural conditions in the factories, the latter a matter not in the hands of women inspectors during the year under survey.

It is impossible, however, to refrain from adding one or two notes from my personal experience on certain points, touched on in the subjoined reports. First, with regard to non-reporting of cases of poisoning: the further my inquiry went the plainer it became to me that the explanation of this must be sought, with one notable exception, in a variety of circumstances, of which the unaccountable ignorance on the part of medical practitioners of the duty to report was only the first to be observed.* Next was the general absence of records of occupations of industrial workers treated at infirmaries. Thirdly, was the combined ignorance and strong motive for silence among the workers, which would act even where there was absence of deliberate intention on the part of an employer to conceal cases of which he was aware. In case of one factory the majority of workers had gone to the infirmary both for the extraction of teeth and for more serious treatment of the jaw, and yet I could not find that any had ever been warned not to work with a jaw unhealed. As against this stood the certainty that absence from work, whether from toothache or otherwise, meant not only loss of wage that could be earned, but loss of part of the wage that had been earned. For example, the wage of a boxfiller would be at the rate of 1s. for 12 gross if no time were lost, whereas an extra gross had to be done for every shilling if any time had been lost in the week. The obscure and uncertain beginnings of the actual disease of phosphorus necrosis accounts for a great deal of silence on the subject, and most of all for absence of records of slighter cases of which we traced examples by house-to-house visitation among workers.

A second important matter I found was the absence of provision for *treating* what might be the beginning of disease. Gross carelessness as to the primary legal duty of having young persons certified as fit for the occupation struck the keynote of the general attitude of several occupiers. It was not surprising, therefore, that when a worker had been later sent, on complaint, in accordance with the Special Rules, to be examined by the Certifying Surgeon for swelling of the jaw or toothache that no further interest was evinced in the matter at the factory, and the worker was permitted to resume work without question. It was, however, surprising to me, even in the absence of any express provision for it in the Rules, that the worker after the examination should be simply informed by the Surgeon that she must have her teeth extracted without advice or warning about return to work. In one case under my

* Notice of the duty of medical practitioners to report this and other cases of poisoning were inserted by the Factory Department in the *Lancet* and *British Medical Journal* in May, 1898, and since that date in other papers, and may be found in the *Medical Directory* for 1899, p. 29.

observation the result was that the poor girl went on two occasions to the nearest chemist and each time had one tooth broken off at the root in addition to one extraction (at the rate of 1s. the operation), ulcers having begun about the first broken tooth when the second stump was so left. No one told her she should have a certificate and she returned to work without. It needed no medical or special expert knowledge to realize her danger in the dense lower stratum of phosphorus laden air which I found in the boxing room.

Good work was done in several cases, I feel convinced, in view of the ready attention of the girls when we explained the reasons for the Rules to them and the importance of their observing their share in them, by inducing the employers to establish a practice of presenting a printed copy of the Rules to every worker.

Miss Deane sends me the following general observations as summing up the detailed report forwarded to you in July :—

“As regards the working of the Special Rules and sections of the law specially applicable to these places, two points were especially noticeable. First, the fact that medical practitioners (with the exception of Certifying Surgeons) were almost universally ignorant of the necessity for reporting cases of phosphorus poisoning contracted in factories, which came under their notice. Secondly, that the methods of ventilation were, except in one instance, unsatisfactory; in one or two instances very much so. Except in two instances, I found no hood and shaft over the dipping slabs, or any attempt made to collect and carry off the fumes at the place where they were generated.

“Even where mechanical ventilation was employed, as in Belfast, the position in which one of the firms had placed the fan minimised its usefulness, as in other cases the failure to install the ventilating apparatus in an intelligent manner has more than once struck me. It is naturally of importance from an economical point of view to place the extracting fan in a position where it can be most cheaply and easily connected with the power, but if when in this position its usefulness is seriously diminished, or when its action becomes, possibly, even harmful, the economy is effected at too grave a risk, and the provision of special power for driving the fans in a proper position is a preferable alternative, and one which in these days of small gas engines is often not prohibitively expensive.

“The dangerous and non-dangerous departments were in some cases not properly separated so that workers were needlessly subjected to the fumes, and the provision for washing the hands was also in some cases unsatisfactory; at one extremely large factory it was absurdly inadequate, only 12 girls out of 150 were able to wash at one time.”

Miss Squire also touches on some of the points referred to by Miss Deane in addition to others :—

“In the course of a special enquiry concerning the health of women and girls employed in lucifer match works I visited seven factories. I visited a large number of employees in their homes, and of these nine in one country town were the victims of phosphorus necrosis, some still suffering and in the doctor's hands; others, although terribly disfigured and in frequent pain, were sufficiently recovered to be able to go out to work or to do household duties. The majority of workers appeared to be fully alive to the dangerous nature of their occupation, but it was the exception to find girls aware of the importance of complaining to some one in authority when suffering from toothache or swollen face, or of any obligation to produce a certificate after the extraction of a tooth; that washing hands before leaving was required of them seemed generally well known.

“This requirement of the Special Rules—provision of washing conveniences—has not, except in one or two cases, been carried out with the care which a matter of such great importance merits—basins in sufficient number to afford means of washing in a limited time to a crowd of women and girls in a hurry to be off, with means of obtaining a constant change of water, and brushes and soap available for each, also a dry corner of towel on which to wipe hands and face, all these are essential if the washing is to be more than a ritualistic observance, yet these things are not met with as they should be.

“Ventilation, may be, is a science little understood and very difficult to apply, but that a serious attempt has been made to deal with the matter in lucifer match factories cannot be believed by those who can compare the results attained in them with some other classes of works. A haphazard system of doors and windows or even the fixing here and there of a fan or two does not constitute ventilation, and ventilation is surely the matter of highest importance in a lucifer match factory.

“That those fortunate enough to be employed in the non-dangerous processes in lucifer match factories should be exposed in any degree to the phosphorus fumes is greatly to be deprecated, and had the need of separate departments to each process been well before the minds of those who constructed the factories or adapted them to this manufacture it would have been well; now that the premises are in use and work in full swing it is no easy matter to know how conditions, which should never have existed and yet are common, are to be improved off the face of the earth without seriously interfering with trade interests. The reconstruction of the entire factory on a plan specially designed to minimise the dangers of the work seems, in almost all cases, the only possible way of bringing the works into conformity with the Special Rules.

“In visiting lucifer match factories and conversing with the workers, one cannot but be painfully impressed—apart altogether from the ravages of the dread phosphorus necrosis—with the general low state of health among those engaged in the dangerous processes. The anæmic and consumptive seem to predominate, and loss of teeth and persistent toothache (concealed for fear of suspension or dismissal) are common. It is most deplorable that in the dangerous process of boxing white phosphorus matches, for which employment the disease-resisting power of a healthy body is surely the most valuable equipment a worker can possess, wages are so low that sufficient food and fit and proper clothing are impossible unless some of the necessities of life are supplied by relatives or friends, and to my knowledge many girls are orphans, many helping to support a numerous family of brothers and sisters. Before 1s. is earned from 8 to 17 gross of match boxes, according to the quality of the match, must be filled; handfuls of matches ignite while being boxed and are thrown down into the waste pan, the worker being fortunate if loss of wage only and not a fine is incurred by this reduction of the number of boxes she has filled.”

The following interesting and instructive sketch of one factory is given by Miss Paterson :—

“The history of this factory is a peculiar one. It has been in existence for from two and a half to three years only. Before that the work was done, under the same manager, in the industrial school by boys from 11 to 16 years of age. I have not ascertained that there was any case of necrosis in the school, but objection was taken by the Industrial Schools Inspector to the employment of the boys in this admittedly dangerous occupation, and the work was transferred to this factory and girls employed. The boxes are still made in the industrial school.

“At the time of my visit I found eleven girls employed, of whom four were frame fillers and the others box fillers. Both sets work in the same room however, so that the frame fillers are exposed to the fumes of the phosphorus although not actually working with it.

“There is no record of any case of necrosis having occurred among the workers. Two of the workers suffer at times from toothache, but neither has had a tooth extracted, and neither had informed the manager of the toothache. They had not had their attention called to the Rules and had not noticed them.

"Almost all had obviously unsound teeth to some extent, and there was no evidence that special care was taken of them, the workers being ignorant of the risk they are running. None of them are in the habit of consulting a dentist, but some attention is given to cleanliness of hands and face, and three of them stated they are in the habit of washing their teeth daily.

"I visited the infirmary, and was informed by the house surgeon that none of the cases of necrosis treated recently were traceable to phosphorus poisoning and none were necrosis of the jaw. Numerous cases of periostitis had been treated, but none of these to his knowledge were from the match factory. There was no record, however, to which he could refer, so that he spoke from memory only. He was absolutely unaware of the regulation requiring physicians to report such cases. The Certifying Surgeon has met with no case of necrosis from this factory, but is strongly of opinion that periodical examination is desirable as the phosphorus causes unsound teeth to decay very rapidly.

"The dangers of the occupation are not realised by these workers, and the reason for this inspection scarcely understood. The dentist represents to them a person who 'extracts' teeth, and I saw the tears come into a little girl's eyes as she thought of a monthly operation. No objection was expressed when I explained more fully the reason for the suggestion.

"As an instance of the lack of interest shown, I may mention the case of a young person under 16 whom I visited in her home. From the factory register I found she had been employed from the 8th July 1897, and was not examined by the Certifying Surgeon until the 1st June 1898, and was then rejected on account of the condition of her teeth. Her teeth were so extremely unsound and broken that it is surprising that she should ever have been engaged, and still more so, that no opinion as to her fitness for this dangerous employment should have been obtained."

I have received from Miss Paterson and Miss Deane a valuable special summary of the evidence which they prepared in Staffordshire at your desire, with reference to the health of workers in the process known as "china-scouring," to be given at the arbitration on "Special Rules" which took place in the Potteries in the autumn of 1898. As evidence on this subject was not given, and the facts re-disclosed by the inquiry were in some aspects more startling than any connected with the effects of lead or other poisons in industry, this summary takes an important place among the records for 1898.*

Miss Paterson and Miss Deane begin with a brief description of the process :—

"'Scouring' is one of the many operations to which china is subjected during the course of its manufacture and is comparatively simple, being, in fact, merely subsidiary to the manufacturing process. In order to prevent the pieces of soft unbaked clay from becoming fused to each other, or to sides of the saggars in which they are placed during the firing in the kiln, each piece is separately buried in a bed of fine flint dust with which the sagger is filled. After the firing is accomplished this flint dust, which resembles fine sand, has to be removed. The heat causes a considerable portion of it to become fused to the surface of the baked ware to which it adheres, and it is therefore necessary to get rid of this by scrubbing each piece of ware with a dry and very stiff brush. The operation, as its name implies, is more drastic than that of mere dusting. The piece is first 'knocked' and the sharp jars cause the loose dust to fall off, then scrubbed with a revolving motion with a stiff brush (often worked by power), and then it is rubbed with coarse flannel; finally, the remains of the rough adhering particles are smoothed off by means of sandpaper. From this description it will be seen that the operation is a very dusty one.

"In the much larger branch of the pottery trade, the manufacture of earthenware, the process which resembles 'scouring' is that termed 'towing.' Both take place at the same point of manufacture, i.e., after the first baking when the ware is still in biscuit condition; but there are two important differences to be noted :— (a). In earthenware the material to be removed is soft clay dust, while in china it is a finely ground flint, the microscopical particles of which are sharp and jagged. (b). The second point of difference may be indicated by a comparison of the Special Rules in force last year as they applied to the two processes. Rule No. 3. Duties of occupiers :—

"In the process of towing of earthenware they shall use fans or other mechanical means for the removal of all dust.

"In the process of scouring china they shall, as far as practicable, use mechanical or other efficient means for the removal of flint."

"The modification in respect of the more dangerous of the two processes was made in view of the many small china factories of a structure unfavourable to improvement. In the course of our visits to the largest china factories we found that the modification alluded to had been taken full advantage of, and the result of the inclusion of these words, 'as far as practicable,' is clearly demonstrated by the conditions found respectively in those departments in the two classes of manufacture. The smallest earthenware pot-bank, where the Rule was compulsory, comparing favourably with the largest china factory in which the Rule was, at that time, to a certain extent permissive. We were strengthened in our conviction, formed during our investigations in this district in the previous year, that the wording of the Rule had proved unsatisfactory, and of the need of absolutely explicit terms in the drafting of all such Rules.

"A microscopic examination of the flint in which china is bedded shows that, owing to the shape of the particles, it forms one of the most mechanically injurious of all dusts.† In his 'Diseases of Occupations' Dr. Arlidge describes the symptoms and development of the form of phthisis produced by the action of this dust on the lungs.

"In the Staffordshire district the cause of the disease is so well known that even in a death certificate the doctor frequently enters the direct cause of death by the significant term 'flint.'

"China-scouring is, and has always been, in the hands of women, and the total number employed in it is comparatively small. The number was, as shown in the following table, only 160 in 1898 in Longton, which is the centre of the industry, and to which, in order to obtain reliable statistics, we were obliged to confine our enquiry. To make these of value it was necessary to compare them only with the Registrar-General's returns for the same town. In order that we might ascertain the death-rate from this cause, and compare it with the death-rate from the same class of disease amongst the total female population in Longton of the same age, the register of deaths for Longton for the years 1896, 1897, and 1898 (January to June), was placed at our disposal, and we examined it and made copies of the death certificates of all women between the ages of 15 and 70 years, who had died during this period from respiratory diseases and phthisis.

"Owing to the meagre nature of the information found on the death register regarding the occupations of women, it was necessary for us to visit at the addresses given on these death certificates to interview relatives or friends, in order to ascertain the occupations of those who had died, and, where possible, other relevant facts. Great care was taken on these occasions not to reveal the purpose of the visit but to obtain the information as naturally and simply as possible. 'Scouring' is, as a rule, a trade at which the workers are employed continuously, and the work is not at all in the nature of casual labour; it was therefore not difficult during the course of general conversation to learn whether the relative or friend of whom we were talking had been thus employed. We found, not seldom, that although the deceased had worked regularly 'in the flint' she had been in the habit of dividing her time between two or three small factories, spending two or three days a week, for instance, in each when the ovens were 'drawn' (emptied).

* Sufficient evidence both of the evil and its preventability have been several times officially before the public. I shall refer presently to the Royal Commission of 1841, to Dr. Greenhow's report in 1858 to the General Board of Health, and again in 1860 to the Medical Officer of the Privy Council, and to Sir John Simon's notes thereon.

† For illustration, see above Section on Dust in Dr. Legge's Report.

(h) China-scouring.

Description of process.

Difference between china-scouring and earthenware "towing."

Death-rate amongst scouers from phthisis, &c. in Longton.

Method of enquiry.

"To make the information obtained as complete as possible we often found it needful to pay three, four, of five visits to different addresses relative to the same case: this, of course, was only done in those instances in which china scouring was given as the trade of the deceased, and enquiries regarding the previous health history of the family in the matter of phthisis were always made. In this manner every case of death from phthisis or respiratory disease in women over 15 years of age during the previous two and a half years was traced and enquired into, the results being carefully recorded.

"Although a melancholy task, the enquiry was not without its humorous side also, and the simple genial fashion in which family information and confidences were given to a casual enquirer would have been astonishing to any less experienced in the ways of these people. Longton is a town in which almost the entire population consists of the working class, but in a few instances, of course, our enquiry led us to houses which by their appearance were so obviously *not* the abode of china-scourers that the deceased could be entered in the other class without the necessity of enquiry. We became the recipients of many quaint confidences, and found ourselves, not seldom, considered liable for debts left unpaid by the deceased, but in most cases the interest of the subject itself and of relating the details of the family history quite obscured all interest in the interlocutor. Over and over again we were struck by instances of the proverbial generosity and kindness of the poor to each other, as when the deceased had been nursed and cared for by next door neighbours, who had cheerfully burdened themselves with the entire charge of the tiny orphans whom they had adopted, or when during the months of weary death-sickness the sufferer, debarred from earning her living, had depended for support on the unfailing generosity of a fellow lodger. From the nature of the disease the patient only rarely became an inmate of a hospital or workhouse infirmary, generally fading away in her own or a neighbour's house.

Female population in Longton (age period 15 to 70 years), taken at census of 1891 = 10,561.

Population of China-scourers in Longton (age period 15 to 70 years), taken in 1898 = 160.

Number of Deaths from Respiratory Disease and Phthisis.			Total death-rate per 1,000 per annum.		
Date.	Among total population (as given above).	Among China-scourers.	Date.	Among total population (as given above).	Among China-scourers.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)
1896	45	12	1896	4.261	75.
1897	49	11	1897	4.640	68.965
1898 (January to June).	29	6	1898	5.492	75.

N.B.—It has not been possible to trace the occupation of 8 females out of the total number who died during these years; they therefore appear in the Death Total in Column 2.

"The table here presented is compiled from (1) the last census return (1891) for Longton, (2) the official register of deaths in Longton. The figures given speak for themselves and require little comment; it will be seen that the death-rate from phthisis, &c. among scourers is about fifteen times as great as it is among women, who, apart from occupation, are, for the most part, exposed to exactly the same conditions.*

"In giving the return of the deaths from phthisis, &c. among scourers we do not forget that the disease may be due to other causes than flint dust, but we have adhered to the practice of the Registrar-General, whose returns show simply the death-rates among men from certain specified diseases in a number of trades.

"It would be difficult to show more conclusively the necessity for securing better conditions than have hitherto existed in this branch of the trade.

"The prosecution of the enquiry amongst the living sufferers was naturally of minor importance, our object being to ascertain merely the death-rate in this trade from its attendant disease, nevertheless we visited a large number of these. Several typical cases of fibroid phthisis in an advanced stage came under our notice, and were examined by H.M. Medical Inspector, Dr. Legge. Three of these women have since died. In the scouring rooms themselves the hopefulness so constantly associated with this class of disease was evident, and the statement 'Nothing much ever ails me' was not unfrequently accompanied by a fit of coughing or short difficult breathing, which went far to disprove it.

"We have heard it said of china-scourers that much of their ill-health is due to their intemperate habits, but this has not been upheld by our experience. We have visited a large number of them in their homes at unexpected times, chiefly at night and late on Saturdays and Sundays. With the exception of one woman we have not on these occasions found any of them intoxicated. Our work throughout the country gives us a wide experience of the habits of life and standard of living among all classes of industrial workers. We have not found that china-scourers compare unfavourably with the very large class of clay-workers in the less skilled trades. In our opinion they compare favourably with the workers in many unhealthy industries.

"In order to reduce the appalling death-rate shown in the table, it is necessary to prevent the inhalation of flint by the workers. It is a fact that every form of dust produced during the course of a manufacturing process can be extracted from the workroom by means of a sufficient number of properly placed and efficiently contrived exhaust fans. The important point is that this should be done in such a manner as to prevent the dust from becoming dispersed in the air, or from being drawn past the faces of the workers. In several factories we found that fans had been introduced, and when these were efficient the atmosphere and the clothes of the women themselves were strikingly free from 'flint.' In two factories we found substitutes for a fan, but we observed no difference between these and the places in which there were no means of removing the dust—in most cases the benches are placed in front of the windows, so that when these are open the dust is blown directly into the faces of the workers.

"The structural conditions of some of the smaller china factories are such that we are in agreement with the opinion of the medical members of the Committee of 1893, and with that expressed in the Special Report of Professors Thorpe and Oliver, that 'they are wholly or in part unfitted for use as workplaces, inasmuch as

* We desire to remark that in order to obtain a reliable basis for any calculation it has been necessary to regard the female adult population as remaining stationary since 1891, whereas it has probably increased; it certainly has not done so, however, to an extent which could materially affect the proportion shown in the table.

work cannot be carried on in them without injury to health.' In others, however, alterations entailing a small expense would very materially improve the conditions, while in all, so long as they are permitted to remain in use, efficient means of drawing off the clouds of unhealthy dust are a necessity.

"In conclusion, we think it important to draw attention to a recent tendency to create an unnatural distinction between the subdivisions of the scouring process and to call by the name of 'scouring' only the preliminary scrubbing of the ware. The flint removed at this early part of the process is, if anything, rather less unhealthy, being heavier than the minute microscopic dust which arises during the later rubbing, dusting, and sand-papering. This tendency which has developed since the probability became apparent that special means of ventilation would be enforced in these places clearly points to a desire to evade the law by modifying the meaning of the term 'china scouring.'"

It is of melancholy interest to compare with the above grave summary details given in evidence before the Royal Commission of 1841 for Inquiring into Employment of Children and Young Persons, and to realise that after nearly 60 years the essential dangers and the preventable suffering and loss of human life in this industry have remained practically unchanged. It was then made clear that the air of the rooms in which the process of "scouring" is carried on was filled with finely pulverised flint, the inhalation of which dust was "nearly as fatal as that of the grinding stones of Sheffield." I may quote the following :—

"Not many scourers live long; we all feel overloaded upon the chest and cough very much. I am stuffed up at my chest; I cannot lie down all night; my throat is always sore and I have a constant cough with difficulty of breathing.' This woman's voice is scarcely audible; she is suffering in common with many others at the work (Sub-Commissioner). 'Everyone that works in this place suffers from coughs; we are all stuffed up; we have known a great many deaths from it.'"

Dr. Greenhow's two reports, to Sir John Simon when he was Medical Officer to the General Board of Health in 1858 and to the Privy Council in 1860, were, however, of a far graver and more convincing nature than this oral evidence. They started from the statistical proof of a high mortality in Staffordshire from diseases of the lung, and proceeded to demonstrate the connection between disease and industry, instead of as in our (wholly independent) investigations starting from the conditions of the industry and proceeding to press home the always inevitable conclusions as to the removable dangers of the occupation by statistical illustration of the high degree of actual injury. As Sir John Simon said: "In scene after scene of honest industry and independence the medical eye sees monotonously this one terrible shadow of suffering and death." Elsewhere he says what we have still, with far better legislative provisions available, too often to echo: "Against the danger of this occupation scarcely any provision has been made." He mentions two instances of partial remedies; in one case the china was being "rubbed within the opening of a sort of canvas tube or windsail, up which a draft of air carried a considerable portion of the lighter dust," in most cases, however, "no special precautions are employed to prevent the dispersion of the flint dust into the atmosphere." An enormous portion of the workers examined by Dr. Greenhow at their work were found to be suffering from "an advanced stage of chronic bronchitis attended by great difficulty of breathing," from hæmoptysis, from shortness of breath, cough and expectoration.

Precedent in point of time to the above was the completion of the general enquiry by Miss Paterson and Miss Deane into the health of women and girls in earthenware and china works. On that they report as follows :—

"In accordance with the wishes of H.M. Chief Inspector, the enquiry upon which we were engaged during the summer of 1897 in the Staffordshire potteries was extended in the end of 1897 and during the early part of 1898 to other places in which china and earthenware are manufactured, including all the important and most of the smaller potteries in the United Kingdom.

"We visited for this purpose the following places :—

In England.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Manchester.
Leeds.
Coalport and neighbourhood.
Derby and neighbourhood.
Woodville.
Swadlincote.
Church Gresley.
Worcester.
Bristol.
Barnstaple.
Torquay and neighbourhood
Truro.
Lambeth.

In Scotland.

Glasgow.
Portobello.
Bowness.
Kirkcaldy.
Alloa.

In Ireland.

Belleek.
Coal-Island.
Kingstown.

"As in the previous enquiry, we visited the factories themselves and conferred with employers, workers certifying surgeons, physicians, and other interested persons, and sought information at the hospitals in the various towns.

"The difficulty of arriving at definite information and conclusions was considerably enhanced by the general lack of observation or previous knowledge on the subject among medical practitioners and others who are in contact with the workers.

(c) Earthen-ware works outside Staffordshire.

"In Staffordshire, where the industry affords occupation to almost the entire population of a certain district, physicians are familiar with its effects, and were more or less aware of the requirements of section 29 regarding notification of cases. Elsewhere this was not the case. The workers at this particular trade formed in each place but a very small part of the population, and it was not uncommon to find that medical practitioners and others outside the trade were unacquainted with the fact that lead is used in the manufacture, and had not connected the symptoms of the sufferers with their occupation. The requirement as to notification and record of such cases was almost universally unknown. The difficulty of reaching definite statistics or conclusions may be shown by the following example :—

"From the china and tile factories at Coalport no cases of lead poisoning were notified, owing to the fact that this regulation was not known to the doctors until the end of October 1897. Between that time and the beginning of the following March—a period of four months—twelve cases have been notified, which is a fairly high proportion of the number employed there even when compared with Staffordshire. It is obvious that under these circumstances complete and reliable statistics of cases of plumbism were not procurable. Wherever the conditions approached to those in the 'Staffordshire potteries' district the results, however (with certain notable exceptions to be referred to later), were found to be similar. In the potteries of Devonshire and Cornwall we traced no cases of lead poisoning; this is probably due to the fact that in those places the work in dangerous processes is very intermittent, and in nearly every instance is carried on by adult men, who work in turns for a few days at a time only, and are employed during the intervals out of doors in clay-digging or in some similar occupation.

"The conditions in the scouring shops in those china factories we visited were practically the same as those we found in Longton, on which we report elsewhere—the absence of any effective means of drawing off the 'flint' being quite as general in the large as in the small factories.

"As might have been expected, perhaps, we found the proportion of married women employed in the industry less than in the Staffordshire potteries, and in at least one large pottery their employment was prohibited altogether.

"The evidence gathered during this supplementary enquiry strengthened our views regarding the unhealthy nature of the process generally known as colour-dusting on printed ware, locally called 'stripping,' a process which we had noted very early in our Staffordshire enquiry, but which was not included among those scheduled as 'Dangerous' in the existing Special Rules. Optic neuritis, drop-wrist, and other evil effects were attributed by the medical attendants of the sufferers to employment in this process, which we generally found carried on in the 'printing shops.' In one instance, the grave cases occurring among some girls treated in a hospital first drew the attention of the doctor to the fact that lead was used in the work on which they were engaged. We found no case in which means were taken to carry off the poisonous dust.

"The most important results of our enquiry were obtained in two large tile factories in the North of England employing a large number of persons, working with materials and under conditions very similar to those in Staffordshire.

"In each of these we found that an attempt had been made to carry out a system (not identical in both) of medical examination, coupled with the suspension or total elimination of those workers who appeared to be unfitted for employment in dangerous processes.

"As this measure, in a more comprehensive and elaborate form, was one of those strongly urged by us in the former report, we were much interested in observing the results of the only two practical attempts in this direction which we had met with in the course of our investigations throughout the United Kingdom. These results were decidedly satisfactory; in neither factory since the system had been established had any case of acute or chronic lead-poisoning occurred. In one case the system has been established for eleven years; there have been a good many suspensions, and it has proved to be a valuable means of observing the effect of different processes on the health of the workers. It is noteworthy that, after substituting the labour of lads for that of girls or women in 'ware-cleaning,' owing to its deleterious effects on the health of the latter, this firm found that its effect on the lads was so marked that they abandoned the employment of these also in this process.

"The success attending these elementary attempts at 'weeding-out' the constitutionally unfit strengthened us in the conviction of the necessity and possibility of such a provision.

"We made continual enquiries as to the constituents of the glazed ware and the form in which the lead was employed, whether 'fritted' or raw, and we had to record the fact that, contrary to our expectations, we did not necessarily find that in those cases in which we were assured it was 'fritted' any very special immunity from plumbism was enjoyed by the workers. We have since found this result amply explained by the report of the Government experts upon the subject, in which attention is drawn to the difference between the ordinary simple silicate generally known as 'fritted lead,' which is not uncommonly soluble, and the 'double silicate' which forms the only practically insoluble 'fritt.' The results of our enquiry were embodied in a supplementary report, and a detailed account of the system of medical examination and certificates of fitness in the two potteries specially referred to. Nothing in the result of this additional enquiry appeared to call for any modification of the views (regarding the effects and working of the existing Special Rules) which we had already expressed in a former report, or in recommendations with which we accompanied that report."

The attention of the Department having been drawn to serious and repeated illnesses among girls employed in a brick-glazing works, Miss Squire had the duty of making an exhaustive enquiry at the works in question, among the employes in their homes, and the medical men in the neighbourhood. She reported that a large number of persons were found to be at the time, and to have been in the past, suffering from lead poisoning, one fatal case having occurred in January 1898.

(d) Brick-glazing by means of lead.

"None of these cases had been notified either by the firm or the medical men attending them; all stated that they were unaware of any obligation to report cases of lead poisoning."

Miss Squire questioned a large number of girls, of whom there were 89 employed in dipping bricks in lead glaze, scraping off superfluous glaze from the sides of bricks after glazing, and carrying the glazed bricks to and from the kilns, in addition to 132 men and boys.

"The girls were of all ages from 18 to 20, and . . . with one or two exceptions, had suffered in a more or less degree from lead colic—several repeatedly. The blue line on the gums was to be seen on very many. Mention was made by several girls of 'fits,' and the married woman in charge of the mess room remarked incidentally that when the girls were carried down to the mess room 'struggling in the fits,' she 'cleared out,' as she could not bear to see them. It happened 'almost every day, most of them thought nothing of it, and when they were well enough went back to work.'"

"The dippers wore no overalls but cloth caps and small bib aprons, their hair and dress were covered with dust.

"A lavatory was provided but . . . few used it. There was a tap in the lavatory, six small metal basins (two of these were full of bread and one of sand), a piece of soap and one towel, no nail brushes. The floors of the shed were thick with dried glaze dust . . .

* This is very similar to evidence given to the Children's Employment Commission of 1841 by witnesses from earthenware works.—A. M. A.

"The managing director assured me that no cases of illness had occurred among the girls for a long while but when he appealed to the foreman of the sheds this statement was not confirmed; when it was found that I knew of recent cases of illness, then the colic was said to be due to natural causes and the fits to hysteria, having no connection with lead.

"The manager claimed that injury to health had been considerably diminished by the substitution of scraping the surplus glaze off the bricks in a damp state, instead of the old method of brushing it off when dry. There is no doubt that the new method must be an improvement, but . . . the damp glaze which is scraped off falls on to the floor and dries."

On subsequent visits Miss Squire found improvements voluntarily introduced, during the period of discussion of the applicability of Special Rules for earthenware works, for example, provision of tubs for receiving scrapings of glaze, cleansing of floors, and improved washing appliances.

It has been, however, found necessary after you, Sir, had completed your enquiry throughout the country, to schedule this industry separately among dangerous and injurious processes subject to Special Rules, although (as I personally found in the works which I visited) in many of the most important brick-glazing works it is, owing to the quality of clay used or other special conditions, unnecessary to employ lead at all in the glazes. Late in the current year it is reported from the works in which the enquiry first arose that the amount of lead used in the glaze is reduced to a minimum, and that after 1899 only fritted lead will be used and that in small quantities.

(c) White
lead works.

Nine white lead works were inspected during 1898 with special reference to the prohibition of employment of women in certain processes by Section 23A of the Special Rules now superseded. Of these works I visited two, and while these confirmed the reports I received, that the prohibitions with regard to women as well as the provisions for bathing &c. were being well observed, and that the general standard of health amongst those employed in the less dangerous blue bed processes appeared to be comparatively good, I observed, as Miss Paterson did in several north country works, that certain operations in which there was considerable exposure to white lead dust did not appear to be verbally covered by Section 23A. The operations referred to were :—Sweeping passaves at the stacks, sorting tan from white lead beds, and removing lower layers of tan from white lead beds. Two of the firms in question, I am glad to say, voluntarily agreed to regard the operations referred to as if they were actually covered by the section of which the object was sufficiently clear. In one works, where elaborate bathing and lavatory appliances had been introduced in compliance with the Special Rules, I was amazed to find more unsuitable and inadequate sanitary accommodation for the women than I have seen in any but the worst cases in old Lancashire mills.

It is not without interest to refer to a note by Miss Squire of observations made to her on the economic change in the trade by the partial substitution of men's for women's labour. Ten men, she was informed, are now paid 7s. 6d. a day for doing work for which 13 women received formerly 2s. 6d. a day. I was myself, however, made the recipient of a complaint from a manager in another large works that they found it necessary to employ as many men as formerly women, without better results, at double the wage. The immediately observable ill effects on the men's health of the dangerous employment, to a degree for which no payment can compensate, gives rise to a hope that this indirectly increased cost of labour will hasten development of new methods in the industry tending to lessen or remove its dangers.

(f) Hatters'
furriers
and danger
of mer-
curial
poisoning.

In September, 1898, Miss Deane received, and consulted with me regarding, a special complaint from a medical practitioner of repeated cases of mercurial poisoning, which had come under his observation among persons employed in the trade of hatters' furriers, and I thereupon arranged that she and Miss Squire should, in the busy season for this industry, make an exhaustive enquiry and report on the results. They visited almost every work place of this description in England. Miss Paterson, however, at my request, completed the general investigation so far as Newcastle and Scotland were concerned, and she found in Glasgow a large factory, the existence of which had never been notified to the Factory Department, in which very considerable structural and other improvements will be necessary to render the occupation tolerably free from injuriousness to the workers.

I made some enquiries and observations myself in workers' homes, in work places, and hospitals, and in December forwarded to you the various reports, with a summary relating to the methods that appeared to me to be necessary for controlling the injurious conditions discovered.

Special examples of pronounced effects of use of mercury were cited in the reports forwarded. I may refer to such symptoms as "tremors of muscles of the limbs with paresis," "anæmia, sore gums and offensive breath," "loss of teeth," "blackened and decayed teeth," "loosened teeth," red and spongy gums, "excessive salivation," "loss of an eye into which the acid had splashed," the liquid used for dressing the skins being a solution of nitrate of mercury, and the proportion of mercury to nitric acid in each factory being regarded as a trade secret.

The processes in which danger of mercurial poisoning arise are those incidental to and subsequent to the mixing of the liquor, for "carrotting" or dressing the rabbit skins on the fur side with a view especially to removal of the natural grease in the fur, so as to increase its felting properties. Although pronounced cases of mercurial poisoning are not, so far, found to be numerous, as a rule, occasional serious outbreaks of poisoning in one or other of the "post-carrotting" processes in several factories have been known to arise from time to time, and have been mentioned to us by local practitioners, while in most of the factories the dangers are

admitted, and in all the great majority of workers suffer from extraordinarily blackened and decayed teeth. Miss Deane and Miss Squire gave an interesting review of the more important processes in which risk arises, which may be reproduced :—

“The degree of danger incurred by the use of nitrate of mercury in this trade is dependent upon :—

“1. The conditions under which the mixing of the “liquor,” the “carrotting,” and subsequent processes are carried on.

“2. The personal idiosyncrasy of the worker.

“Mixing.”

“The mixing of the mercury and nitric acid is usually done by a man after the working hours, either out of doors or in a small room not used for any other purpose. The quicksilver and acid is often subjected to heat to hasten the combination; when combined it is mixed with water and served to the workers. The “liquor” is prepared in some factories once a week, in others every day.

“This mixing is in some works done in places which appear to us unsuitable, in that they are ill ventilated, too confined, or insufficiently separated from the other workrooms.

“Hand Carrotting.”

“This process consists in scrubbing the fur side of the skin on a slab or bench with a hard brush dipped in the mercury solution contained in bowls placed beside the worker. In some factories the slab upon which the carrotting is done is of earthenware, slanting away from the worker, and connected with a waste pipe; but generally the arrangements are more simple, a wooden bench only being used. The work is in most cases done in an ill-ventilated damp shed. The workers' hands, arms, and clothes are splashed and wet with the solution. Many firms employ only men in carrotting, and in these cases both employers and workpeople speak of the work as quite unfit for women, on account, of its being both hard and dirty. Women tie sacking about them as aprons, and in some factories both men and women wear gloves as part of a necessary equipment for the work, in others finger stalls (generally indiarubber) only, in some no covering at all is used on hands or arms. It is difficult to judge whether the amount of protection resorted to is determined by the strength of the solution or the degree in which the skin of the worker is hardened.

“Machine Carrotting.”

“In a few of the larger factories, a machine is used for carrotting the skins. This machine is said to do as much work in a day as five men. The “raw” skin is drawn in between rollers, and thrown out dressed with nitrate of mercury. Each skin having passed through the machine, is removed wet by hand, so that even when carrotting is done in this way, there is direct contact of the operator with the poisonous solution.

“Carrotting Loose Fur.”

“We have in two cases only found loose fur being carrotted. This fur seems to be the coarser hair clipped from legs, tails, “pulled down,” &c., and is used, when prepared, for making common felt hats.

“This fur is sprinkled with the solution, and then pressed to thoroughly impregnate it and remove the excess of moisture. In one factory the whole of this process was carried through by mechanical means without being handled; in the other the mass of wet fur was lifted by hand and pressed through an ordinary wringer. In this latter factory this was regarded as the most dangerous to health of the stages of manufacture.

“Drying in Stores.”

“After being carrotted the skins are removed to a stove to be dried. This part of the process is considered by employers and workpeople as specially dangerous to those who handle the skins and fill and empty the ‘stoves’. The old plan still in use, in many places, is for the skins to be placed on racks in a steam-heated chamber which is entered by the persons who bring and remove the dressed skins—these persons are exposed directly to the fumes of the nitrate. Improved methods have been adopted in the newer factories by which the necessity for entering the stove is abolished, and special ventilation is supplied for removing the fumes as they arise—the best of these which we saw was similar to that in use in many steam laundries, ‘horses’ which slide on rails in and out of a hot closet.

“Tying up and damping.”

“Where the skins after being dried are stored for some time before being required for further processes, it becomes necessary to damp them to render them sufficiently pliable for the cutting machine. This damping is generally done by girls who sprinkle the skins with water or weak limewash—the skins which they handle are impregnated with the nitrate of mercury, and some of the effects such as loose and blackened teeth were noticeable among these workers. We have found this process frequently carried on in ill-lighted and ill-ventilated places used for storing large quantities of the dressed skins.

“The *tying up* skins in bundles according to quality ready to be passed on to other workers is done under conditions similar to the above, and one case of marked mercurial poisoning had occurred among the girls so employed.

“Cutting.”

“By this process the fur is separated from the skin by means of a machine with rotating knives, which shave the hair off close to the pelt—the whole skin is ‘fed’ into the machine between two rollers and by an ingenious contrivance, the fur in perfect form, as if still adhering to the skin, is delivered on a tray, while the skin falls in narrow shavings into the receiving box below. Considerable dust and fluff rises from these machines—it was among some women tending such that the outbreak due to mercurial poisoning occurred, to which we have already referred.

“‘*Locking*’—generally carried on in the cutting room.

“This is the last stage before the fur passes to the felt hat manufacturer—the trays of shaven fur, which retains its position as if still on the skin, are taken to women who remove the outer edges, leaving only the fur of the back which they compact by pressing it in the hand and place it in a bag, in which 5 lbs. weight of these ‘backs’ will be dispatched for the factory.

“In ‘locking,’ the fur dressed with nitrate of mercury is *handled* by the workers—the married women all wrap up their wedding rings to preserve them from ‘the mercury’.

“Bye-processes.”

“Of the bye-processes for utilizing waste parts, carrotting of loose hair has already been alluded to.

“The clipping of legs, tails, &c. we only met with in the North of England, where this work is given to outworkers who use long shears for the purpose. We heard of young girls being employed by these outworkers in clipping, but, in the absence of any necessity to keep lists of this class of outworker, we were unable to trace them. The recent Order refers only to *fur-pullers*.

"Pelt-shaking."

"The tangled masses of skin-shavings removed from the receiving boxes of the cutting machines are by some firms shaken, to free them from scraps of fur dust and dirt before leaving the premises to go to makers of glue, &c. We were informed that symptoms of mercurial poisoning had appeared among pelt-shakers, but no case came before us. The skin cannot be entirely free from nitrate of mercury with which it has come in contact when the fur was carrotted, and the bits of hair which slip through the machine along with the pelt are certainly impregnated with it, so that it appears probable this risk is added to the evils of dust and dirt attendant upon the shaking process. This shaking is sometimes done over a box connected with shaft and fan, but more often without any such appliances."

In a large factory visited by Miss Paterson, where over 300 women and girls are employed in the rabbit-fur department, twenty-five were engaged in 'carrotting,' forty in machine cutting and separating, and twenty in hand cutting. She gave the following report of conditions found, which I have subsequently studied myself also:—

"In the carrotting department the women work in a long shed standing at stone benches on which small basins filled with the 'liquor' are placed. There are openings in the roof, but no other means of removing the fumes arising from the nitrate of mercury. Almost all the women wore a covering on their right arms and hands, only a few who had worked for a long time did not take this precaution, saying that, except for a slight smarting, the acid did not now hurt their skin. The hands of these women were almost black and their nails were stained a deep yellow, showing the effect of the contact with the acid. Three-fourths of those employed showed the effects of their work also in the condition of their teeth and gums, and many spoke of injury to the eyes, both from the fumes and also from the 'liquor' itself spurring into them. There was also evidence from the women of excessive salivation and pains in the stomach. I was told of one woman, who had been employed for many years and who suffers from tremors; but she was absent, and I was unable to ascertain her address as she lives in lodging-houses. A slight trembling was observable in the hands of a woman long employed here, but she did not admit any injury. Of the twenty-one women I examined in this department ten had either no teeth or had them entirely blackened, six had their teeth obviously much affected (these had not been employed long), and the remaining five had only worked a few weeks.

"In the machine clipping room where the women work in sets of three, one at the machine and two separating the fur, about forty were employed, showing the same effects, although for the most part they were not so marked. In addition to the injury to their teeth, several informed me that they were subject to giddiness at times and almost all looked pallid and unhealthy.

"Those employed in hand-cutting (20) were similarly affected.

"I have not ascertained that any case of mercurial poisoning, in an acute form, from this factory has occurred, but there seems to be no doubt in the minds of the workers that the fumes from the 'liquor,' as they call it, affects them all in time.

"No precautions were taken to lessen the danger; the carrotting room was, as I have said, unprovided with any means for removing the fumes, except the opening in the roof, which, so far as it had any effect, drew the fumes up past the workers' faces. Nothing was provided to protect the skin; the stockings &c. which I found in use were all brought by the workers. There is no place for meals and with few exceptions the women take their dinner and breakfast at the bench where they work.

"In the cutting rooms, also, there is no ventilation of a constant nature, windows can only be opened in still weather as any current of air blows the fur about, and the space is much restricted, the machines being placed as close to each other as the work will allow. Meals are taken in these rooms also. The only man employed in connection with the mercurial processes is the one who mixes the liquor, with the help of a woman. His teeth were much blackened and decayed."

Summarising the results of this enquiry, the foremost is to be recognised in the Order of the Secretary of State, which provides for notification of cases of this class of industrial poisoning by medical practitioners to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories under Section 29 of the Act of 1895. Secondly, will follow systematised requirement by H.M. Inspectors of lavatory appliances for workers in the poisonous processes, and of improved ventilation in the poisonous and dusty processes. It still remains, however, impossible to enforce provision of suitable meal rooms or prevent eating of food in rooms where poisonous fumes or poisonous dust are present, as the Order providing for this restriction applies only to the process of "fur-pulling," a pre-carrotting and non-poisonous (although very dusty) process. Other precautions which appear desirable and have been only partly introduced by voluntary action of employers are:—(a) Provision of gloves for protection of skin from burns and from direct contact with the liquid poison which lodges in the nails and is conveyed to the mouth; (b) limited hours of employment of persons in mixing the nitric acid and mercury.

Of the 37 india-rubber works registered as under Special Rules, with reference to vulcanising by means of bi-sulphide of carbon, 30 were visited during 1898 by Miss Paterson, Miss Squire, and myself. In only 23 of these did we find that the Rules could now be held to apply owing to the disuse in the others of the poisonous process; in not more than 6 did we find that women or girls were employed except in processes outside the operation of the Rules. Where the women and girls were engaged in bi-sulphide processes, the characteristic effects of the occupation were still observable to an extent that we hope will be further diminished by longer operation of the Rules. In one works the infringements of the Rules were grave and wholesale, so that prosecution was necessary. I found that no serious irregularity had occurred there in connection with the work of the women, although it existed as regards employment of boys. I accordingly left proceedings to the Inspector in charge of the district, and simply gave evidence for the prosecution. In one factory where an attempt was made to claim exemption from the Special Rules, on the ground that the dipping of articles in the bi-sulphide of carbon was done in a yard open to the air, at irregular intervals, I was given some evidence of discomfort and complaints of headaches among workers in rooms with windows opening on to this part of the yard.* I also found a young boy working in a dazed condition in an airless chamber filled with the fumes of chloride of sulphur, a material used with unpleasant effects in two other factories.

In none of the factories under Special Rules had these recently instituted Rules come into full force, but in several considerable alterations were in progress, and on the whole the industry

* Cf. Dr. Ballard's Report in 1877: "I have been informed of one instance in which an intolerable nuisance was occasioned by the use of this solvent, the offensive effluvia from which was said to have produced headache, sickness, &c., in persons whom it reached at a distance of half a mile from the place where the work was going on." Seventh Annual Report to the Local Government Board, 1878. Supplement, p. 130.

seems to have met the necessary changes in organisation of work attendant on the greatly reduced hours permissible in the dangerous process, without opposition or serious difficulty. How far this may be due to a concomitant change in the conditions of manufacture is an interesting question. It is certain that within recent years there has been an increasing use of other methods for vulcanisation, for example, by heat, for all larger products inclusive of textile waterproofs, although for the latter the bi-sulphide process is still in use to some extent, particularly for single texture waterproof cloth.

A considerable and possibly increasing use of oxide of lead, litharge, and antimony (with sulphur and other ingredients) in rubber dough for the double purpose of adding weight and assisting in the vulcanising process, shows another danger to the health of workers, which was probably, formerly, obscured by the more apparent ill effects of the bi-sulphide, when the use of that process was more prevalent. We found much dust in the mixing rooms in two factories, and I requested Miss Paterson to give special attention to this matter and report upon it. Her description of the "sieving" of the above named "drugs" as they are termed, in one factory is characteristic of several. She found work in progress.

"In a large room at boxes, measuring 5 feet long, 2½ feet broad, by 2½ feet high. A sieve was placed on the top of each, through which the materials were sifted by hand . . . the men going from one to another as required. Two of the men to whom I talked, said that when working with the lead they have a "sickly feeling," one considers the litharge more injurious than the red lead (an opinion the reverse of one expressed in another factory), but both complained of the dust generally arising from the drugs as they were sifted. They suffer from their chests and one of them seemed seriously affected. There was a louvred ventilator in the roof of the workshop, but no means of removing the dust, and the boxes for lead and litharge were placed in the middle of the room. The men told me they were in the habit of washing their hands before meals, but no provision was made of washing conveniences. A bucket with some water was standing in a corner of the room but there were no towels, and neither soap nor brushes, and at the time of my visit, just after the dinner hour, the faces and clothes of the men were covered with dust."

As red lead or litharge is used in considerable and increasing quantities, as much as a ton a week being used in one factory (proportions varying from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent.), it is clear that increased precautions will be necessary. As we did not find women or girls engaged in the dangerous mixing and rolling, but only in the subsequent making up processes, this matter was referred in each case to the District Inspector. In one factory, washing appliances were already in course of construction as the sequel to a case of lead poisoning. Medical examination of the workers would no doubt show ground for adding to the already compulsory washing conveniences, also applied ventilation, provision of overalls, and head-coverings, and other approved methods of minimising the risks in all cases.

Although the extent of use of lead in india-rubber, otherwise than in large and heavy articles, has not yet been investigated by us, it is of interest to refer to a German Imperial regulation, whereby the maximum proportion of lead in india-rubber, as well as other articles, is fixed. It dates from 1888, and is clearly devised primarily in the interests of public health and the consumer, but necessarily, also to some extent indirectly protects the worker. India-rubber rings for necks of bottles, tubing, portable cups, children's toys, &c., may not contain any lead, and in other less dangerous cases, the proportion may not exceed 10 per cent.*

Another industry in which lead was found to be present in sufficient quantities to exercise a serious influence on health came under my notice for the first time in 1898. This occupation of metallic capsule making is, however, not yet an extensive one in this country, and, further, there seems to be reason for believing that when the lack of ordinary, simple, hygienic precautions, such as cleanliness of workrooms, access for workers to adequate washing conveniences, restraint on eating food in workrooms where lead is handled, and constant ventilation of workrooms has been remedied in the three or four factories concerned, the health of the workers will become normal. The action necessary to secure such part of this result as could be enforced extended into 1899.

The question of alleged injury due to licking glue in fancy box making having been referred to my Department by the Dangerous Trades Committee for investigation, I requested Miss Deane to make enquiries into the subject in various places. She reported as follows:—

"The industry is one in certain branches of which a number of outworkers are employed—lists of which are not at present required to be kept. I visited the homes of some of these in Birmingham, and such cases of sore mouth and gastric disturbance as could be traced as probably due to licking glue, were found, with one or two exceptions, among these home-workers. In warm weather, the glue, which is applied to a certain quantity of coloured paper strips at one time, dries very quickly, sometimes before these can all be applied to the cardboard box, and they are then in some cases licked by the worker to damp the glue (to re-glue them would be to waste the glue, and to make the resulting work clumsy).

"Many workers, however, obtain the same result by merely breathing on the glued surface, and as this much cleaner and equally rapid plan can be followed successfully by all the girls, a recommendation to supply damp sponges and water in hot weather to the workers appeared all that was possible under the circumstances."

My attention was first drawn in the close of 1898 to the employment of young girls in one of the most dangerous processes in the production of electric accumulators, and I found on visiting a small works, then in London but on the point of being transferred to the country, that considerable anxiety was caused to the manageress by symptoms of lead poisoning among these girls. She was carefully carrying out the Special Rules, and was even going further than they required in precautions (for instance, by providing medical treatment), but the Rules were manifestly inadequate for their purpose. Two points specially engaged my attention, the rough handling of the oxide of lead in its loose form preparatory to being pressed as a paste by hand into the accumulator frames, and the unskilled, unintelligent class of workgirl who was set to the work. Overalls, head coverings, and respirators were quite insufficient, in the absence of special ventilation or properly devised receptacles and tools for dealing with the lead dust, to prevent these workers from absorbing excessive quantities of the poisonous dust, which was scattered everywhere. I was in no way surprised to hear the manageress say that

(h) Metallic capsule works.

(j) Licking glue in fancy box trade.

(k) Electric accumulator works.

* See Handbuch der Hygiene, Th. Weyl., vol. 8, p. 720.

she and a friend had for a time, in the early stages of the enterprise, done this very work without injury. Their careful and more skilled movements were, no doubt, the chief safeguard for them. Cheap, unskilled labour in such a case is a serious risk, and workers coming under this category have a special claim to protection against their own weakness. In this connection, the following translation of a more stringent set of rules than ours which applies in the German Empire has interest:—

DECREE OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL DRAWN UP MAY 11TH, 1898, IN PURSUANCE OF
SECTIONS 120E AND 139A OF THE INDUSTRIAL CODE.

1. In works where electric accumulators are prepared with lead or lead compounds, the workrooms in which the lead processes are carried on must be at least three metres in height, and provided with windows which open and which admit of complete renewal of the air.

The rooms for the loading of the plates must be provided with efficient ventilators.

2. The rooms in which processes are carried on which produce lead dust must be provided with waterproof floors. The walls and ceilings must, where they are not of a smooth washable surface, or painted with oil, be lime-washed at least once a year.

Use of wood, soft asphalt, or linoleum for flooring, or paper or hangings on the walls in these rooms is prohibited.

3. The smelting cauldron for lead must be covered with hood and funnel communicating directly or by a chimney with the open air.

4. Where the lead plates (frames or cross bars) are shaped by ribbon saws, circular saws, planing machines, or other similar machinery, the utmost care must be taken by suitable arrangements for gathering scraps of lead and lead dust on the spot immediately they are thrown off.

5. Machinery making metallic lead dust must be so enclosed and arranged that neither in the manufacturing process nor in the emptying of the machine can lead dust escape.

6. Sifting, mixing, and damping of the material for filling the plates, so far as it contains lead or lead compounds, drawing out of the coverings made of paper or other material from the dried plates, as well as all other processes in connection with dry or dried material for filling which produce dust, may only be carried on beside exhaust ventilators or in an apparatus so contrived that dust cannot escape.

7. Open receptacles containing lead dust must be placed over a grid enclosed in a tray with ridge, so that any of the material which is scattered when supplies of it are taken out may fall through the grid into the tray.

8. The following processes:—

(a) Preparation of lead plates, frames or cross bars (section 4);

(b) Preparation of metallic lead dust (section 5);

(c) Preparation and mixing of material for filling the plates (section 6) by aid of machinery;

must only be carried on in rooms separated from other workrooms.

9. The tables on which the material for filling the plates is rubbed or pressed in must have a smooth closely joined surface; they must be washed at least once daily.

10. Soldering by means of jets of hydrogen, water gas, or coal gas, must so far as practicable be carried on only in special work-places under effective exhaust ventilators. This provision does not apply to those processes which serve to bind the elements together, and do not take place outside the moulding-house.

11. Zinc used in the production of hydrogen gas and sulphuric acid used in the process must be absolutely pure.

12. The workrooms must be kept as clean and free as possible from lead or lead compounds. The floors in rooms indicated in section 2 must be washed at least once a day, and in any case at the close of the period of employment.

13. The employer must provide all workers engaged in manufacture of accumulators with a sufficient number of overalls and head coverings in good condition. He must take care, by means of suitable regulations and supervision, that those working clothes are used only by the workers to whom they are severally assigned, that they are washed at least once a week, and when not in use are kept in their appointed place.

14. Lavatories and cloak rooms, and, separate from these, a mess room, must be provided for the workers in a part of the works free from dust. These rooms must be kept in a cleanly condition, free from dust, and must be heated during the cold seasons.

Lavatories and cloak rooms must be provided with water, vessels for rinsing the mouth, and a sufficient supply of nail brushes, soap, and towels, also an ample supply of pegs on which to hang clothes put off before commencing work.

The employer must give his workers opportunity to take a warm bath, at least, once a week.

15. Employment of women and young persons is prohibited in processes which would bring them in contact with lead or compounds of lead.

This Rule remains in force until June 30th, 1908.

16. The employer may only engage workers in manufacture of accumulators after production of a certificate from a doctor appointed for that purpose by the higher administrative authorities, stating that their health is such that they are fit for this work. The certificates must be collected, preserved, and laid before the Inspectors whenever required.

17. Employment of workers in mixing, and preparing, and in pressing in the material for filling the plates must be regulated so that the period of employment either (a) does not exceed eight hours a day, broken by a pause of, at least, an hour and a half, or (b) does not exceed one six hours' spell in one day.

If the latter alternative is chosen, the workers in question may be employed further in processes free from lead, provided a pause of, at least, two hours is given.

The employer must, within one week from the time when these Rules take effect, send a copy of his notice of hours of employment to the Local Police Authority, and may not make any change in these hours without previous notification.

18. The employer must put the care of his worker's health in the hands of a qualified doctor whose name shall be sent to the Inspector for the district; the doctor must examine the workers with a view to detecting symptoms of lead poisoning at least once a month.

The doctor shall suspend workers showing symptoms of lead until complete recovery; but those workers who show special susceptibility shall be prohibited permanently from returning to lead processes.

19. The employer is bound himself, or by his agent, to keep a register of the employment and health of his workers.

The register must contain :—

- (1) Christian and surname, age, domicile, date of first employment, and nature of employment.
- (2) Name of the person responsible for the register.
- (3) Name of the doctor in charge of the workers.
- (4) Date and nature of any illness of the worker.
- (5) Date of recovery from illness of the worker.
- (6) Date and results of the monthly medical examination.

20. The employer must make Rules to be observed by workers on the following points :—

(1) The workers must not bring food or spirits into the workrooms, nor partake of them there. Meals must be taken only outside workrooms.

(2) The workers must wear overalls provided as directed.

(3) The workers may not enter the messrooms, or take meals, or leave the works until after they have removed their overalls, washed their hands and faces thoroughly, and rinsed out their mouths.

(4) Smoking, snuff taking, and tobacco chewing are forbidden to workers during working hours. Workers breaking these Rules are liable to instant dismissal.

21. A copy of these Special Rules shall be affixed in every workroom, and in dressing-rooms and mess-rooms, in such a way as to be easily read.

22. In case of infringement of these Special Rules, the Police Authority is empowered to close the works, so far as affected by the infringement, until the place has been brought into conformity.

I have had to report to you more than once during the year, on receipt of complaints from workers, of the hardship they felt it to be that they should be prohibited from taking meals in certain places, *e.g.*, fur-pulling rooms, where they had formerly done so, no other place having legally to be provided as a substitute. This has been a long standing grievance with rag-sorters, in Yorkshire and elsewhere, although from time to time encouragement comes from stray employers, who, yielding to the Inspector's persuasion (or perhaps to the great difficulty of carrying on their works with aggrieved workers) provide some shed or covered corner where the women can safely sit in the mealtime. Too many cases remain unredressed, however, and one hesitates therefore to press immediately the view that a *prima facie* case exists for this prohibition of work-rooms as meal-rooms in every case where provision of washing appliances is necessary on account of the dangerous substances handled. It seems strange, for example, that in the meantime the Inspector should have no legal power to require during meals the evacuation of work-rooms in the post-carrotting departments of a Hatters' Furriers, or the discutting or enamelling rooms of a metallic capsule works. Much less is there any power to prevent irregular eating of food in those rooms during working hours.

(l) Places prohibited for meals.

Miss Squire reports as follows :—

"To prohibit the taking of meals in a factory or workshop without laying upon the occupier a legal obligation to provide a suitable place in which food may be eaten, is unfortunately merely to substitute one set of conditions injurious to health for another. The bitter complaints of women whose homes are distant from their work, turned out of factories and workshops in wet or cold weather into the streets to get a bit of food and rest where they can, are well founded. 'The cold and damp does us more harm than ever the dust did' they say. In some neighbourhoods coffee shops and eating houses do not exist, and where they do the dinner hour fills them with men and 'we women don't get a chance.' Moreover it is a question of expense as well as of discomfort or suffering, and one can quite understand the importance of the confidential communication that 'a little bit of something brought from home' costs less than ever so cheap a meal at a coffee shop.

"To many, possibly the majority, of employers, the provision of a meal room in the factory naturally follows obedience to the Order of the Secretary of State prohibiting meals in certain processes, but there still remain others whom no consideration but that of a legal obligation can move."

Miss Deane, however, reported cases during 1898 of old workwomen in the fur-pulling trade who wished to take the law in their own hands in an opposite sense, by positively declining to take their meals anywhere but in the dusty spot to which they were accustomed, and of them their employer seemed to stand in "wholesome dread."

Of all the dusty occupations which specially came under observation in 1898 three, in addition to china scouring, stand out on account of their easily demonstrated danger to the health of the workers, and because of ascertained cases of injury to bronchial tubes and lungs medically attributed to the employment of the sufferers. These occupations were asbestos sifting and carding, silk opening and combing, and hemp spinning. Although the dust inhaled in considerable quantities was necessarily injurious in a greater or less degree according to the constitution of the persons in question, it was found that with properly applied ventilation in some factories the occupations could be rendered comparatively innocuous. In the case of one particular asbestos works, which I visited with Miss Deane, far from any precaution having been taken, the work (sifting, mixing, and carding) appeared to be carried on with the least possible attempt to subdue the dust; hand labour being used where mechanical contrivance was possible to obviate it, and no sort of ventilation being applied. One of the dustiest processes was carried on in a cellar. Recommendations were made for a scheme of applied ventilation to H.M. Inspector in charge of the districts in question, and the carrying out of the necessary works extended into 1899.

(m) Certain dusty occupations.

In the case of the silk mills, greatly increased injuriousness to the respiratory organs of workers of the excessive dust appeared to be coincident with recent introduction of an inferior quality of silk, in which, on the matter being referred to him, Dr. Legge found under the microscope *débris* containing hook-like structures from the horny skin of the pupa case of the silkworm, together with striated muscular fibres and other portions of the body of the larva.*

* For illustration see Dr. Legge's Report, Section on Dust, above.

The opinion of the workers, expressed to Miss Squire, that they were inhaling and coughing up silkworms thus received some support, and there is strange testimony from a keen medical observer in Italy over two centuries ago to the havoc that can be wrought by this ever-recurring tendency of a manufacture to make its profits out of cheapened materials. In his *De Morbis Artificum* (published 1670, translated into English 1705), Ramazzini wrote:—

“Worst of all is the condition of those who comb the silk cakes that remain after the making of the silk in order to spin it into thread for several uses as being less chargeable (costly?) than the silk itself. For when the bags of the silkworms after being steeped in hot water are opened and untangled by our women . . . and wound upon reels in small threads there are still some grosser threads or filaments behind, which have parts of the bodies of silkworms mixed with them; and of these they make a sort of cakes which they dry in the sun and give out to workmen to have drawn out into threads with small combs. Now the poor people that comb these cakes are usually troubled with a vehement cough, and a great difficulty of breathing, and few of them live to old age in that way of business. The virulence that gives rise to this tragedy is owing to the cadaverous particles of the silkworms that are mixed with the cakes. . . . I know a whole family in this city that got a good estate by the silk trade, and dy'd miserably of consumptions; the physicians imputing the cause of their calamity to the trade they were continually employed in.

“I usually recommend to this sort of workmen a milk diet above all other things, there being nothing that more effectually corrects the corrosive and ulcerous acrimony. . . . But at the long run if they find their affliction grows upon them they must look out for another trade; for 'tis a sordid profit that's accompan'd with the destruction of health.”*

Would that our workers in dangerous industries could avoid the evils that beset them by following this last recommendation!

Miss Deane reports on the abundant evidence she has had of the evil effects of dust:—

“In the majority of cases the evil is very insidious, and the general symptoms produced by dust on the various respiratory organs are to the lay mind so similar to those produced by other causes that it is not always easy to trace the connection. The incessant ‘sore throat,’ the irritation of the bronchial passages, the frequent ‘colds on the chest,’ and ‘hoarse voice’ and ‘morning cough’ from which girls employed in dusty processes suffer are all symptoms which to casual observers might be easily accounted for in other ways. One or two sad cases of phthisis medically certified to be seriously aggravated, if not induced, by work in rope factories which came under my notice have emphasized in my mind the grave possibilities arising from work in these places.

“Such instances can seldom be fully traced except with infinite labour and patience. The worker falls into ill-health, and sinks away out of sight in no sudden or sensational manner so that attention is seldom attracted to the ultimate source of the trouble.

“The evil effects of asbestos dust have also attracted my attention, a microscopic examination of this mineral dust which was made by H.M. Medical Inspector clearly revealed the sharp, glass-like, jagged nature of the particles, and where they are allowed to rise and to remain suspended in the air of a room, in any quantity, the effects have been found to be injurious, as might have been expected.

“As in china-scouring, so in a still greater degree in other dusty trades, the worker may continue for a very long time apparently unaffected, before the symptoms of the evil become marked.

“It is often impossible to bring positive proof of definite injury solely attributable to working in a dusty atmosphere, for except in extreme cases the symptoms are similar to those attributable to other causes; but the certainty of the danger can be clearly demonstrated, as, for instance, by examination of the dust particles. Even when the evil reaches such grave proportions as to be capable of easy and tragic proof as in the case of china scouring or flax preparing, there is always a certain proportion of ‘old workers’—the survivors of their mates—who are to be found in every unhealthy industry, and who, like the Circassian poison-eaters, appear to thrive on their unhealthy calling.

“In less obviously unhealthy conditions the only convincing proof of actual injury, viz., reliable comparative statistics of mortality, or of health-standards, is practically unattainable in the case of any given factory, at any rate with the time and opportunity at present at our disposal.”

6. Security
from
accidents.

Although, in accordance with regulations, questions relating to fencing of dangerous machinery are referred by H.M. Women Inspectors to H.M. Inspectors in charge of districts (99 cases of dangerous machinery having been so referred in 1898), considerable attention has, as hitherto, been given to various illustrations of the need of increasing security for workers at their employment. Often valuable suggestions can be gathered from study of the registers of accidents which occupiers are bound to keep in workshops as well as factories, and some gross cases of neglect to keep these useful records, for example, in aerated water works and laundries, we made the subject of proceedings.

In one case, with a view to obtaining penal compensation for a poor old woman needlessly injured in a laundry, I proceeded against the occupiers, not only for failure to register and report the accident, but for failure to place such a barrier as would from the position of the machine—which was a self-acting collar ironer near the wall—have prevented the accident. Grossly careless management had neglected not only this simple precaution, but had allowed pegs to be hung for outdoor garments immediately behind the moving part of the machine. It was the accidental setting in motion of the machine, when the old woman had got behind it at the dinner hour for her shawl to go home, that caused the injury which disabled her for further following her occupation.

My attention has been called, by repeated reports from the Inspectors, to cases of injured workers being pressed to remain at work during the first three days after an injury which would not be severe if it was carefully attended to. Miss Squire especially reported serious consequences as following a comparatively slight accident at a tin cutting works. One girl she saw had lost a finger by an operation some time after the accident which caused the original injury, and it was the opinion of the surgeon that, if the girl had rested and been cared for she would not have suffered a loss which many are apt to forget is far more serious to a bread-earner, who has only her hands to depend upon, than to others. Hand presses, both in metallic capsule works and in pen-making works, are responsible for many of these minor accidents, which are often of grave consequence to the sufferer. I was much struck by the frequency of maimed and misshapen forefingers in my first visits to pen

* English translation entitled, “A Treatise of the Diseases of Tradesmen. Written in Latin by Bern. Ramazzini, Professor of Physick at Padua. And now done in English.” London, 1705.

factories, and found on enquiry that, although these injuries frequently caused absences not merely of days but weeks from work, several manufacturers had not made a practice of either reporting or registering them, on the ground that they were not caused by power-driven machinery. This irregularity was thereupon terminated, and it is to be hoped that the increased attention given to the matter will tend to reduce the number of injuries. The monotony of the process of shaping each single pen by a movement of the hand-press at each of the many stages through which it passes, and the immense importance to the worker of concentrating attention on the pen itself, makes it improbable, however, that these accidents can be wholly prevented so long as manual labour is mainly employed for the process.

Another industry in which serious minor accidents have to be overcome was reported on by Miss Deane. She found cuts from broken glass frequent in the washing of imported wine and beer bottles, which is done in sheds (as well as on ships) at the docks; stitched-up wounds with as many as 9 and 19 stitches were to be found among women at the work, and it is not surprising to hear of their wounds being slow to heal.

Severe wounds were also noted by Miss Squire from the slipping of the hand when inserting steel busks in corsets in a corset factory, the chief skill of the work lying in stitching the case tight enough to retain the steel in position. To an unskilled worker, stitching the case a hair's breadth too tight, the accident was certain to occur. On his attention being drawn to it, the idea of the manager was to "fine" the workers until they stitched the casing exactly right. Miss Squire made a better suggestion, for an exact measure, to overcome the difficulty.

In the case of no single industry (excepting only the potteries) has this office recently been so besieged with complaints as in the case of fruit preserving and jam factories. It accordingly became necessary to make an exhaustive enquiry. The number of these places being considerable, and the seasons during which the complaints were most fully applicable somewhat concentrated, it was desirable, with a view to thoroughness, to extend the enquiry over two ordinary fruit seasons, *i.e.*, 1898 and 1899. As interest in the subject is general, and fresh legislation has been discussed, it is important that the result of these investigations should be given in a form as complete as possible. I therefore requested Miss Paterson and Miss Deane, who have visited the greater number of factories and workshops of this class, to present a special report of the conditions found. With your approval, and in consequence of the late appearance of the Annual Report, it is possible here to give this report intact.

7. Certain industries with excessive hours.
(a) Fruit preserving.

As regards the actual conditions found in these imperfectly regulated, or at times wholly unregulated workplaces, I have myself inspected a sufficient number (twenty-two) in various parts of the country to form a clear conception of the irreparable injury that is being done, especially to young workers, under present circumstances, and the extremely insanitary conditions in which a part of the food supply of the country is being produced. In strong contrast to a very few well-equipped, well-organised factories, too many are in an indescribable condition of dirt, dilapidation, and disorder, while the hours of work are far beyond all possible reason. The impression sometimes carried away from inspection of one of these places is that a building too insanitary for any other purpose is considered fit for the manufacture of jam or pickles. I will not, however, add to the details in the report of Miss Paterson and Miss Deane, and will only observe that I entirely agree with them as to the urgent need: (a) of bringing this industry within the general regulations of the Acts; (b) of applying special sanitary regulations, such as the limewashing and other regulations for bake-houses, and the regulations for drainage and extraction of steam which apply to steam laundries. As regards any special overtime granted for fruit preserving, it is indispensable that each factory or workshop should be treated as a whole and not as separate departments. The unskilled character of much of the work and continual transference of the labour from process to process renders illusory any limitation of hours if different periods and different permits of overtime apply in different branches.

Miss Paterson and Deane report as follows:—

"MADAM,

"We beg to present to you the following report resulting from the special enquiry made by us into the conditions of employment in fruit preserving factories:—

"In consequence of the receipt of numerous complaints from workers of—

- (a) Excessive hours of work,
- (b) Bad conditions,

we have visited a great number both of the large and the small factories in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

"These complaints lay stress on the long hours of work and the inadequate meal times, and further, on the exposure to steam in great quantities in 'boiling rooms,' on the evil effects of standing for long periods with boots and skirts constantly soaked owing to the wet floors, on the uncleanly and slippery state of these floors, across which weights of scalding liquid have frequently to be carried, on the inadequate shelter from the weather, and generally insanitary and uncleanly conditions, and they do not exaggerate the evils we have found in many of the factories.

"That such a state of things is not necessarily inherent in the trade, is shown by the reasonable duration of hours, and also the excellent arrangements found in a few of the factories we have visited.

"In the course of our inspections many cases of excessive duration of work have come before us, of which we may give the following examples:—

- "(1) The employment of women and girls seven days a week.
- "(2) The employment of young persons for 86 hours a week exclusive of meal times.
- "(3) The employment of young persons for 34 hours consecutively.
- "(4) Irregular and scanty meal times.
- "(5) Lack of Saturday half holiday.

"It is, for a variety of reasons, impossible to form any statistical table of the hours worked in this industry. The nominal period is a twelve hour day, with one and a half hours deducted for meals, but we have found that the actual time worked is often far in excess of this. The almost invariable reply to questions as to the duration of work is : ' When busy we work for "any" time.'

"The peculiar condition of the law regarding this industry, to which we shall refer later, makes it unnecessary for occupiers to report (as in other trades) the amount of overtime which is worked in the busiest season, and therefore no official records are available by means of which to form an exact conclusion. Another difficulty in estimating the actual hours worked arise from the following cause :—

"The work of women and girls in jam making, hard as it is, being almost unskilled, their labour is readily interchangeable from one department to another, and there is nothing to check the constant drafting of girls to that part in which the pressure at the time is the greatest. It is customary to combine other branches of the food trade with jam making, thus confectionery, pickle making, ginger preserving, potted meat making, mince meat and candied peel making are often carried on in jam factories. The busy seasons in each branch do not coincide, and we have found during the period of exemption that the workers after a normal day of employment in one of these departments are sent into the jam department, there to help with the boiling, filling, carrying, and stacking of the jam till a late hour at night. It is to be remembered that in such work as confectionery and candied peel making a large proportion of the workers are young girls for whom no overtime is legal.

"It is not possible to have an accurate appreciation of the work of a jam factory without bearing in mind that almost every worker may be employed at one time or another in every part of every process which is carried on in the factory ; thus :—

"(a) We have found girls employed in pouring hot jam who were employed on the previous afternoon in candying peel and the previous night in bottle washing.

"(b) We have found little girls carrying and stacking jars of jam at night who during the day had been employed in making potted meat.

"(c) We have found young girls making confectionery who went daily at the close of their normal hours to work in the jam boiling room.

"(d) We have found girls employed in the warehouse in covering and labelling jam who for two hours in the early morning and two hours late at night, and on Saturday afternoons, were busy bottling fruit.

"(e) We have found a woman washing bottles, who the day before our visit had been engaged in unpacking and stacking clean jars, frequently attended to the 'gooseberry machine,' and when not so employed peeled onions in the pickle making room.

"These are not isolated instances, but are examples of the conditions in the majority of factories.

"It is often asserted that 'finishers'—as those persons are called who work in the warehouse department of a factory as wrappers, coverers, labellers—are not employed anywhere else ; this statement is quite contradicted by our experience.

"In one factory where this general statement was made by the manager we found, on questioning the girls who were tying down and wrapping up pots, that they had recently worked overtime at night frequently filling jam pots and bottling fruit.

"Although informed in another factory that 'finishers' never did any other work, we found a number of them cutting out the worst parts from damaged 'windfall' apples preparatory to making apple jelly, and learned that they had all been employed in carrying and 'pouring' jam till late on previous nights.

"The following is a table of the hours found to have been worked in a large factory in the week previous to our visit, and on the first three days of the week in which we visited.

"The evidence which was given independently by a number of the workers agreed perfectly.

—				HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		MEALS.	ACTUAL WORK.
Sunday	...	...	...	6 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.	11½ hours.	1½ hours.	10 hours.
Monday	...	...	...	6 " 9 "	15 "	2 "	13 "
Tuesday	...	...	...	6 " 9 "	15 "	2 "	13 "
Wednesday	...	...	...	6 " 9 "	15 "	2 "	13 "
Thursday	...	...	...	6 " 9.30 "	15½ "	2 "	13½ "
Friday	...	...	...	6 " 9.30 "	15½ "	2 "	13½ "
Saturday	...	...	...	6 " 5.30 "	11½ "	1½ "	10 "
					113 "		*86 "
Sunday	...	...	...	6 " 12.30 "	6½ "	1½ "	6 "
Monday	...	...	...	6 " 9.30 "	15½ "	2 "	13½ "
Tuesday	...	...	...	6 " 9.30 "	15½ "	2 "	13½ "

"It will be seen that the weekly total exclusive of meals reached 86 hours, and yet though the whole factory was thus employed, including many young persons under 18 years, it was found that only in respect of one woman, who was washing bottles, was it possible to caution or to take a prosecution.

"In another factory little girls of 13 and 15 years were found who had been employed from 6 in the morning until 11 o'clock at night in carrying pots of hot jam.

* Weekly total of actual working hours exclusive of meals.

"In certain cases one result of this complete exemption in certain processes from all rule is the rather natural difficulty which some manufacturers experience in regarding any part of the law seriously at those times or in relation to those processes to which it actually does apply. The following incident illustrates this attitude:—

"Finding in September that a number of girls had been working overtime in the 'warehouse department' on the same days when a far larger number had been working for even longer hours in the 'manufacturing' department, the manager was cautioned that in the case of the former set of girls the overtime must be carefully recorded and reported: 'Well, that does seem foolish!' was his reply, 'all the other girls were working much later and much harder, and there is no necessity to report regarding them. Why should I be bound to do so in the case of those girls? Besides, it's the exempted months.'

"When one part of a factory is so unregulated, and when, owing to the nature of the work, it is possible to employ in it all, or any, of the workers nominally engaged in other 'regulated' parts, these latter are entirely deprived of their alleged protection, and it is not surprising that confusion results, together with a general relaxation of the law throughout the entire factory. The difficulty of effectual control by H.M. Inspectors, even where this is legally enforceable, is apparent.

"There is a not uncommon idea that except during the summer months (the soft fruit season) the hours in a jam factory are quite short; this, as we shall presently show, is hardly the case. As an illustration we may quote the case of a firm who in addition to the exempted months worked legal overtime on 56 occasions between September and Christmas.

"The work in jam factories, we venture to assert, is as hard as that in any industry with which it can be compared. Were the conditions under which the work is done as good as it is possible to make them, it would still be of a trying and arduous nature; but in the majority of the factories we have visited the conditions themselves would be inimical to health, even if the work were light.

"The admittedly hard work of the cotton operatives, while carried on in much more sanitary surroundings and in contra-distinction to the jam makers most strictly limited and controlled, is incomparably less arduous.

"We think it useful here to describe the various steps in the jam-making process and the conditions under which it is carried on.

"The process of jam making is not a complicated one. The fruit, which is driven in huge vans through the factory gates, is deposited in the picking or the boiling room, there to await treatment. When the workers are ready to deal with it, it is generally spread on tables for the simple preliminary process of cleaning and preparing it for boiling. This consists in cleaning and picking over the fruit, sorting out and separating the decayed from the good, clearing away the stalks, dirt, leaves, and other rubbish which would hasten its decay. It has to be done quickly, and is chiefly done by hand during the fruit harvest.

"It is a curious fact that this preparatory process of picking over and cleaning fruit, which is clearly exempted by the law, is very rarely indeed carried on during abnormal hours, and, as a matter of fact, since it is desired that it should be done by daylight, it seldom continues after 9 o'clock.

"The prepared fruit is then thrown into the coppers with sugar and other ingredients, steam is turned on and the mixture boiled, being stirred all the time. It is then poured into large receptacles, from which the jars and bottles are filled, and stacked on racks to cool, thence carried to the store room and built up in stacks covered with boards to keep the dust out. Here the actual manufacturing process ends. The covering, labelling, &c., generally called 'finishing' or warehouse work, may be done either immediately or only as required throughout the year to meet orders.

"This is jam making in its simplest form. There are numerous variations—for instance, the cleaning process is frequently assisted by machines, which remove stalks, leaves, &c., from currants and gooseberries; other machines are used for various kinds of fruit, as for coring apples, cutting oranges, &c., and to a great extent in place of the jam-boiling process is substituted that of pulping only, by means of which fruit is preserved without sugar in air-tight barrels or jars, to be made into jam months afterwards.

"Considering that the trade is one concerned in the manufacture of food, we cannot report too strongly on the necessity which is often apparent for a stricter regard to cleanliness and sanitation than is often found in these places.

"In the process of cleaning and preparing of fruit the conditions of work are perhaps even more objectionable from the consumers' than the workers' point of view. It is impossible not to be struck with the carelessness which permits this process to be carried on in the same sheds as that in which boiling is going on, or in ill-ventilated and overcrowded rooms, or in yards open to sun and rain, and by persons unprovided with any means of securing and maintaining personal cleanliness. Under such circumstances it is a matter for no surprise that stress is laid on the perishable nature of the fruit; indeed, were the object to destroy instead of to preserve it no more successful steps could be taken. It is obvious that so long as complete exemption from all the provisions of the Acts exists there is little hope that the necessity of improving these conditions will be felt.

"Boiling is usually carried on in a large shed, in which the clouds of steam arising from the coppers equal at least those of any steam laundry in our experience. As a rule the means adopted for removing this steam are primitive in the extreme, the provision of louvred openings or swing light windows, through which it may in favourable conditions of the atmosphere find its way, being very often all that is thought necessary, without regard to the not infrequent occurrence in this country of wind or other climatic conditions which drives the steam down instead of upwards. Our visits to jam factories have been made when the weather was on the whole favourable, and yet in a number of cases, owing to the clouds of steam, it has been impossible to see workers at a distance of 10 feet. The discomfort of the workers and the menace to their health caused by this condition can scarcely be overstated. Required to stand for hours exposed to steam which soaks their hair, penetrates their clothing, and reduces their vitality, they are too often when work is over completely exhausted.

"Out of the large number of factories visited, very few employ extracting fans to draw off the steam, while in but two or three of them are the fans so arranged that they will effect this object satisfactorily.

"There appears to be a tendency among some manufacturers to regard this condition as more or less inevitable. It is not so at all, as is proved in the two or three factories we visited, where by a system of hoods and shafts connected with properly placed fans, the steam was collected and removed as it was generated. In these factories we have found, on a bad day, boiling rooms with a large number of coppers perfectly clear.

"'Filling' or 'pouring' is frequently done in the boiling shed, and consequently under similar conditions. Considering how serious and painful scalds caused by hot jam or water are, extraordinary indifference is shown to the risks incurred by the workers, and in many places the simplest precautions are unobserved. We have found instances of severe scalds caused by falling on the slippery floors while working near, or handling receptacles of, boiling jam or water. In one factory, for instance, we found a man pouring the jam into 14-lb. pots. As soon as two jars were full one of the women waiting near lifted them, one in each arm, putting first the coarse apron she wore over her arms to save them from being burnt, and carried the pot across the slippery floor. Some of the workers could only manage one jar, but the majority carried two. The danger is much decreased where trollies running on rails are arranged on which to load the weights.

"Owing in part to the moist state of the atmosphere and the continual dripping of the condensed steam, but still more to the amount of water used, we have found the floors often unnecessarily wet, and, in addition, slippery with decaying vegetable refuse. No laundry floors equal those of most jam factories for wetness and dilapidation. Again the existence of an exemption puts these matters beyond control just when such control is most necessary.

"In some of the sheds the habit of filling the tubs by means of a hose, and emptying them by simply taking out a bung in the bottom and letting the waste, and not clean, water flow out on to the floor is neither necessary nor desirable. This system has been found in quite a number of factories. The drain is frequently placed *behind* the workers, or in another part of the room, so that the dirty water inevitably flows over their feet in finding its way to the drain or gully. We cannot too strongly deprecate this dirty and insanitary arrangement.

"We have seen sheds on the floor of which the dirty water stood in pools with scraps of rotting paper labels and wet straw and rubbish littered everywhere, while the workers' skirts were wringing wet owing to the badly arranged tubs and water supply. To provide the women under such circumstances with a board (always wet) to stand on and clogs to wear is a quite insufficient remedy for such an insanitary condition. That it is quite unnecessary is shown by the fact that we also know sheds the floor of which right up to the tubs or vats is perfectly dry and clean, while only the hands and arms of the women are wet. The height of the tubs from the ground, the method of filling and emptying them, the drainage gully and sinks under, and at the back of, the tubs, the racks for draining the wet jars, &c., having been arranged with method and common sense.

"The process of bottle and jar washing incidental to the actual jam making is, in a large majority of factories, regarded as work which can be done anywhere, and in no part of the factories is so little regard paid to the provision of that measure of comfort and sanitation which it is usually found results in more efficient work. We have found bottle washers employed in cellars where no daylight penetrates, in passages swept by draughts, in sheds used otherwise for storage only and open on two sides to the wind and weather, in corners of boiling rooms, in open yards, and in any out-house which it seemed possible to utilise, however unheated, unventilated, and unclean.

"All firms wash what are called the 'returns,' that is, the jars and bottles which have already been used and which will be used again, and, in addition, many firms wash the new jars also. Some make arrangements to have them washed before being sent to the factory, and here again want of foresight, or want of space, result in an 'emergency' which the manufacturer is inclined to consider is caused by 'the perishable nature of the fruit.' Properly washed and dried, and placed mouth downwards on boards so that dusts cannot get inside, there is no reason why the great bulk of jars should not be washed in anticipation of the busy season, rather than throughout it, thus leaving the workers free to help in normal working hours with the more pressing processes. Those employers who do not adopt this excellent method, which is acted on in many of the best factories, inform us 'that in the interests of the consumer' it is essential to wash the jars immediately before use so that no speck of dirt should remain. Unfortunately, the frequently foul condition of the tanks and of the water in which these jars are being washed makes it impossible to look on this process as ensuring any degree of cleanliness. In this connection we desire to draw attention to an excellent method of washing these bottles and jars by means of a warm jet or spray over which the jar is inverted, and to insist on the need for greater cleanliness of the tanks in which these jars are washed.

"The sanitary conditions we have found in this food industry impose upon us the duty of pointing out the necessity for improvement in them.

"Fruit is undoubtedly easily affected by atmosphere and by uncleanly conditions, and the surroundings in which the manufacture is often carried on account largely for the rapid deterioration of the fruit.

"We have found sanitary conveniences for men and women side by side, perfectly dark, opening directly to the work-shed, and only separated from it by an insufficient partition a few feet high, and flushed occasionally by the hot foul water from the bottle-washing tanks at which the women are working close by. The effluvia from these was quite evident to all passing through the shed.

"A special sanitary regulation relating to the factories and workshops in which another food industry is carried on is provided for by the following section, which might with advantage be applied to jam making factories:—

'1. The inside walls of the rooms shall either be painted with oil or varnished, or be limewashed, or be partly painted or varnished and partly limewashed; the paint or varnish shall be renewed once at least in every seven years, and shall be washed with hot water and soap once at least in every six months.

'2. When limewashed, the limewashing shall be renewed once at least in every six months.

'3. No water closet, earth closet, privy, or ashpit may be within the factory or may communicate directly with it.'

"It is often alleged that the premises do not admit of improvement without great expense, that they are being outgrown owing to the increasing amount of business or else were never intended for this trade (and in the case of some of the dirty, ill-built sheds which we have seen this latter fact is very obvious).

"Where, however, a trade of this nature cannot be carried on—owing to lack of capital, or of sufficient space, or of properly built premises—without entailing conditions which are so unsatisfactory from the point of view of the general public, who are the consumers, or of the persons who are employed, it seems a matter of little regret that it should be allowed to lapse into the hands of such firms as are able and willing to carry it on under proper conditions.

"It is noteworthy that for steam laundries where we have never found, even when they were still unregulated, conditions worse than those found in some jam and pickle factories, there are strict and definite provisions as to (1) extraction of steam, and (2) proper drainage of floors.

"We suggest that these might be beneficially applied to this branch of the food trade.

"Probably there is no industry which has grown and developed so rapidly of recent years as jam making.

"It is not long since the bulk of jam used was made in the home; to the great mass of housewives it was almost an unknown article. In addition to the cost of the fruit, the high price of sugar made it a luxury beyond the reach of many, and the use of substitutes for sugar was, and is of course, not known to private individuals. The production of jam as an article of commerce was then very limited, but the reduction in the price of sugar led to a corresponding reduction in the price of jam, with the natural result that the demand for it increased enormously. About the same time the attention of farmers was directed to the possibilities of fruit-growing in this country, and an almost new and very profitable field of industry was opened which, demanding comparatively little outlay, attracted capitalists.

"This increased consumption of jam has arisen chiefly among those who never make it at home, having neither the appliances nor the means of storage. In a district in Scotland inhabited only by the working classes, the weight of jam sold by the local grocers exceeds to a considerable extent annually the weight of oatmeal.

"This immense increase has meant the conversion of the industry from a domestic into a capitalised one, and as in the case of all such conversions the change has been accompanied by a corresponding alteration in the conditions under which it is carried on.

"While the development of such an industry, capable of giving employment directly and indirectly to thousands of persons, affording a profitable investment for capital and unhampered by foreign competition is a matter for congratulation, there is one aspect of it which has escaped attention, and which is not a matter of congratulation but rather one demanding serious consideration. It is to this aspect of the question that we have given special attention in our enquiry.

"While in every other industry it was found necessary, and has been proved to be advantageous to regulate by the Factory Acts the conditions and hours of work under which it is carried on, and while experience has shown that only in so far as these regulations are defined is the law capable of being effectively and impartially administered, this particular trade does not at present share these advantages to anything approaching the normal extent.

"It appears desirable at this point to review the actual condition of the law relating to these factories.

"The definition of workplaces regulated by the Factory Acts found in the Act of 1878, Sec. 93, of necessity includes those in which jam is made, and by this Act the workers in these factories were entitled to the same protection as those in others. To meet the exigencies of the trade it was by this Act provided that women might be employed for two hours overtime in these factories on 96 occasions annually, subject to the usual conditions for such overtime employment. This amount of legal overtime, was double that allowed in other seasonal industries. It is important to notice that the employment overtime of young persons, then permitted in other factories, was not sanctioned in jam factories.

"In 1882 the Secretary of State's Order relaxing the law concerning periodical limewashing in places in which steam was generated, naturally affected jam factories.

"In the Act of 1891 the following section appears :—

'Nothing in the principal Act as amended by this Act shall apply to the process of cleaning and preparing fruit, so far as is necessary to prevent the spoiling of the fruit on its arrival at a factory or workshop during the months of June, July, August and September'.

"The vagueness of the expression 'preparing fruit' has led to the inclusion in this definition of the entire process of jam making, while the efforts of the Inspector to control even the subsidiary and incidental operations has, owing to the existence of this section, sometimes failed to secure support in the courts. Whatever, therefore, may have been the object of this section, the result has been the total exemption from the Factory Acts of the manufacture of jam during a third (the most important third) of the year. It is well to bear in mind what is included in the term 'nothing in this Act'; all the beneficial provisions for safety, sanitation, education, as well as for limitation of hours of work, for definite meal times and for holidays are suspended; and, during that time when regulation is most required, there is legally no control. The Act of 1895 left this matter quite untouched, but jam factories shared with others in the general reduction in the amount of permissible overtime. The present position therefore is :—

"(1) Practical exemption during the four busy months.

"(2) A legal day of 14 hours on 60 occasions during the remaining eight months.

"Contrasting the normal conditions in regulated workplaces with those which we have just described, we find in the first a definite fixed period within definite hours, with specified meal times, a weekly half holiday, and a Sunday rest, with a possible extension, carefully limited and controlled, for cases of emergency arising in certain trades.

"For the normal factory a special protective regulation exists, which requires that no boy or girl under 16 shall be employed until he or she has been medically certified as fit for such employment. Young persons and children can be legally employed in the manufacture of jam who have not reached the age for employment in a factory, and who may be in no way fit for it.

"The special exception with respect to the employment overtime of women for 30 days in any 12 months (section 53, 1878 Act), applies to a part of a factory which is a warehouse and in which persons are employed in polishing, cleaning, wrapping up, or packing goods. This applies therefore to the part of a jam factory in which covering, labelling, and wrapping up jam is done. Under the same special exception, and to the same extent overtime may be worked in the various departments in which the different kinds of confectionery are made. The special exception (section 56 of 1878 Act), with respect to the employment of women overtime on 60 days in any 12 months, applies 'to a factory, or part thereof, in which the process of making preserves from fruit is carried on,' and therefore to the whole factory, including the warehouse.

"In these circumstances, apart from the total exception which applies to the jam making department during the busiest third of the year, H.M. Inspector finds great difficulty in controlling the overtime.

"At the stage which this industry has now reached, it seems desirable to reconsider how far this abrogation of the regulations is justified by its present necessities. The resources of modern science, and the introduction of numerous appliances, have done much and are capable of doing more to mitigate and remove the natural difficulties attending the preservation of fruit, and to transform the industry from an abnormal one of extreme uncertainty to one which constantly more easily approximates to the daily routine found in every seasonal industry.

"It has been held that the peculiar difficulties with which this trade has to contend have hitherto justified this wide departure from the recognised national standard of employment of women and girls, and we have, therefore, given careful consideration to these difficulties, in so far as they are those which are not common to all trades.

"These are :—

"(1) Uncertainty of supply of material.

"(2) Perishable nature of the fruit and the effect of temperature.

"With regard to the first, wet weather and sudden heavy crops which cause the glutting of the market with unwieldy quantities of fruit, are the main causes of this uncertainty of supply, and this no doubt constitutes a difficulty; it is one for which the Factory Act, by permitting a double amount of overtime, provides a sufficient remedy. The difficulty itself has, however, been exaggerated, and embarrassments which are the natural result of mismanagement, lack of space, and greed, have been attributed to it. Considering the stress that is laid on this difficulty, it is a matter for surprise that the practice, which already exists in some places of inserting in the contracts for fruit supply a clause limiting and controlling the amount to be included in one delivery, is not more generally resorted to. The lack of any practical regulation of the hours of work make such a precaution at present unnecessary, and explains its rarity. It is noteworthy that in one of the largest factories in which it is the practice to limit very strictly not only the amount of fruit, but the time of its delivery, no overtime is ever worked. There are, however, two sides to the question, and in dealing with this matter the manufacturer is much more master of the situation than is at first sight apparent. In order to rightly estimate the facts, it is necessary to bear in mind that in the present arrangement he finds his opportunity for making his best bargains.

"Although a large quantity of the fruit dealt with is bought by contract on the fields, a large quantity is also bought in the market. Consignments from Continental ports, and from our own fruit-growing districts, may often be bought at a very low price by the manufacturer who has sufficient foresight to play a waiting game. Fruit purchaseable in the morning is also purchaseable in the afternoon, and at a much lower price.

"A manufacturer's view on this point is instructive. 'The abuse of the exemption is spoiling the jam trade, those who insist on the necessity for it are those who hang about the markets till they can get fruit at the very lowest rate. Then it is probably so far gone that it simply must be dealt with at once.' This view is, we have found, held by others, and many employers are beginning to see the disadvantage of having to compete with those who make the fullest possible use of an exemption, which they themselves are too scrupulous to take unfair advantage of.

"No industry in this country has profited more from the increased facilities of communication offered by telegraph and telephone, which have immensely reduced the risks of the trade; for in all cases the manufacturer is forewarned and prepared for the arrival of fruit at his factory, and there is absolutely no foundation for the assertion so often made that 'the manufacturer can never know until the fruit arrives with how much he will have to cope.'

"There is an impression that the jam manufacturer differs in one important particular from almost every other, in that he must accept all the material he can get without consideration of the means at his disposal for dealing with it.

"We have not found this curious contention put forward in any other branch of industry. Even in the fashionable industries of the West end of London, whose busy season is equally short and whose difficulties in many ways closely resemble those of this trade, the suggestion that all possible work must be accepted, whatever the capacity at the moment for dealing with it, would be received with a smile of amusement.

"With regard to the difficulties alleged to arise from the perishable nature of the fruit and the effect of temperature, it should be observed that fruit bought in good condition does not readily deteriorate, given proper arrangement for storage; but when an overplus is systematically purchased, it of course becomes necessary to work under a pressure equally systematic. On this point we have been struck with the almost universal absence of storage arrangements for fruit, which is in curious contrast with the excellent storage provided for finished jam; but which is easily explained by the fact that the exemption permitting unlimited hours of employment makes such storage for fruit unnecessary. We have found cold chambers in two factories only. On this point the remark of a manufacturer may be quoted: 'Why should I provide storage room when I work as long as is needful to finish the fruit which has been delivered?' It is a common custom to keep the fruit in the workrooms exposed to heat, steam, and the deteriorating influences of congregated humanity.

"(3). There is in addition a difficulty which lies at the root of all others which is answerable for much more than is usually attributed to it, and which no candid manufacturer will deny, viz., that of insufficient space and plant to deal with the large quantities of fruit which the growing demand for jam makes it profitable for him to buy. Great as this difficulty undoubtedly is at present, it is one which can be easily overcome, for the success which has created it, provides means for its removal. It is a very common thing for manufacturers to contract for or purchase in the market daily, supplies of fruit far in excess of the amount which they could make into jam in the *normal* working day. Neither their plant nor their staff would be sufficient for the purpose, and we submit that in no way can this be considered an 'emergency'—rather is it a new example of the old experience in other industries before they were regulated. We have found this practice in the largest factories as well as in the small ones.

"The mere fact that one employer, regardless of all other considerations, takes advantage of lack of regulation, makes competition so difficult that others are almost in self-defence, driven to equally objectionable practices.

"As a matter of fact, many cases of alleged 'emergency' exist, either because too great a quantity of fruit has been bought, and it is proposed to dispose of it immediately to make room for expected supplies on the following day, or because the fruit has been received in a condition unfit for its purpose. All instances of genuine emergency could be met by the present exception, permitting 60 occasions of overtime annually.

"There are also difficulties which have been brought before us as if they were peculiar to this business, but which are only those common to the majority of trades.

"(a) Its seasonal nature.

"(b) Uncertainty of delivery of material.

"(c) Impossibility of controlling the supply.

"It is not our purpose in this report to consider these, for our experience shows that they are difficulties inherent to many regulated trades; but on the subject of the first, we desire to point out that a mistake is made if this industry is regarded as one which practically only exists in the summer months.

"In one or other of its many forms, jam making is carried on throughout the whole year. The soft fruit season (strawberries, raspberries, and currants) begins in the end of June and lasts into August, and is, of course, the time of greatest pressure; plums, blackberries, &c., take their place until October, to be followed by apples, lemons, and orange peel, and the making of marmalade. Throughout the whole year also, but especially from March onwards, the boiling up of pulped fruit into jam, affords profitable occupation.

"The unsatisfactory conditions found in this trade are clearly resultant on the absence of regulation. The lack of any limit to hours of work has resulted in overcrowding of space and overwork of a too limited staff.

"Over and over again the reply to a suggestion of shorter hours and a larger staff is that 'There is no room' (in the premises which, under present conditions, can be profitably occupied).

"On the other hand, no question exists at present as to what is held to constitute the national minimum standard of health conditions, and the maximum period of employment, for these have already been fixed by the Legislature. We submit, as the result of our enquiry, that the present conditions in this trade, while showing urgent need of regulation, do not justify any departure from the normal lines laid down for such regulations.

"The repeal of the present 'total exemption' section—which makes it even impossible to gauge accurately the full extent of the overwork, while it complicates all attempts to control effectually the conditions under which persons nominally working in 'regulated' departments are employed—would, we believe, be welcomed by the better class of manufacturers.

"This will leave the special exception section, permitting sixty occasions of overtime annually for women in these factories, untouched. It would be well to ensure, in view of this double quantity of overtime, that where this special exception is claimed the other special exception permitting thirty occasions of overtime in warehouses and in bottle-washing, cannot also be legally taken advantage of.

"This would also put an end to the overwork of young persons under 18 years, which is such a prominent result of the present total exemption.

"It is sufficient to recall to you the evidence of this report as to the interchangeable nature of the work and the acknowledged difficulty of administering successfully or impartially any provision which permits of periods of employment, differing incessantly in different factories or on different days in the same factory, to demonstrate the undesirability of extending to this trade any such regulations.

"Such an attempt could only result in the complete defeat of any effort to administer or to enforce the law in jam factories.

"There can be no cause for objection to provisions which require a standard of sanitation (using the word in its widest sense) which the best sense of the trade has found it advantageous to maintain, but which must inevitably tend to paralyse its upholders as long as it is not supported by their less scrupulous competitors.

"In conclusion, the conditions found and the evidence received during this enquiry have convinced us of the necessity for a thorough enquiry into the whole subject of the conditions under which persons are employed, not only in the preserving of fruit, but also of many other perishable articles of food; and we venture to express a hope that this investigation may be only the beginning of a more general one."

The absorption of the majority of the staff in special inquiries during 1898 prevented any very systematic inspection of laundries. Miss Tracey, however, visited a large number on the South coast and in the South-west of England. She reports as follows:—

"To visit laundries is but disheartening work in most cases. The law is so elastic that it is almost impossible to see that its provisions as to hours are carried out. No adherence to the stated period on the Abstract can be insisted on, as a substituted period can be worked on any day. Over and over again one hears complaints of long hours and late hours in laundries, and in nine cases out of ten nothing can be done as the legal limit has not been infringed. A woman *may* work from 8 in the morning till 11.30 at night for three nights a week, and for 30 days in the year, provided she is given an hour and a half for meals during that time. The law allows her to stand at a washtub for 14 hours in one day, or to stand in the heated ironing room pressing heavy irons for that period. It is small wonder that accidents in laundries are not uncommon under such circumstances. In steam laundries, where machinery is being more and more used, it is disquieting to hear of the frequent

(b) Laundries.

accidents of the tops of fingers smashed in the rollers of the collar machines, and the more terrible accidents caused by the callenders, where a moment's inattention may result in the loss of all the fingers of one hand. Where such things are possible and only by care and vigilance can be avoided, it does seem strange that hours such as these are permitted by the Legislature. Although Inspectors are giving great attention to the guarding of these machines, accidents still are sadly numerous.

"In the West of England it is common to find young persons of 15 or 16 in charge of these machines, and however much I deprecate such an arrangement, I cannot say that I have found more accidents result from it. In one case in Devonshire, I found a child of 13 put on to a collar machine the first day she arrived in the laundry, with a boy of 14 to serve as her tutor. I could only point out to the manager the danger of such proceeding.

"The want of a definite short day in laundries is a frequent cause of complaint.

"In other respects, undoubtedly the inclusion of laundries under the Acts has resulted in much good. The workers need no longer remain in an atmosphere of steam like a London fog, they can have dry feet, and the heat of the ironing room can be much modified, decent sanitary accommodation, too, can be insisted upon.

"I should like to make a plea here for including convent laundries under inspection. Now that there is a sufficient staff of women Inspectors to undertake the work, it seems to me that the great objection on the part of the sisters and other religious communities is removed. That there is need for inspection in some cases I have no doubt. Great complaint was made to me of a religious community where workers were kept for 19 hours at work at times, but, of course, I had no power of entry, and could do nothing in the matter.

"The competition of such places, where even the laundry hours are exceeded, is a great source of complaint to the law-abiding proprietors of laundries.

"It is to be hoped that it will be made incumbent on laundry owners to keep a register of young persons, and that a certificate of fitness must be granted to young persons under 16 by the Certifying Surgeon before they are allowed to take up the arduous duties of laundry workers."

Miss Tracey further urges afresh the need of a weekly half-holiday in laundries, which shall begin not later than 2 p.m., and be a definite fixed half day, not an odd time off when work happens to be slack, for example, Monday morning. She says:—

"I should like to add a plea that in future at least three of the compulsory holidays should be whole holidays. To take away even one of the precious days from a laundry worker and give her two Monday mornings is indeed a sorry substitute for Good Friday or other whole holiday, when most of her friends in other trades are enjoying themselves in full freedom."

The interesting question touched on by Miss Paterson in the following paragraphs will be more fully dealt with in my next report:— (c) **Herring kippering.**

"At the close of the year I visited a recently established herring kippering workshop on an island off the coast of Donegal, and I have already reported to you on the conditions found there on Christmas Eve when I visited it. The results of that visit will be for the report for 1899.

"The conditions of work there confirmed me in the opinion I have held for some time, that increased stringency rather than relaxation of the present law in its relation to fish-curing is what is necessary.

"It is not desirable in the public interest that perishable articles, such as fresh fish, should be treated in workplaces which are not sanitarily excellent, and the present tendency is often to use an unsuitable, small, and ill-ventilated shop for this purpose, without the simplest appliances, such as are found in any retail fish-shop, to keep the fish cool. In large, structurally good shops where good arrangements could easily be made, the result of the present practical exemption of the industry is most often *not* that night work is substituted for day work, but that it is added to it. Packing, boxmaking, cleaning, &c. take so much time that even when the herrings do not arrive early in the day the kipperers are kept generally pretty fully employed.

"The season in this trade is not a short one as is frequently thought. The Scotch women whom I found working in Donegal in the end of December had been working continuously from April 'following the fish' round the coast from Stornoway. In each port there is the same pressure, which, coming every year, seems every year to find the curers unprepared, still buying at the auction fish to an amount which they know and (I am assured) regret will mean long and late hours of work for the girls they employ.

"The hiring agreement made by the employer, while stating the amount of the weekly wage to be paid, says nothing of hours of work, nothing of the special nature of the work to be done by the women, beyond engaging them to act as splitters and to be 'generally useful,' which may and frequently does mean a good deal. It is the usual practice to pay the wage whether work is scarce or plentiful, but I have found that deductions have been made or part of the wage withheld where through illness a worker has been unable for her duties."

An important piece of work was done by Miss Paterson in investigating the irregular and (d) **Saw-mills.** injurious conditions under which girls were employed in certain timber yards in Scotland, and in applying to them the remedies provided by law. The legal aspect of the case is given by Miss Paterson in the following paragraph, but since I visited these yards myself with her before conformity to the Acts had been accomplished I am anxious to lay stress on the grave dangers, of more than one kind, to which the girls had been exposed through entire absence of any precautions for their safety in their rough, arduous, and excessive toil. The late night hours, the dangers of the railway crossings, the absence of proper lights about the timber yards after dark, the total lack of sanitary arrangements or shelter, and other features of these places temporarily afforded a forcible illustration of the general evils of unregulated industry. After the close of the normal day girls are fortunately now no longer employed, and one is at a loss to know how girls ever came to be employed on such work. Further, certificates of fitness have now to be obtained and suitable sanitary arrangements have been made.

Miss Paterson observes:—

"The dividing line between employment controlled by the Factory Acts and that not so controlled is sometimes not quite easily determined, in spite of the clearness of the definition of employment given in section 94 of the principal Act. An interesting example of this arose this year in connection with the inspection of some sawmills in Scotland in which a number of girls were employed. As to the sawmills themselves there was of course no question, nor was there any with regard to the workers (girls) who brought the wood from the stacks outside the mill into the mill and carried them away again when sawed. This work, I may say incidentally, was hard, the wood, even in the lengths used for pit-props, a heavy burden for growing girls, and the passage from the stacks to the mill and back again necessitated constant exposure to the weather. 'Not more so than field workers have,' one manager said to me, forgetting that, as a rule, field work is not carried on in such a downpour of rain as was falling at the time of my visit.

"The employment, however, which opened up a larger question was that of girls who never went inside the sawmills proper at all. I should explain that the question did not arise in one factory, but in a series of them extending along one side of a river by which boats laden with wood reached the dock where they were unloaded. The unloading was done by men at the dock by whom the timber was put into railway trucks and conveyed to the factories by railway lines laid from the dock through the ground attached to the mills. When it reached the part of the ground adjoining the factory for which it was destined, girls carried the wood from the trucks to the stacks on which it was piled until required in the mill itself. The same girls were again employed carrying from the stacks on which it was piled after having been sawed to the railway waggons by which it was to be conveyed away. The desire of the captain of the timber boat being naturally to have the unloading done as quickly as possible, the hours of work of the girls were regulated entirely by the hours which the 'dockers' were willing to or able to work, and it is worth noting that the 'dockers' might work in shifts or relays, but there was at each mill only one set of girls. A very long working day was consequently not uncommon—from six in the morning till eleven at night at times. When I visited these factories first I did not know of this arrangement of work, and finding some girls of 14 and 15 years without certificates of fitness, I asked for an explanation from the employer. The explanation was that no girls under 16 worked in the factory. They were all kept working outside so that the Certifying Surgeon would not be required.

"It was not to be expected that instructions which would involve the making of so drastic a change in the methods of work would be acquiesced in at once, and quite a number of interesting points were brought forward. That view so common, which associates a factory always with a structure, was easily disposed of, but not so easily that, that the work was not carried on within the close, curtilage, or precincts of the factory. The absence of visible boundaries between the various factories, the fact that railway lines belonging to a railway company ran through the ground, and that there seemed to be free access for every one without 'let or hindrance,' suggested that the stacking might be done on a kind of 'no man's land,' but I found that this was by no means the case; the boundaries, not evident to a stranger, were quite definite and well-known; the tide mark forming one, and in the case of one mill, two of the limits, a railway crossing another, and so on giving each factory its clearly marked and rented 'precincts.' The last point of conflict was the definition of work—the work done by the girls was merely storing not any part of manufacture, but it was shown to be incidental at least to adapting certain articles for sale. Knowing as I do the Scotch enjoyment of points of law, I did not expect to secure the acceptance of the instructions without a reference to the Court, but happily this was not necessary. Subsequent visits showed a general conformity to the law."

(e) Employment in shop and workshop.

Early in 1898, Miss Squire made a full enquiry into the circumstances of employment in millinery workrooms attached to retail shops in South Wales, at your desire, with a view to throwing light upon a petition to the Secretary of State from employers for exemption from the restriction of section 16 subsection (4) of the Act of 1895, and for extension of the exception permitting a period 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. in the workrooms. Miss Squire visited 25 towns and villages, and inspected 82 workshops, discussing the matter fully with their occupiers. She also interviewed 184 workers interested, besides independent observers. No valid grounds were found for exceptional treatment of this industry in that district, and strong reasons appeared against relaxation of the law.

Miss Squire reported that workers especially strongly opposed exemption from section 16 subsection (4) of 1895, and that they regarded service in the shop after a day in the workroom as most exhausting and "more than anyone ought to be allowed to do." She received "numerous complaints from young women, who gave evidence of being at the present time employed by some of the petitioners on Saturdays habitually in shop and workshop from 8 a.m. until 11 p.m., and very frequently until midnight and 12.30 a.m. Other persons complained that their friends had been so employed, and in two cases the girls were said to have returned to their homes in distant villages with health shattered, their condition being attributed by the doctor to overwork."

8. Forms.

I have received from Miss Tracey the following observations on information given by, or desirable on, Abstracts:—

"That the requirements of the law cannot be stated in too simple terms on the Abstract is exemplified by the manager of a laundry in Suffolk asking me whether it was really true that she could not go away for half a day from home without writing a fortnight previously to the Home Office for permission to do so. This after a careful perusal of the holidays paragraph on the Abstract.

"It is strange how rarely one finds that the Abstract is read by those whom it most concerns, and even if it is read it is generally misunderstood.

"With regard to education, I think it would be an advantage for the future if on the Abstract if it were plainly stated that the fifth standard must be attained before work in a factory or workshop can be obtained. In the West of England, where I have spent some time lately, I met so many cases of children of 13 with the third or fourth standards only, children who had failed, too, to obtain that much to be deprecated certificate of attendances. The local standard of exemption being the fourth, all those concerned were evidently unaware of the real requirements under this Act. It was depressing to find how very low the standard of education generally among children was in the west, and I could not help observing that a corresponding lack in general deportment was noticeable. Unless the local exemption standard coincides with the requirements of the Factory Acts great harm must accrue to the children, who in most cases are obliged to remain idle until the law allows them to work. One employer said he could only describe the arrangement working in his own town as 'damnable in its effects.'"

9. Certificates of fitness.

Great irregularities have been found in certain areas in the matter of certificates of physical fitness for young workers, showing more than the ordinary tendency among employers to regard the duty to obtain these certificates as one of the least important obligations under the Factory Acts. Early in the year a number of such cases were followed up by proceedings in Court, with beneficial effects. The difficulty experienced in former years of ensuring that the certificate when given by the Certifying Surgeon really covers the various occupations to which a young worker may be put within the factory for which the certificate is granted (in the absence of power for the surgeon to see the various occupations) has met us again.

Miss Squire, in the report I have received from her, touches on this important matter:—

"What should be one of the greatest safeguards of the youthful worker in a factory is as a rule little more than a form. That a child or young person under sixteen obtains a certificate of fitness for employment means usually no more than that certain routine questions have been answered, a certain entry made in a book, a sum paid. The certificates must by law be granted if the child or young person is of the proper age, and is not 'incapacitated by disease or bodily infirmity for working daily for the time allowed by law in the factory named.' The number of girls and boys so incapacitated is small; is the number of those physically unfit for the employment to which they are set also small? Certainly appearances in the factories are often against such

a conclusion. Many a factory is a town in itself; the processes of manufacture carried on within its walls are as different in character and conditions as they can be; a boy or girl is certified as physically fit for them all. Yet it is conceivable that a child or young person may be physically fit for one department or process and physically unfit for another; quite fit, for example, in a silk mill for winding, quite unfit for the intense heat of the gassing room; quite fit in steel pen works for sorting or stamping, quite unfit for the strained position and dust laden atmosphere of the grinding shop; quite fit in fancy box factories for pasting on the paper, quite unfit for waiting on the glue room by carrying up and down heavy pails; or physically strong for rough work, but with eyes unfit for strained attention on work requiring close application. Could not Certifying Surgeons have power to exclude from a certificate a specified department or process, or to name in the certificate one department or process only, and for this purpose have power of entry to factories in order to see the work in relation to the child. In a district known to me where both these powers are, with the co-operation of occupiers, exercised, no one regards a certificate of fitness as an empty form; a dead system has been galvanised into life.

"I have often thought whether the doctor who saw the little delicate narrow chested girl in the office, and was 'satisfied that she was not incapacitated by disease or bodily infirmity for working' for the legal time, were to see her as I see her in the stress and strain of work toiling up flights of stairs with a load I cannot lift, streaming with perspiration in steam and heat, bent double straining over minute work, he would have been able to certify her as physically fit for such employment had such a certificate been requisite. Having regard to eyesight alone, what misery entailed by impaired vision might not be spared by the exercise of a judicious control over the kind of employment permitted to boys and girls with defective eyes.

"An Inspector has certainly power to order suspension of a child or young person until re-examined by the Certifying Surgeon, but the very cases which seem to call for the exercise of this power are those in which it cannot strictly be taken to apply, such cases are those in which it cannot be said that the child or young person appears to be incapacitated by disease or bodily infirmity for working the legal time in the factory taken as a whole, but rather that her strength seems unequal to, or some peculiarity makes her unfit for, the kind of work upon which she is employed, or the conditions inseparable from such work. It may be, for example, that a dangerous or injurious compound is used in that particular place or process which renders it unsuitable for a weakly and therefore susceptible child. What is felt to be wanted in such cases is power to suspend from employment in the particular place or process, until the Certifying Surgeon with knowledge of the conditions has certified the child or young person as fit for such employment."

I have received more than one formal complaint of successive spells of five hours, and 10. Five informal complaints are received by Inspectors during visits to factories. Miss Squire touches hours' spells. on this question as follows:—

"Complaint is constantly made to me by employees, their parents, and friends, of the exhausting and injurious effect of work carried on in factories and workshops without intermission from the end of dinner time until evening, that is, either from 1 till 6 or 2 till 7. There is, of course, in these cases no breach of the Factory Act, the law allows a five hours spell without a break, and this is not exceeded, often indeed the period of employment in the day is one hour short of the legal limit, and yet this five hours continuous work is a strain, which I am convinced does tell seriously (especially where the work is done standing) upon the physical powers of girls and young women. Their energy begins to flag about the middle of the afternoon, and work drags on with ever decreasing speed and efficiency until 6 or 7 o'clock sets them free, outdoor things are put on, and the girls trudge home with half-an-hour's walk to the tea which they are too exhausted then to relish. In some factories the making and taking of a cup of tea during the five hours' spell of an afternoon is allowed while work goes on, and the brief change of attitude is appreciated no less than the refreshment, but where neatness and order are considered, this picnic is naturally not permitted; that it is possible with good management to allow a break of fifteen minutes without interfering with work or discipline has been proved, and managers who have tried it have told me that the increased quantity and quality of the work done in the closing hours of the day have more than repaid the time expended in partaking of refreshment. But as no break in five hours can be required by an Inspector, from numbers of large factories employing hundreds of young women the complaints come in and remain un-redressed."

There seems to be room here for some amendment of the law without adding any real burden to employers. Many non-textile occupations are quite as arduous, some much more so, than most textile occupations; the four and a-half hours' spell works well in the latter, why should it not be obtained by the former? At least it should be made clear that only in the morning should a five hours' spell be permissible.

Complaints have not been wanting, in 1898, of alleged infringements of Section 17 of the Act of 1891, but in each case the old difficulties touched on in former reports, or new difficulties, have made action difficult or impossible. The following instance reported on by Miss Deane is the most striking new illustration of the limited effect of the prohibition, and the need of fuller control:—

"Certain instances of the infringement of Section 17, 1891, have come before your department, and the investigation of a complaint, relating to one of these, which you entrusted to me, led to the discovery of an evasion of the letter of the law which it is of interest to note, and which I have since had reason to consider exists in certain industries.

"Having received information of the employment of a woman in a laundry within a few days of childbirth, I visited the place and was informed that the woman was not being employed there for the time being, the regulation on the subject was well-known, 'As soon as it was permissible she would return to work.'

"Desiring to make quite sure of all the facts, I went straightway to see the woman in her home, and found her in the act of doing heavy washing for the laundry in question, the washing having been given her to take home and do.

"The law requires that no employer of a factory, workshop, or laundry shall knowingly employ a woman *therein* within four weeks after childbirth, accordingly this employer sent the work to be done in the home. The laundry was clean, and though not large enough for the mass of work which it was expected should be done in it, the surroundings under which the work was performed were, in point of convenience and fatigue-saving appliances, incomparably superior to those in which I found the woman. Her husband was a labourer, she had four living children, and the entire family inhabited two rooms: the woman was washing over a tub raised on two stools in one of the rooms, a small paved and drained yard lay at the back; it was a rainy day and she had pulled the tub into the room to be under cover from the wet; she dragged it into the yard to empty when needful. Of course, under the circumstances I could do nothing—but it is at least doubtful whether such a possibility of the infringement of the spirit of this regulation was contemplated when the section was drafted."

The application, in 1898, of the section requiring employers to give particulars of work and wages to pieceworkers, to the Wholesale Tailoring Trade, followed a prolonged inquiry into complaints of the need of this extension of the section, part of which, so far as it related to Leeds, I touched on in the Report for the year 1897. In the first few months of 1898 I visited ten other towns, including some of the most important centres of the

11. Employment of women within four weeks after childbirth.

12. Extension of particulars to pieceworkers.

wholesale clothing industry in England and Scotland—among others, Manchester, Wigan, Hebden Bridge, Bristol, Glasgow, in addition to London. Forty-two factories and workshops were inspected by me in these towns, and 149 witnesses examined. It was extremely interesting to compare the need of, and the varieties in the claim for, this form of protection to workers in making a contract, in centres of the industry varying so widely in stage of industrial development as Bristol and Leeds. It was asserted, not without some show of reason by those opposed to the innovation, that in the former town there would be a tendency induced, by further regulation, to increase the already large number of outworkers (to whom such regulations do not apply), which distinguishes it from the highly-organised factory industry of Leeds. I formed, however, the conclusion, after attentively listening to the expression of every variety of opinion, that the inevitable tendency of the industry in Bristol, if it remained in a healthy condition, would be for the organisation of work inside the factories to increase, and for the outworkers to decrease. The movement already in progress seemed to be far too strong and definite to be turned aside by a regulation designed to strengthen fair dealing between employer and workman such as this; and, on the contrary, anything tending to sharpen the need for organising the work more efficiently would tend to increase factory as opposed to home work. My strongest arguments for proposing application of the ¹completest form of the Particulars Section to wholesale manufacture of clothing were to be found in the practice of the best manufacturers, who hold that the only business-like system is to have a clear contract with the workers, such contract to hold good until the question of a new one has been fully considered and threshed out. In the course of the inquiry I received evidence showing not merely the urgent need in this trade of the protection that would be afforded by the section, but the equal or even greater need of workers in others, such as skirtmakers, mantlemakers, and, above all, the general need of *outworkers*, who in the meantime stand wholly outside the scope of the section, although as silk workers they came under the interesting early statute of 1845 (8 & 9 Vict. c. 128) which had the same purpose as the “Particulars Section,” first engrafted on the Factory Acts in 1891.

My inquiry into conditions among penmakers, with a view to weighing complaints of their need of application of the Particulars Section, was partial and tentative, in the end of the year, and the greater part of the investigation belongs to 1899. I found the question closely bound up in that industry with administration of the Truck Act, 1896, and considered it desirable to send Miss Squire for prolonged investigation.

I have received the following note from Miss Paterson:—

“In visiting some fustian cutting factories, I found amongst the workers a keen sense of the need for an extension of Sec. 40 to include this industry. It was wholly in the hand-cutting branch that this was brought before me, and it was pointed out that, owing to the competition of machiners, prices were continually varying with a general downward tendency. The complaint was made that until the work is done the worker does not know at what rate it is to be paid. In some instances, also, it is stated that the length for which payment is made is less than the length actually cut, so that particulars of work as well as of rate of wages are required.

“I think this is a matter into which further enquiry might with advantage be made. Probably there may be just as much necessity for this extension in the machine cutting branch, but I had not an opportunity of visiting these factories.”

13. Truck.

Out of the 34 complaints addressed to this department during 1898 on the subject of infringements of the Truck Acts, only two related to the earlier Acts or to payment of wages otherwise than in current coin.

Certain cases, however, of peculiar hardship and oppression were found by Miss Squire in lucifer match factories in different parts of the country, in which young and half starved girls had to submit to deductions from their wages in respect of rent owed to their employers by their parents. No attempt had been made by the employers to go through the form of a contract with the worker (which would have legalised the deduction only if the parents and not the children had been the workmen), or to give satisfactory particulars of the deductions when they were made. In one set of cases the employer was deducting nearly the whole wage of the worker for accumulated and unrecorded rent, unpaid by her father during a long epidemic of small-pox, and as the offender was unwilling to make any form of restitution for the illegality, proceedings were necessary and a conviction was obtained. Elsewhere, on the contrary, another employer, when he had his attention drawn to a similar oppression carried on in his name, was so willing to make fuller restitution than could be legally obtained if the workers had resorted to civil proceedings, that a caution was deemed sufficient; in this case it is of interest to add that the sum paid voluntarily by the employer to the workers was wisely administered on their behalf by the vicar of the parish.

(a) ¶ Acts of
1831 to
1887.

Of one form of legal payment of wages in goods, several instances came under the observation of the staff, which cannot, under existing law, be fully controlled where there is abuse, since provision of food, cooked to be eaten on the premises by workers, can be made by an employer without limitation either to his out-of-pocket expenses or to a fair and reasonable charge. Miss Deane, in the following paragraphs, gives an account of one case which we together investigated:—

“During the past year my attention has been again much given to the subject of *Truck*, and the work in this direction has lain entirely among factories.

“The developments of this system—which reappears under constantly new aspects—are almost bewildering in their variety. It is interesting to note that the duty of enforcing the new Truck Act, during the routine work, has resulted in bringing under our notice gross infringement of the older Truck Acts.

“The plan of supplying workers with meals, or facilities for taking meals—in itself an excellent thing—has been found to lend itself to various ingenious systems of ‘Truck,’ and a certain number of such cases have come under my own observation. I may cite, as an instance, the case where a large firm of tinned provision makers having established the rule that no worker was to leave the premises during the working day at all—it became necessary that these should procure their food inside the factory.

"Unless this plan is most carefully safe-guarded, it is evidently open to grave abuses, where the women and girls (unskilled workers) are too timid, or too fearful of losing their employment to make the arrangement a practically 'free' one, and my experience is that even a written agreement (often signed wholesale by request, and in general ignorance) in the 'office' of the factory, is an unsatisfactory safeguard.

"Accordingly we found that, instead of receiving the entire amount of their wages in coin, part was received in food, which was valued by the firm at a sum manifestly in excess of the possible cost to them. Not only so, but the food thus supplied appeared not uncommonly to be inferior in quality. Complaints were made by the girls to the occupier, but with little result, until a climax was reached one day when the meat, owing to its bad condition, being found to be uneatable, the girls, in a sudden access of courage, ventured to inform their forewoman, sat down quietly in front of their work-benches with their hands folded to await developments; these followed speedily, six of the head girls, all of whom had worked there many years, were at once given notice to quit for 'insubordination,' and the rest, terrified, collapsed at once, for:—'There's dozens as would come in our places for next to nothing at all when work is so scarce.'

"A few days after this event we visited the factory, and were interested to learn the particulars of it bit by bit, partly from one of the firm—who place a high value on the 'best English meat' which they give their workers—and partly from the girls, some of whom seemed to think that when their home lay 'round the corner,' food which was expensive, and sometimes not good and sometimes not eaten, was not the most satisfactory form in which to receive their wages.

"Two points occur in all these cases, sometimes singly, and sometimes together.—

"(1.) Compulsory detention in the factory during the statutory meal times.

"(2.) Profits made on the food.

'Regarding the *first*, I observe a growing tendency—as the imposition of fines becomes less easy under the new Truck Act—to resort, under cover of various excuses, to this system of detention, by means of which the presence of the workers in the workroom at the instant that worktime recommences is secured, without the trouble of instituting any moral control.

"It is very questionable whether the plan, although not illegal, is a healthy one, even when meal-rooms are provided; there can be no question that it is distinctly unhealthy where no meal-rooms exist.

"As regards the *second* point, it is not uncommon for the price of the food to be such as to leave a profit more or less considerable to the firm, over and above all the incidental expenses, even in those cases where (the number catered for being large) the actual cost to each worker is not excessive.

"The requirement of the old Truck Act, that in such cases a written agreement must be entered into with each worker (intended to safeguard his individual freedom of contract) is constantly disregarded, and the enforcement of this provision frequently brings to light the fact that in some instances the weekly deduction has been made for many years, although the woman may not have profited by the food; the sum having been levied on all alike, irrespective of whether they bring their own food or not. I have often found women who will consent to pay this extra charge, even while bringing their own food, for fear of 'displeasing' or 'disobliging,' and so running the risk of losing their employment."

Miss Paterson reports generally on the Act of 1896 :—

(b) Act of 1896.

"No more interesting work is among the duties of H.M. Inspectors than the administration of the Truck Acts. This year, as in 1897, it had had to be largely giving instructions, securing the removal of objectionable notices of deductions, &c. The number of cases taken into Court by H.M. Inspectors has been too small to call widespread attention to the existence and requirements of the Act of 1896.

"I have already (in the Annual Report for last year) called attention to the need for an Abstract of this Act, and this year I feel more strongly the value of having such an Abstract affixed in all places in which any deductions are made. I have feared that by sending out such an Abstract to all factories and workshops one might suggest the imposition of fines or charges, where these had not previously been made; but it appears to me now that the workplaces where no deductions or charges are ever made, or at least where the employer or manager does not claim the right to make them if and when he likes, are so much in the minority that the certain benefit to many would far outweigh the possible disadvantage to a few. The difference between factories in this respect is much more frequently between deductions with, and deductions without, a contract than between deductions and no deductions.

"A case of real hardship came before me at a factory, although no actual deduction or charge was made. The factory, a large one, had just been limewashed, walls and ceilings, and in consequence the floors, stairs, windows, doors, and all the woodwork about the factory had required thorough washing. A number of the weavers were told to do this work, and not only did they receive no pay, but they provided the soap, brushes &c. to do the work with. They had not been told to do so, but they had done it in similar circumstances before, which seemed a reason, although even to them not a good one, for doing it again. I have similarly found workers providing brushes to do the factory sweeping on the same principle. The employer only maintains silence on the point and the worker provides the brush. 'I would say No if he told me to do it,' a girl said to me once, but to take the initiative and ask a manager to give her the necessary brush required more moral courage than she could command.

"In more than one weaving shed the custom is much and justly complained of, of making the weavers in their working time leave their looms and scrub the floors without payment. Apart from the consideration that weavers' hands are by their work unfitted for this, it is practically making a charge of the cost of having the scrubbing done from the weavers, who, being piece-workers, are of course earning no wage at the time."

Miss Tracey supports Miss Paterson's suggestion regarding the Abstract :—

"I should like to suggest that in future some general information should be given of the Truck Act on the Abstract. As an employer said to me, people would be quite willing to carry out the requirements of the Act if they understood them, but he had never heard of the Truck Act and was quite guiltless of intentionally infringing its requirements. A very large proportion of time has to be devoted to instructions under this Act, as I find continually that its provisions are entirely unknown."

Miss Deane reports on various evasions of the Act of 1896 :—

"The provisions of the new Truck Act are sometimes ingeniously evaded by the plan of 'entering into a fresh contract' with the worker thus :—The instruction of H.M. Inspector that a weekly deduction from each worker in respect of the gas for heating irons—a deduction much in excess of the actual cost—must be reduced to the value of the gas consumed, and must be openly notified in the factory, is met by the employer with a permanent reduction of the wages all round to the extent of the sum hitherto deducted as 'gas charge.'

"Again, in order to evade the necessity for openly notifying the amount of fines, giving receipts for them, and confining them to such as are 'reasonable,' the plan of 'entering into a fresh contract' with the work-girl is resorted to, and she is informed that her wages during the next week, or 'till further notice,' will be a sum less—by the amount of the fine—than hitherto.

"It is not possible for the Inspector to act in such cases, but the enforcement of the strict letter of the law as to notifying fines, charges, &c. has at any rate the advantage of disclosing nakedly to the worker the exact amount of the wages she will earn. The sum which had hitherto masqueraded as 'wages,' and which was liable to uncertain and unlooked for curtailment at the end of each week, being at least definitely cleared of all vagueness.

"This method of evading the law is, however, a striking illustration of the helplessness of the unskilled work-woman in the matter of the conditions imposed on her in her (so-called) 'free' contract with her employer.

"The list of matters which are made the subject of charges or deductions is a very long one. I have specially observed one class of deduction which appears to call for some comment—that, namely, of :—

Charges to meet expenses incurred by the employer in complying with the requirements of the Factory Act. Such, for instance, as a charge to defray the expense incidental to the special cleaning of the factory, which is required every 14 months ; or the wages of a mechanic, part of whose work it is to erect and keep in order the guards and fences required by the law for the fencing of dangerous machinery.

"It will be readily seen that this kind of charge is capable of being developed in many directions, and it is not prohibited by the Truck Act.

"Somewhat allied to this is the imposition on the worker of a fine of 2s. 6d. or 5s. for infringing one of the Special Rules applied to a trade under the Factory Act, 1891.

"When Special Rules are broken, it is open to a Magistrate, at the instance of a Factory Inspector, to convict and impose a penalty on either the employer or the worker, or both, as the occasion may warrant. Information of any infringement can be given to the Inspector by either worker or employer. Under those circumstances, the imposition of an extra penalty, in addition to that which a Magistrate might see fit to inflict, on one of the parties by, and at the will of, the other (who may, or may not, have taken means to enable the penalised person to carry out his share of their joint duties) appears hardly justifiable. The more so that this position cannot, in the nature of things, be reciprocal, and that the inflicter of the penalty is fully protected from any risk of loss or damage to himself which might arise out of the illegal action of the penalised person by his power to shift the legal responsibility on to the actual offender in event of his being summoned for any infringement of a rule.

"The plan is, of course, one of the many resorted to in order to obviate the necessity of efficient supervision, either personally or by means of responsible agents.

"I have to record the cordial co-operation of some large firms in carrying out the fresh regulations necessitated by the Truck Act. In some cases the question, after receiving thoughtful consideration, has been solved by the total abolition of the fining system and the substitution of a more reasonable form of discipline. My experience in this respect has been the same as that of Miss Paterson last year, that where fines are heaviest the loud complaints of unpunctuality, unruliness, and lack of moral discipline show discouraging results of a system which, in addition to other drawbacks, fails in achieving the object for which it was instituted."

Miss Squire reports on various considerations brought out by applications of the Act of 1896 :—

"The administration of this Act continues to absorb a vast amount of time, both in the instruction of employers and in the investigation of grievances.

"Knowledge of the Truck Act, 1896, spreads slowly among occupiers of factories and workshops—perhaps the absence of its provisions from the Abstract of the Factory Acts affixed in their works, to which they are accustomed to refer for the law affecting them, causes it to be overlooked—whatever the reason, it is the exception rather than the rule to find that any attempt has been made to conform, and the ignorance which is pleaded, however culpable, is at least evidently genuine.

"The conditions under which alone fines and deductions from wages may be made—including contract, register, and 'receipt'—when first enumerated to employers, seems to impress them as intricate and oppressive, but when once adopted and in working order prove to be simple and business-like.

"Nothing is more striking than the great divergence in practice and opinion with regard to fining. In some factories and workshops long lists are exhibited of rules, each accompanied by a fine for non-compliance, and should these lists be criticised, the employer fights for the retention of each fine as if the very existence of the works depended upon it, drawing meanwhile a terrible picture of the lawlessness and disorder which would prevail were fines not inflicted. While in other factories and workshops of the same class, and where as many or more persons are employed, fines are unknown and the management tells you there is no need of them.

"It is probable that the system of fining itself creates the need which it supplies. Where fines are attached to breaking rules, an employee, it seems, feels that a certain amount of lawlessness or carelessness can be bought for a small sum. 'Larking,' for example, can be indulged in for 2d. or 3d., and the act or omission being paid for, the master and she (or he) 'are quits.' While where no fining exists, each worker knows that her very situation depends on obedience and good behaviour.

"Be this as it may, it is certain the secret is one of good management. Some managers, foremen, or forewomen seem to maintain order by their mere presence at the works ; others only by severe pains and penalties. This, of course, only emphasizes the responsibility devolving upon employers to select fit persons for places of authority. An object lesson is afforded in one of the largest factories in the kingdom, where each of the numerous departments is in charge of a forewoman, to whom a fine register is entrusted. When produced to the Inspector at the end of six months these registers told very different tales—one was full and had overflowed into a second ; another was blank. The conditions in the departments were almost identical ; the forewomen alone were different.

"Where the employer has allowed himself to be persuaded to abolish fines, his verdict, after a trial, has so far always been favourable, and it is to be hoped more will try the experiment, and thus encourage the growth of honour and *esprit de corps* among employees.

"Another year's experience of the Truck Act, 1896, has only emphasized more strongly the need for some clearer definition of the meaning of 'fair and reasonable,' as applied to the charges which may be made for bad work under section 2. The clause that the amount shall not exceed 'the damage or loss occasioned to the employer' sometimes appears in its working as if it were satirical rather than a serious attempt to restrict the right of an employer to punish a careless or unfortunate worker. As before suggested (Annual Report, 1897, page 111), the worker's wages seem to be the proper basis on which to form a judgment of what amount is fair and reasonable to deduct. Where the material used in the manufacture is costly, or the risk of loss to the employer through faulty work in any process is great, a strong argument exists for increased supervision of workers or the employment of more mature, skilled, and therefore better paid operatives. Girls' and women's wages are, as a rule, so pitifully low as to leave no margin for making good damage done to work entrusted to them, while the rapidity necessary in order to reach the standard required of workers paid by the quantity of work turned out increases the risk of damage.

"As instances of charges for damaged work which, although not equal in amount to the loss occasioned to the employer, are yet not fair and reasonable if the amount of the wages is considered, the following may be given :—

One skirt	Wage earned 2½d. ...	Deducted for damage 2s. 6d.
Six pinafores	" 9d. ...	" 5s. 6d.
2 dozen hunting ties ...	" 5d. ...	" 14s.
4 dozen collars.....	" 8d. ...	" £1.

"Another charge illustrates well the point which has been urged above, that the amount of wage paid to the worker, and not the amount of loss sustained by the employer, forms the proper basis for a decision as to what is fair and reasonable. At an india-rubber factory the outer case of rubber tyres is 'trimmed' (cut neatly along the edges by scissors) at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ a dozen cases, a fine of $1d.$ was imposed for each case damaged by the edge being unevenly cut or snipped—the loss thus occasioned to the employer is estimated at $2s. 6d.$, the loss sustained by the worker, although only $1d.$ (one-thirtieth part of this), equalled four-fifths of the wages earned for one hour's work.

"Comment has been made in previous Annual Reports on the objectionable practice of raffles being held in factories of articles damaged by the employees. Fresh instances of this have been met with this year, the practice even being reduced to a recognised system, by every worker being required to pay $1d.$ a week to the forewoman towards a fund for paying back to an employee the amount deducted from her wages for damaged work, and receiving in return a ticket for the raffle by which the damaged articles were disposed of week by week.

"When the deductions from wages made in a factory have been subjected to the pruning knife of the Truck Act, 1896, there still remains an 'irreducible minimum' which makes a serious inroad into the wages of women and girls. This consists of deductions for such things as gas, power, needles, cottons, soap, cleaning, and sweeping, and also for sick clubs, hospitals, and dispensaries, dividend and burial societies, subscriptions to which are made a condition of employment.

"Some examples taken at random from employees books are as follows :—

—	Wages Due.	Deductions.	Fines.	Wages Received.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
(1)	6 6	Gas 0 2 Sick club 0 2 Hospital 0 1 Sweeping 0 1 <u>0 6</u>	Bad work 0 6 Late 0 1 <u>0 7</u>	5 5
(2)	7 6	Gas 0 2 Sick club 0 2 Hospital 0 1 <u>0 5</u>	Bad work 0 7 Late 0 1 <u>0 8</u>	6 5
(3)	6 8	Gas 1 0 Tea 0 4 <u>1 4</u>	—	5 4
(4)	5 8	Cottons 0 7½ Needles 0 2 Fines 0 2 <u>0 11½</u>	—	4 9½
(5)	12 0	Steam power ... 0 3 Dispensary 0 1 Burial club 0 1 Kitchen 0 1 Cottons 1 6 Needles 0 3 <u>2 3</u>	—	9 9

"The cleaning of the factory or workshop forms an important item in the expenses of the workers in some places, 1*d.* a week being deducted from the wages of all employees for sweeping and scrubbing, and an additional levy being made for cleaning up after the annual whitewashing—where from one to two hundred women and girls are employed, this represents no mean contribution towards the expenses of the occupier in carrying out the requirements of the sanitary clauses of the Factory Acts. Clean windows cost each employee 2*d.* a quarter, clean closets 1*d.* or $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* a week, while in some factories girls employed in the manufacturing process, and paid according to the amount of work they turn out, are called off in rotation from wage-earning to sweep and scrub the rooms unpaid, being fined if they neglect this duty or fail to provide and pay a substitute."

14. Con-
clusion.

In conclusion, I beg leave as heretofore to take the opportunity to draw attention of the general public to the address of the office of H.M. Women Inspectors, which has been changed since the publication of the last Report to 66, Victoria Street, S.W.

The office is open ordinarily from 10 A.M. till 5 P.M., but evening appointments are made at any time. The former Monday evening attendance from 7 to 9 P.M., which has been in the meantime discontinued, will only be resumed if there is some indication that it is a convenience for enquirers. At present all the evidence shews that the day attendance, with evening appointments, is sufficient. I frequently see enquirers by their own wish towards 6 P.M.

I have, &c.,

ADELAIDE M. ANDERSON.

To ARTHUR WHITELEGGE, ESQ., M.D.,
&c., &c.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR UNDER THE COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES ACTS.

The year 1898 witnessed a very important change in the law relating to weaving sheds in which humidity is artificially produced. In 1896 the Secretary of State appointed a Committee, consisting of Sir Henry Roscoe (Chairman), Sir William Roberts, and Dr. Ransome, to investigate the questions connected with "steaming" in weaving sheds. After a very careful investigation lasting for eleven months, this Committee issued its Report early in 1897, and in the same year an Act was passed authorizing the Secretary of State to make regulations to give effect to the Committee's recommendations. In pursuance of this authority, the following regulations were made and came into force on the 25th of May 1898, viz. :—

(1.) In every Cotton Cloth Factory to which the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889, applies, the occupier or manager or person for the time being in charge of the factory shall, in addition to taking the two readings of the thermometers required by section 7 of that Act, read each of the thermometers every day between seven o'clock and eight o'clock in the forenoon, and record the reading of each thermometer in the form and in accordance with the regulations in Schedule B of the said Act as amended by this Order.

(2.) Schedules B and C of the Act of 1889 shall be altered and shall be as set out in the schedule to this Order.

(3.) In every such Cotton Cloth Factory when artificial humidity is produced the water used for the purpose shall either be taken from a public supply of drinking-water or other source of pure water, or shall be effectively purified to the satisfaction of the Inspector before being introduced in the form of steam into the factory, and all ducts for the introduction of humidified air shall be kept clean.

(4.) The pipes used for the introduction of steam into a Cotton Cloth Factory in which the temperature is 70 degrees Fahrenheit or over shall, so far as they are within the shed, be as small both in diameter and length as is reasonably practicable and shall be effectively covered with non-conducting material to the satisfaction of the Inspector, so as to minimise the amount of heat thrown off by them into the shed.

(5.) The arrangements for ventilation shall be such that during working hours in no part of the Cotton Cloth Factory shall the proportion of carbonic acid (carbon dioxide) in the air be greater than nine volumes of carbonic acid to every ten thousand volumes of air.

(6.) Unless some other method certified by the Inspector to be equally satisfactory is adopted, the outside of the roof of every Cotton Cloth Factory shall be whitewashed every year before the 31st day of May, and such whitewash shall be effectively maintained until the 31st day of August.

(7.) In every Cotton Cloth Factory erected after the date of this Order, a sufficient and suitable cloak room, or cloak rooms, shall be provided for the use of all the persons employed therein, and shall be ventilated and kept at a suitable temperature.

Up to the end of the year the progress made in complying with these regulations was, as might have been expected, largely of an experimental nature, as manufacturers were naturally slow to embark on the task of fitting apparatus to comply with the new requirements until the various appliances had been fairly well tested.

Considerable alarm was at first caused by Regulation No. 3, as it was feared that this would necessitate a separate boiler fired in the ordinary way, and thus lead to a considerable amount of trouble and expense. To remove this difficulty, I had in 1894 devised an "evaporator" heated by means of a steam coil, and this was briefly described in Appendix No. 4A to the evidence given before Sir Henry Roscoe's Committee. However, this had never been tried in a cotton cloth factory, and considerable scepticism was naturally expressed as to the practicability of such a plan. Mr. Fred Baynes, who was then Mayor of Blackburn, was the first to adopt the suggestion, and in May 1898 arranged to have an "evaporator" fitted up at one of his mills on the plan I recommended. Up to the end of the year the arrangement had been working for about seven months with complete success, and I certainly think the thanks of his fellow manufacturers are due to Mr. Baynes for his action in demonstrating the practicability of a cheap and efficient means of complying with the requirement as to pure steam.

The arrangement is very simple, consisting of a small boiler shell (vertical for choice) fixed on the ordinary boiler and partly filled with drinking water evaporated by means of a coil of steam from the ordinary boiler. There is thus very little trouble in management and very little waste of heat, as the steam can be turned on or off just as required. The

substitution of such an arrangement as this for the existing practice will be a very great improvement in many cases, as at present the steam infused into the atmosphere of weaving sheds is frequently raised from water which is highly impure. In some of the sources of water used for this purpose it is not uncommon to see the putrefying carcasses of dogs floating, and operatives can hardly be charged with over fastidiousness when they object to inhale air impregnated with steam raised from such sources. I trust that by the end of 1899 a very great step will have been made towards the removal of any ground of complaint on this score.

Regulation No. 5 is probably the one from which the greatest improvement to health may be expected. The investigations of Sir Henry Roscoe's Committee showed most conclusively that there was great need of improvement in the purity of the atmosphere of many weaving sheds ; and the Committee, as will be seen from their Report, considered that a great change should be made both in the amount of fresh air commonly supplied, and also in the standard by which this should be judged. The Committee recommended that the standard of ventilation should be based upon the actual purity of the air of the sheds as ascertained by analysis, instead of, as in the past, upon the amount of air mechanically introduced as shown by an anemometer, and gave reasons for rejecting as inadequate the anemometer test. The Committee recommended that the arrangements for ventilation should be such that, under ordinary conditions, the proportion of carbonic acid (CO₂) in the atmosphere of the sheds should not exceed nine volumes of CO₂ in 10,000 volumes of air, and expressed the belief that "such a requirement would bring about a material improvement in the health and comfort of the workers."

The progress in complying with the Regulation (No. 5) as regards ventilation was somewhat slow up to the end of 1898, and experience for a few months only would not, of course, afford sufficient evidence to decide the question as to whether the belief expressed by the Committee was justified or not. I was, however, able to obtain evidence of enormous improvement made in the health conditions of weaving sheds in one or two of the factories in which the new requirement had been carried out. In two mills where improved arrangements for ventilation had been installed up to the end of the year under review, there is a basis of direct comparison between the old and the new conditions, for in each of these mills there were two sheds which used to be ventilated by similar means, namely, by exhaust fans. In one shed in each mill improved means of ventilation were installed after the regulations came into force, the arrangements in the other shed being left untouched. In order to test the effect of the new ventilating apparatus on the purity of the atmosphere, I took samples of air both from the sheds with the new and with the old arrangements, and determined the amount of carbon-dioxide therein. I append a table showing the proportions of this gas found in the samples, and also the approximate proportions due to the respiration of the operatives. The last set of figures (which are, of course, the proper basis of comparison) are arrived at by deducting in each case four volumes of CO₂ per 10,000 from the first set of figures, as there are commonly in outside "fresh" air about four volumes of CO₂ per 10,000 under the same conditions as those under which I took the samples. The proportions thus arrived at give, therefore, a measure of the added respiratory impurity.

MILL.	No. of vols. of CO ₂ per 10,000.		Approximate No. of vols. of CO ₂ per 10,000 due to respiration.	
	In shed with new ventilating arrangements.	In shed with old ventilating arrangements.	In shed with new ventilating arrangements.	In shed with old ventilating arrangements.
No. 1 {	6·4 middle	} 14·7 middle {	2·4	} 10·7
	7·4 side		3·4	
„ 2 {	6·8 middle	10·1 middle	2·8	6·1
	7·7 side	12·4 side	3·7	8·4
AVERAGE			3·1	8·4

The enormous difference in the sanitary condition indicated by the above figures certainly affords ground for hope of an improvement in the health of the operatives concerned. In several other sheds equally good results have been obtained by improved methods of ventilation, but, as in most of these cases, there is no basis of comparison with the conditions existing before, the figures are not given.

In many cases analyses of air have shown that the conditions existing in weaving sheds are extremely bad and much above the prescribed limit. In such cases notices are issued to the occupiers of the factories, and, in the event of failure to comply with the law, action will be taken against the offenders. However, I hope that, as manufacturers become aware of the benefits arising from an improved system of ventilation, they will voluntarily carry out their legal duty in the matter; and some will, I have no doubt, attain a far higher standard than is insisted upon by the law. The comparatively slow progress made up to the end of the year must not be regarded as proof of unwillingness on the part of manufacturers to provide reasonable sanitary conditions for their operatives, but was, possibly, due, in a large measure, to doubt as to the best means of securing the desired end. Now that experience on the subject has been acquired, it is reasonable to expect a much greater rate of progress in providing a purer air in the factories concerned, and I hope that much will be done in this direction before I make my next report.

In connection with this subject, it is pleasing to record the action of a very well-known firm of manufacturers. Some time ago I took samples of air from the various weaving sheds belonging to the firm, and found the air from three of the sheds extremely impure, probably owing to the fact that the sheds were unusually air-tight, and to the fact that the cubic space per operative was less than usual. Although in the case of these three sheds there was no necessity to comply with the requirements of the Cotton Cloth Factories Acts as no artificial humidity was infused, the firm, on being informed of the results of the tests, voluntarily, at a great expense, took steps to make the atmosphere of these sheds purer. After the new arrangements were installed I again tested the air, and the table below shows that a very great improvement had been made:—

SHED.	No. of vols. of CO ₂ per 10,000.		Approximate No. of vols. of CO ₂ per 10,000 due to respiration.	
	<i>Before the new system of ventilation was installed.</i>	<i>After the new system was installed.</i>	<i>Before the new system of ventilation was installed.</i>	<i>After the new system was installed.</i>
No. 1 	22·3	9·0	18·3	5·0
„ 2 	16·5	7·5	12·5	3·5
„ 3 	15·5	9·8	11·5	5·8
AVERAGE 			14·1	4·8

It will thus be seen that the respiratory impurity had been reduced to about *one-third* of that previously existing, and the dust floating in the atmosphere was probably also reduced in as great a proportion. Moreover, this firm did not limit their exertions on behalf of their operatives to the subject of ventilation. I ventured to call attention to the desirability of the provision of cloak-room accommodation, so that the weavers might be able to leave their outer garments in a clean and warm place while at work, and the firm has since provided this accommodation at all their weaving sheds, to the great satisfaction of the operatives concerned.

Other firms also have done much to raise the standard of comfort and of the health conditions of their operatives; and, in view of the increased amount of attention which is being paid to these points, it is reasonable to hope that a very great improvement will be made in the near future in the working conditions of Lancashire weavers.

As regards the financial aspect of the question, one or two remarks may be made. It is, I think, obvious from the figures I have tabulated above, and also from general observation, that there is room for a great improvement in the sanitary conditions under which many, if not most, of the weavers of Lancashire are working; and if such an improvement is made, it is reasonable to assume that a considerable gain will arise, owing to increased vigour and diminished sickness, and to the probable prolongation of the working life of the weavers. This consideration alone, although I think it would amply justify a demand for improvement, does not always appeal directly to a manufacturer, as the gain is somewhat remote and is not always very obvious to the individual. It is, therefore, of considerable interest to note that, in most of the cases in which improved ventilation has been introduced, the manufacturers appear to be quite satisfied that they obtain a direct and satisfactory return for their expenditure, owing to a distinct improvement in the production of cloth.

No doubt this is due mainly to an improvement (from the manufacturers' point of view) in the system of ventilation. When the law was satisfied by the admission of only 600 cubic feet per head per hour, the system commonly adopted was that of exhaust fans, which were cheap, simple, and fairly efficient. Where the amount of air admitted was comparatively small, this system did not seriously affect the existing powers of "conditioning" (*i.e.*, damping and heating) the atmosphere of a shed. With a great increase in the quantity of air to be admitted, it was necessary, however, to provide additional means of "conditioning," and this necessity has generally been met by reversing the method of ventilation. Hence, the more general adoption of the plenum (or forcing-in) system, which enables the air to be conditioned before its introduction into a factory. Several modifications of this system have been introduced, and in all, or almost all, of these the air is forced into the factory or shed by means of a fan or fans. In most cases distribution is effected by means of horizontal ducts suspended at a height of about 6 to 8 feet from the floor. The principal objections raised to these ducts are the difficulty of keeping them clean, the obstruction to light, and their unsightliness. There is, however, one apparatus which is being frequently adopted, by which the air is diffused without the aid of these horizontal ducts, and it is claimed for this appliance that it secures good distribution both of air and moisture. In this system, fresh air is drawn by means of a fan from the roof of the shed down a vertical trunk in which there is a steam coil for heating the air when required. The air is then forced through horizontal openings in a circular "cage" of perforated zinc, most of the air passing through the perforations, but some through jets, the object of these air-jets being to secure the diffusion of the fresh air introduced. Immediately outside the "cage" is a ring from which steam arises to moisten the air as it enters the shed. In summer, a tent of matting can be fixed over the inlet on the roof, and, by keeping the matting wet, the air can be cooled and damped before its introduction.

As regards the miscellaneous factories brought under the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889, by section 31 of the Factory Act, 1895, I have little to report. Complaint is frequently made that the processes of cotton spinning should be subject to the same machinery for ascertaining and recording moisture as is required in cotton weaving, although in spinning there is not the slightest temptation to even approach the legal maximum limits of humidity. It is, therefore, objected that the hygrometers and the daily records of heat and humidity serve no useful purpose in the way of protecting the operatives, and are a source of considerable trouble to the management.

W. WILLIAMS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXAMINER OF TEXTILE PARTICULARS.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to say that the Particulars Clause (s. 40, 1895) grows more popular in the textile industries every day. Not only does it give great satisfaction to the workers, but with very few exceptions to the employers also. The fear that the employers seemed to have when the Act was first passed, that it would be the means of exposing to their competitors valuable trade secrets, has passed away; and none but a limited few, most of whom are persons who are not only trying to take advantage of their workpeople, but of their brother manufacturers, by supplying incorrect particulars, make any objection to it.

We have visited during the past year 5,284 factories and workshops engaged in the textile industries, and I may now say that the whole of the United Kingdom has been fairly well covered. The factories in Wales have presented difficulties which have been overcome in the current year. They are generally of a very small and primitive character, and very little of the labour, beyond weaving, is paid for by piece.

During 1898, I have laid 47 informations (11 of which were for insufficient particulars, and 36 for false or incorrect particulars) against 13 employers, and secured 44 convictions, as against 55 informations and 51 convictions in 1897. Although I only secured 44 convictions as against 51 in 1897, the penalties amounted to £43, as against £16 1s. the previous year. While this is a decided increase in the amount of penalties imposed, there is yet considerable room for further increase in a certain class of cases. One can quite understand and agree with small penalties when it is a mere negligence only of defendants or some of their servants, and it cannot be shewn that anyone has sustained any pecuniary loss; but where operatives have been defrauded out of from 1s. to 3s. each per week, by which the employer has pocketed over £20 during the same period, and when detected and prosecuted he has been let off with a penalty including costs of less than 40s.; or, to give another instance, where pieces were being made 15 per cent. over length, by which the employer would benefit from £10 to £12 per week, and was let off with a fine of 20s.; should not such cases be dealt with in such a manner as would be a deterrent, and not allow them to make a profit out of the transaction after having paid the penalty?

As stated in my report for the year 1897, after repeated conferences with the employers and employed, I arranged the somewhat difficult matter of the particulars to be supplied to the lace workers of Nottingham. This, I expected, Nottingham being the chief seat of the lace trade, would have settled the question throughout the trade; but I soon found that such was not the case, as in Beeston, Long Eaton, and other places, different particulars were taken into account in fixing the piece-work prices; but I think I may now safely say, after having had interviews with the representatives of the employers and employed, and met them together, that I have settled this question, except it may possibly be in some few small isolated places.

In my report for the year 1896, I referred to the difficulties of carrying out to the very letter section 40 so far as the hosiery trade was concerned, as it is almost impossible in all cases to supply the particulars with the work, as required by clause (b) of subsection 1; and, as I said then, all that seemed to me requisite to be done was that a scale of prices, including sizes and particulars of each article, should be exhibited in each room. Since then I have had considerable difficulty with some firms in inducing them to do this, their contention being that the Act was not applicable to them, and had been passed without due consideration of the difficulties and intricacies involved in the hosiery trade, and that the requirements of the Act raised questions never anticipated even by the workmen themselves. I may, however, say that I think I have now been able to induce the hosiery employers to carry out the Act so far as in my opinion is necessary or practicable.

We have, however, not surmounted all the difficulties in connection with section 40. In the Yorkshire woollen and worsted trade and the North-east Lancashire coloured goods cotton trade, weavers are generally paid by length of warp. This custom also prevails to some extent in other parts of the country, and, as you will be aware, it is a rather difficult and lengthy task to test the length of warps after they have been delivered to the weaver. It is not such a difficult task to test them before they go to the weaver, but if a wrong length be given to a warp and a ticket attached to it before the warp is delivered to the weaver with the particulars thereon, it is not an offence. It only becomes an offence after being delivered to the weaver; and to test the accuracy of the length of these warps it would require an Inspector in some cases to stand by a loom for two or three days. If the same ticket be given to the weaver as is given to the dresser, we can, during the process of dressing or beaming, test the accuracy of the length of the warp in a few hours; but dressers and beamers are not always paid by piece, and in that case an incorrect ticket would not be an offence so far as they were concerned. It may be asked why the custom of paying for length of cloth, as is the general custom outside the worsted and woollen and the coloured cotton trade in North-east Lancashire, is not adopted. The contention of the employers is that, these goods being chiefly of a heavier character, they cannot estimate the contraction between yarn and cloth with the same accuracy as in the lighter classes of goods. There is, no doubt, something in this argument, though not so much, in my opinion, as is attempted to be made of it; but we have no power to insist upon any change in the system of determining the piece-work price, and are therefore compelled to deal with the difficulty as it exists in the best possible way. Even if we had power to change the system of estimating the payment, the Yorkshire factory workers, although we are at a loss to understand why, are strongly in favour of payment by length of warp.

The greatest difficulty, however, that we have to encounter is in the fustian and velveteen trade. The almost uniform system of payment is by weight of weft put into the cloth, and the weight of weft is invariably ascertained by weighing the cloth after it is woven, and deducting the weight of warp from the total weight of the piece, the price per lb. varying in accordance with the fineness or coarseness of the weft. The particulars generally given are the width of the yarn, the count of reed or ends per inch, the picks per inch, length of warp, weight of warp, counts of yarn, counts of weft, and price per lb. This to an outsider would seem ample. They would, no doubt, say that from the width of yarn, counts of reed, counts of twist, and length of warp, they could check its weight; and from the counts of weft, width in reed, picks per inch, and length of warp, they could check the weight of weft; but from practice it will be found that this is not so, as the warp in many instances will be made partly, if not wholly, from two or three-fold yarns, and it will be found that doubled yarns do not wrap the same proportionately after doubling as before: in fact some of the hard-spun yarns, spun one way and twisted the other in doubling, will contract in length in some special cases as much as 15 per cent.; hence two-fold 24's will only wrap about 10's, but this would greatly depend on the amount of twist put into the yarn either in the spinning or doubling. The accurate weight of twist cannot, therefore, be ascertained after the warp is put upon the beam, as the beams are not uniform in weight, nor is their tare marked upon them. Then, again, some of these warps are sized, which adds to their weight more or less in accordance with the quantity used, and this renders it altogether impossible for us to check their weight by calculation, even if there were no difficulty about the double-hard-twisted yarns and contraction. Neither can the weight of weft be accurately ascertained or checked from the width in reed, number of picks, counts and length of warp, as the length of cloth is seldom given, consequently we have to estimate the contraction, which may always be a disputable point, as many circumstances may affect this, particularly where negative motions are used. There are a few firms who weigh out the weft to the weavers, and supply them with the counts and price, in the same manner as it is generally supplied to the winders, which is by far the most correct, simple, and satisfactory method, and would enable us to check very easily any irregularities. We have suggested this plan to several manufacturers, but few of them as yet have consented to adopt it.

Convictions under Section 40 in 1898.

Court at which Heard.	Informations.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	PENALTIES.	COSTS.	TOTAL.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
West Riding, Dewsbury ...	3	3	—	6 0 0	2 1 6	8 1 6
Oldham Boro' ...	2	2	—	0 5 0	0 17 6	1 2 6
Nelson Boro' ...	4	4	—	1 0 0	3 2 0	4 2 0
West Riding, Bradford ...	6	6	—	1 0 0	3 16 6	4 16 6
Radcliffe, County Lanc. ...	5	5	—	20 0 0	3 8 0	23 8 0
Preston Boro' ...	4	4	—	0 10 0	1 9 6	1 19 6
Burnley Boro' ...	4	4	—	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
West Riding, Dewsbury ...	3	—	3	—	—	—
Stalybridge Boro' ...	1	1	—	0 5 0	1 1 0	1 6 0
Heywood Boro' ...	2	2	—	2 0 0	1 11 0	3 11 0
Blackburn Boro' ...	5	5	—	5 0 0	3 12 6	8 12 6
Church County, Lanc. ...	4	4	—	1 0 0	1 8 6	2 8 6
Blackburn Boro' ...	4	4	—	5 0 0	2 0 0	7 0 0
TOTALS, 1898 ...	47	44	3	43 0 0	26 8 0	69 8 0
TOTALS, 1897 ...	55	51	4	16 1 0	28 8 6	44 9 6

THIRD ANNUAL RETURN OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1897.

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For the purposes of the Third Annual Return applications were addressed to the occupiers of more than 220,000 works or departments.

In 65,000 instances a second application had to be made, and, as on previous occasions, many firms remained still in default. In the two preceding years, the Inspectors had personally made third applications to defaulters, but at an expense of time seriously prejudicial to the performance of ordinary duties. On the present occasion, in place of any third attempt, the reports (if any) for the previous year were utilised in the case of firms finally defaulting, except where there was reason to believe that there was cessation of work. For practical purposes the result is probably much the same as if the collection of the relatively few outstanding papers had again been undertaken by the Inspectors.

Throughout the summaries, works from which the 1897 (or alternatively the 1896) reports were not forthcoming are not included in the total number of factories and workshops.

Returns received from occupiers of workshops (other than bakehouses) who employed men only are not included.

When less than five works or departments of any one class exist in a county an asterisk is inserted in place of the actual number.

The summaries are based on information supplied by occupiers, which is subjected to enquiry and correction only in those cases where obvious errors have been committed. Hence accuracy in detail must not be assumed, and it is the more necessary to make this reservation on account of the number of persons employed by the same occupiers varying from time to time in large numbers of instances. Strikes probably occasion a slight diminution of the numbers returned, although the statistics of persons *ordinarily* employed are asked for. Simple instructions are issued from the Department to secure uniformity of computation, but it is evident that these are not always observed. Allowance has also to be made for the outstanding data, which are neither few nor constant, and might materially affect the result if forthcoming.

It should further be explained that many of the smaller fluctuations, as between different industries, are attributable to better definition of the articles or materials of manufacture in later returns from occupiers.

Notwithstanding the recourse to the 1896 returns, there were still 6,167 left to be reckoned as outstanding for both years, 57 relating to textile factories, 1,817 to non-textile factories, and 4,293 to workshops. These numbers are in each case less than those of 1896, but, except in the textile division, higher than those of 1895. The total of outstanding reports for 1896 was 7,555, and for 1895, 3,308. Twenty-one of the defaulters were prosecuted.

During 1898 cessation of work was notified to the Department in more than 10,000 instances. *Nil* returns were sent in about 1,500 cases.

The total number of works or departments included in the 1897 Return is 178,756, compared with 160,948 and 144,008 for 1896 and 1895 respectively.

Reports were also received from nearly 20,000 workshops (other than bakehouses) employing only men, who numbered more than 60,000.

The corrections of the lists of occupiers at the Home Office in 1898 included more than 27,500 additions (compared with 28,500 and 30,600 respectively in 1897 and 1896): the exact figures being—

273 Textile Factories,

8,054 Non-Textile Factories,

19,269 Workshops.

15,000 other corrections (removals, changes of firm, &c.) were made from periodical instructions furnished by the District Inspectors, and some thousands more from information obtained incidentally in the classification of the 1897 reports.

In the Tables now presented, several further subdivisions of industry are made. They relate to processes to which special provisions or exceptions are applicable, notably humidifying textile factories, and to certain other branches of manufacture which had not hitherto been separated in the returns, but were sufficiently well-defined for that purpose.

TEXTILE FACTORIES.

In the textile industries as a whole there was a decrease of 2·4 per cent. in persons employed, from 1,077,687 in 1896 to 1,051,564 in 1897, as compared with an increase of 0·2 per cent. in 1895-6.

	Year.	Factories or Departments.	Persons Employed.
	1895	7,875	1,075,751
	1896	9,891	1,077,687
	1897	10,883	1,051,564

The separation of processes has been developed on the lines indicated in the last report, and new classes have been created for humidifying departments of textile factories. These two causes are mainly responsible for the increase in the second column.

A second table shows that the decrease was shared by England, Scotland, and Ireland, but in Ireland the diminution was very slight and compares favourably with the record of 1895-6.

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN TEXTILE FACTORIES
1896 AND 1897.

Kingdom.	Second Annual Return, 1896.	Third Annual Return, 1897.	Increase or Decrease.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1896 compared with 1895.
			No.	Per cent.	
England and Wales	856,661	833,999	— 22,662	— 2·6	+ 0·2
Scotland	147,354	143,998	— 3,356	— 2·3	+ 0·4
Ireland	73,672	73,567	— 105	— 0·1	— 0·3

In the counties which have the largest population concerned in textile industries there was diminution in all except Leicestershire and Renfrew, and in the latter instance the increase is due mainly to amendment of classification of certain works.

PRINCIPAL TEXTILE COUNTIES.—PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1896 AND 1897.

County.	Second Annual Return, 1896.	Third Annual Return, 1897.	Increase or Decrease.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1896 compared with 1895.
			No.	Per cent.	
Lancaster	439,643	434,609	— 5,034	— 1·1	— 1·1
York, West Riding ...	251,777	237,344	— 14,433	— 5·7	+ 0·7
Forfar	50,460	49,483	— 977	— 1·9	+ 0·5

PRINCIPAL TEXTILE COUNTIES.—PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1896 and 1897—*continued*.

County.	Second Annual Return, 1896.	Third Annual Return, 1897.	Increase or Decrease.		<i>Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1896 compared with 1895.</i>
			No.	Per cent.	
Chester	43,392	43,182	— 210	— 0·5	+ 2·3
Antrim	40,754	40,681	— 73	— 0·2	— 0·9
Leicester	24,579	24,909	+ 330	+ 1·3	+ 3·3
Lanark	22,864	21,195	— 1,669	— 7·3	+ 0·7
Derby	22,178	20,324	— 1,854	— 8·4	+ 10·4
Nottingham	18,633	18,434	— 199	— 1·1	+ 6·6
Renfrew	15,542	17,809	+ 2,267	+ 14·6*	+ 0·3
Fife	13,208	12,580	— 628	— 4·8	+ 1·0
Down... ..	11,989	11,931	— 58	— 0·5	+ 4·1

* Difference of classification.

Further, in the textile trades as a whole, there was decrease in each of the age and sex groups ; and in each instance the totals compare unfavourably with those of 1895–6. The decline was more marked among males than among females, and most conspicuous as regards children.

AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN TEXTILE FACTORIES, 1896 AND 1897.

Age and Sex.				Second Annual Return, 1896.	Third Annual Return, 1897.	Increase or Decrease.		<i>Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1896 compared with 1895.</i>
						Number.	Per cent.	
CHILDREN—								
<i>Half-timers under 14</i> ... { M.				24,302	22,074	— 2,228	— 9·2	— 4·8
... { F.				28,954	26,963	— 1,991	— 6·9	— 3·8
YOUNG PERSONS—								
<i>Full-timers under 18</i> ... { M.				82,383	78,719	— 3,664	— 4·4	— 0·8
... { F.				153,862	152,583	— 1,279	— 0·8	— 0·7
ADULTS—								
<i>Over 18</i> { M.				306,156	296,058	— 10,098	— 3·3	+ 1·0
... .. { F.				482,030	475,167	— 6,863	— 1·4	+ 0·7
Total				1,077,687	1,051,564	— 26,123	— 2·4	+ 0·2
Males				412,841	396,851	— 15,990	— 3·9	+ 0·2
Females				664,846	654,713	— 10,133	— 1·5	+ 0·1

As regards the principal textile manufactures individually, comparison of the Third with the Second Annual Return yields the following, among other, results:—

Cotton.—A decrease of 5,697 hands (1·1 per cent.), 4,110 males (2·0 per cent.) and 1,587 females (0·5 per cent.). Half-timers declined by 1,963 (6·7 per cent.), notwithstanding a slight increase in Cheshire. In *spinning*, the recorded decrease was 1,428 (0·7 per cent.), but in this branch half-timers increased by 56 (0·6 per cent.). In *weaving* the falling-off was 8,110 (2·6 per cent.), to which half-timers contributed 2,089 (10·8 per cent.). In all other cotton processes taken together, there was a recorded increase of 3,841, more than half of which (1,998) was due to the correction of an error in a return for 1896 furnished by a Scotch firm; half-timers increased by 70.

The following table gives particulars of the employment of half-timers in certain branches of the cotton manufacture in 1897, and the comparative figures for 1896 and 1895, as far as they are available.

Half-timers in Cotton Factories in the United Kingdom.

PROCESS.	1897.			1896.			1895.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Spinning, &c., with use of artificial humidity.	199	179	378	5,580	4,395	9,975	14,062	17,289	31,351
Spinning, &c., without use of artificial humidity.	5,438	4,215	9,653						
Weaving, &c., with use of artificial humidity.	2,344	4,502	6,846	7,543	11,873	19,416			
Weaving, &c., without use of artificial humidity.	4,241	6,240	10,481						
Miscellaneous Processes	75	110	185	62	53	115	89	70	159
All Processes ..	12,297	15,246	27,543	13,185	16,321	29,506	14,151	17,359	31,510
All Processes in :—									
Lancashire	10,089	12,239	22,328	10,826	13,256	24,082	11,811	14,288	26,097
Yorkshire (West Riding) ..	1,122	925	2,047	1,147	1,039	2,186	1,201	999	2,200

Wool, Worsted, Shoddy.—A decrease of 18,697 hands (6·6 per cent.), 10,173 males (8·4 per cent.), and 8,524 females (5·2 per cent.). In *spinning*, a decrease of 13,839 (13·9 per cent.) at all ages, and of 1,522 (13·3 per cent.) among half-timers. In *weaving*, a decrease of 10,705 hands (8·3 per cent.), including 350 half-timers (28·0 per cent.). In all other processes collectively, an increase of 5,847 (27·1 per cent.), comprising 3,765 males (27·8 per cent.), and 2,082 females (25·8 per cent.); but a decrease of 9 half-timers (11·8 per cent.).

Silk.—An increase of 787 hands (2·2 per cent.), the net result of a gain of 994 females (4·0 per cent.), and a loss of 207 males (1·9 per cent.). There were fewer half-timers by 105 (8·4 per cent.), and the reduction occurred mainly in Cheshire.

Horsehair.—A decrease of 29 (1·4 per cent.).

Lace.—An increase of 359 (2·1 per cent.).

Hosiery.—An apparent increase of 223 ; but this would be greater by some 500 had it been possible to separate the hosiery statistics of certain works in Cheshire from those of cotton manufacture.

Flax, Hemp, Jute, China Grass.—A decrease of 3,032 (1.9 per cent.), males 1,446 (2.8 per cent.), females 1,586 (1.4 per cent.) : and among these 121 half-timers (1.3 per cent.). There was a relatively large increment of 71 to the number of half-timers in the flax trade.

In Tables 5 and 6, are given the results of an attempt to state separately the numbers employed in textile processes in which artificial humidity is used. The figures, which are, of course, those furnished in the employers' returns, are briefly as follows :—

MANUFACTURE.						PERSONS EMPLOYED.
Cotton	...	...	...	{	Spinning	8,714
					Weaving	106,445
Wool	...	...	...			132
Worsted	...	...	...			5,210
Silk	...	...	...			276
Flax	...	...	...	{	Spinning	17,614
					Weaving	10,620
Total	...	...	...			149,011

NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES.

As in the case of textile factories, separation of different branches of industry carried on in one and the same factory goes far to explain the large apparent addition of 9,671 to the number of non-textile factories or departments ; but there was a substantial increase of 89,729 as regards persons employed.

Year.					Factories or Departments.	Persons Employed.
1895	...	...	...	...	64,709	2,480,119
1896	...	...	...	...	69,388	2,665,731
1897	...	...	...	...	79,059	2,755,460

The increase appears in the returns from each of the three main divisions of the United Kingdom, but not in equal degree. It was least (1.48 per cent.) in Scotland, greatest (3.67 per cent.) in England ; but the rate of increase in Ireland (3.49 per cent.) has to be contrasted with a slight shrinkage of 0.31 per cent. in 1895-6, whereas in England and Scotland the comparison is with a large increase in the previous year.

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES,
1896 AND 1897.

Kingdom.	Second Annual Return 1896.	Third Annual Return 1897.	Increase or Decrease.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1896 compared with 1895.
			No.	Per cent.	
England and Wales...	2,193,089	2,273,622	+ 80,533	+ 3·67	+ 8·50
Scotland	363,443	368,823	+ 5,380	+ 1·48	+ 4·06
Ireland	109,199	113,015	+ 3,816	+ 3·49	— 0·31

Among the counties in which non-textile factory work is principally carried on there was some decrease in the returns from Cheshire, Norfolk, Cumberland, Cornwall, Carmarthen, Denbigh, Renfrew, Aberdeen, Dumbarton, Antrim, Dublin, and Londonderry.

COUNTY TOTALS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES, 1896 AND 1897.

County.	Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1896 compared with 1895.
	1896.	1897.	No.	Per cent.	
Lancaster	383,007	384,352	+ 1,345	+ 0·4	+ 9·0
London	324,077	341,615	+17,538	+ 5·4	+ 7·0
York, West Riding...	245,671	257,882	+12,211	+ 5·0	+ 5·6
Stafford	177,017	183,918	+ 6,901	+ 3·9	+ 5·0
Warwick	147,722	156,008	+ 8,286	+ 5·6	+17·6
Lanark	151,319	155,628	+ 4,309	+ 2·8	+ 3·8
Durham	86,484	90,039	+ 3,555	+ 4·1	+ 7·3
Chester	62,828	60,936	— 1,892	— 3·0	+ 6·4
Northumberland ...	48,463	48,753	+ 290	+ 0·6	+17·3
Glamorgan	45,823	47,358	+ 1,535	+ 3·3	+ 2·2
Leicester	44,117	47,077	+ 2,960	+ 6·7	+ 7·0
Essex	41,389	43,912	+ 2,523	+ 6·1	+ 5·5
Derby	42,396	43,630	+ 1,234	+ 2·9	+13·9
Gloucester	42,862	43,173	+ 311	+ 0·1	+10·2
Renfrew	44,310	42,529	— 1,781	— 4·0	—11·0*
Worcester	39,676	40,551	+ 875	+ 2·2	+10·0
Kent	38,200	39,790	+ 1,590	+ 4·2	+13·2
Nottingham	37,729	38,348	+ 619	+ 1·6	+10·6

* There was a material error in an important Return for 1895.

COUNTY TOTALS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES,
1896 AND 1897—*continued*.

County.	Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1896 compared with 1895.
	1896.	1897.	No.	Per cent.	
Edinburgh ...	35,857	37,749	+ 1,892	+ 5·3	+ 3·2
Antrim ...	37,270	37,136	— 134	— 0·4	+ 2·6
York, North Riding	33,892	35,337	+ 1,445	+ 4·3	+ 17·0
Northampton ...	26,706	30,138	+ 3,432	+ 12·9	+ 0·2
Hampshire ...	28,223	29,307	+ 1,084	+ 3·8	+ 9·5
Dumbarton ...	30,365	28,828	— 1,537	— 5·1	+ 15·2
Somerset ...	23,143	25,281	+ 2,138	+ 9·2	+ 7·5
Devon ...	22,316	24,002	+ 1,686	+ 7·6	+ 10·4
York, East Riding ...	21,910	23,449	+ 1,539	+ 7·0	+ 5·2
Lincoln ...	22,322	22,639	+ 317	+ 1·5	+ 11·4
Dublin ...	21,219	21,009	— 210	— 1·0	— 3·9
Middlesex ...	17,875	20,497	+ 2,622	+ 1·5	+ 13·2
Down ...	17,074	18,849	+ 1,775	+ 10·4	+ 4·8
Norfolk ...	19,161	18,776	— 385	— 2·0	+ 11·4
Forfar ...	17,724	18,324	+ 600	+ 3·4	+ 11·4
Ayr ...	16,761	18,009	+ 1,248	+ 7·4	— 2·4
Aberdeen ...	19,112	17,542	— 1,570	— 8·2	+ 19·0
Wiltshire ...	15,972	16,837	+ 865	+ 5·4	+ 13·4
Monmouth ...	15,052	15,200	+ 148	+ 1·0	— 0·8
Suffolk ...	14,687	15,044	+ 357	+ 2·4	+ 7·8
Cumberland...	15,347	14,958	— 389	— 2·5	+ 15·5
Stirling ...	12,942	13,062	+ 120	+ 0·9	+ 8·0
Berkshire ...	11,410	12,110	+ 700	+ 6·1	+ 7·3
Fife ...	10,320	10,859	+ 539	+ 5·2	+ 13·7
Shropshire ...	10,518	10,644	+ 126	+ 1·2	+ 18·2
Buckingham ...	9,707	10,313	+ 606	+ 6·2	+ 10·6
Surrey ...	8,591	9,599	+ 1,008	+ 11·7	+ 9·0
Sussex ...	7,885	8,533	+ 648	+ 8·2	+ 10·0
Hertford ...	7,528	8,503	+ 975	+ 13·0	+ 7·2
Carmarthen ...	7,895	7,829	— 66	— 0·8	— 3·8
Londonderry ...	7,931	7,634	— 297	— 3·7	+ 9·8
Cork ...	6,041	6,937	+ 896	+ 14·8	— 7·4
Bedford ...	5,514	6,383	+ 869	+ 15·8	+ 7·4
Perth...	5,841	6,258	+ 417	+ 7·1	+ 9·1

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES, 1896 AND 1897—*continued*.

County.	Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1896 compared with 1895.
	1896.	1897.	No.	Per cent.	
Cornwall	6,060	5,324	— 736	—12·1	+15·5
Linlithgow	4,788	4,923	+ 135	+ 2·8	+10·5
Oxford	4,309	4,432	+ 123	+ 2·9	+ 3·4
Cambridge	4,068	4,177	+ 109	+ 2·7	+ 4·2
Flint	3,741	4,152	+ 411	+11·0	+ 5·0
Armagh	3,842	4,111	+ 269	+ 7·0	—16·7
Limerick	3,255	3,891	+ 636	+19·5	+ 6·6
Dorset	3,640	3,820	+ 180	+ 4·9	+ 4·8
Denbigh	3,952	3,379	— 573	—14·5	+ 4·5
Pembroke	2,940	3,370	+ 430	+14·6	+21·0
Westmoreland ...	2,754	3,085	+ 331	+12·0	— 1·9

Fewer half-timers, and more adults and young persons, were employed in non-textile factories in 1897 than in 1896, and this is true for both sexes in each group. But decrease in the first group was greater, and the increase in the latter two less, than in the corresponding period of 1895–6.

AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES, 1896 AND 1897.

Age and Sex.					Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1896 compared with 1895.	
					Second Annual Return, 1896.	Third Annual Return, 1897.	No.	Per cent.		
CHILDREN—										
<i>Half-timers under 14</i> ...					M.	5,092	4,522	— 570	—11·2	— 4·6
					F.	2,149	1,877	— 272	—12·7	+ 1·7
YOUNG PERSONS—										
<i>Full-timers under 18</i> ...					M.	301,910	316,659	+14,749	+ 4·9	+ 9·5
					F.	134,592	144,150	+ 9,558	+ 7·1	+ 10·6
ADULTS—										
<i>Over 18</i>					M.	1,880,031	1,936,684	+56,653	+ 3·0	+ 7·1
					F.	341,957	351,568	+ 9,611	+ 2·8	+ 6·7
Total						2,665,731	2,755,460	+89,729	+ 3·4	+ 7·5
Males						2,187,033	2,257,865	+70,832	+ 3·2	+ 7·4
Females						478,698	497,595	+18,897	+ 3·9	+ 7·7

The largest sub-head of non-textile factory industries, namely, "machines, appliances, conveyances, tools," was credited in the 1897 Return with one or two additional metal processes of a minor character. Notwithstanding this, the increase in persons employed was only 2·1 per cent. compared with 14·1 per cent. in the previous year. It is not unlikely that the Engineers' strike of 1897 contributed to this result, although the occupiers were requested to furnish particulars of persons *ordinarily* employed. A very large increase under the head of *Furniture* is due partly to amended classification of works.

The only instances of decrease were:—*Print, Bleach and Dye Works*, with a fall of 5,088 persons, corresponding with the large decrease in textile works; the *Miscellaneous Trades*, with a decline of 5,577, due to transference of minor industries to other heads; and *Leather*, with a fall of 2,214.

The chief examples of increase are shown in the next table.

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN CERTAIN NON-TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, 1896 AND 1897.

Industry.	Numbers Employed.		Increase.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1896 compared with 1895.
	1896.	1897.	Number.	Per cent.	
Machines, appliances, conveyances, tools ...	813,325	830,263	16,938	2·1	+14·1
Furniture, &c.	52,306	64,851	12,545	24·0	+16·0
Clothing	228,064	239,609	11,545	5·1	+ 5·0
Metals, Founding and conversion of ...	261,397	272,419	11,022	4·2	+ 5·5
Clay, stone, &c.	125,271	135,247	9,976	8·0	+ 4·5
Food	130,530	138,381	7,851	6·0	+ 4·8
Jewellery, plate, fine instruments, fancy articles, games.	46,196	53,791	7,595	16·4	+13·8
Wood	93,141	100,352	7,211	7·7	+ 0·1
Drink	82,359	86,125	3,766	4·6	+ 5·7
Paper, printing, stationery, &c.	238,269	241,049	2,780	1·2	+ 5·4
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars	28,331	30,549	2,218	7·8	+ 6·9
Metals, Galvanizing, finishing, &c.	18,909	20,873	1,964	10·4	+16·4
Gas	51,702	53,475	1,773	3·4	— 0·8
Glass	29,758	31,171	1,413	4·7	+10·6
Electricity	3,329	4,522	1,193	35·8	— 4·2
Explosives	10,735	11,864	1,129	10·5	+17·2

The non-textile portion of the Return includes among the number of occupiers of factories or departments, 2,880 first tenants of tenement factories in Sheffield. The sub-tenants of these factories are also legal occupiers, but it has not been found practicable to obtain a return of their number.

WORKSHOPS.

There was again a considerable increase (7,145) to the number of workshops or departments under the 1878 Act, but not so large as in 1895-6. Persons employed increased by 21,211 compared with an addition of 107,950 in 1896.*

	Year.	Workshop or Department.	Persons Employed.
	1895	71,424	547,615
	1896	81,669	655,565
	1897	88,814	676,776

The increase of 6·7 per cent. in the comparatively large numbers returned as employed in England and Wales sufficed to outweigh the decrease in Scotland (9·8 per cent.) and in Ireland (11·5 per cent.); but both of the latter are to be attributed to the discrepancies in the return connected with the fish-curing workshops.

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND.—PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1896 AND 1897.

Kingdom.	Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.		<i>Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1896 compared with 1895.</i>
	Second Annual Return, 1896.	Third Annual Return, 1897.	No.	Per cent.	
England and Wales ...	521,813	556,734	+ 34,921	+ 6·7	+ 15·1
Scotland	99,685	89,898	— 9,787	— 9·8	+ 53·9
Ireland	34,067	30,144	— 3,923	— 11·5	+ 15·9

Only Hampshire, Staffordshire, and Aberdeen, among the counties furnishing returns of 10,000 or more workshop hands, failed to share in the general tendency to increase. In the case of Aberdeen the exception is apparent only, and due to the cause stated above.

CHIEF COUNTY TOTALS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN WORKSHOPS, 1896 AND 1897.

County.	Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.		<i>Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1896 compared with 1895.</i>
	1896.	1897.	Number.	Per cent.	
London	140,694	154,942	+ 14,248	+ 10·1	+ 20·0
Lancaster	74,198	77,372	+ 3,174	+ 4·3	+ 13·2
York, West Riding	38,316	42,776	+ 4,460	+ 11·6	+ 16·8
Warwick	29,406	31,326	+ 1,920	+ 6·5	+ 4·3

* A reference to fish-curing in Table 12 will explain a small part of the inequality.

CHIEF COUNTY TOTALS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN WORKSHOPS, 1896 AND 1897—*continued.*

County.	Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1896 compared with 1895.
	1896.	1897.	Number.	Per cent.	
Lanark	28,618	28,658	+ 40	+ 0·1	+ 17·7
Stafford	23,153	23,145	— 8	— 0·0	+ 9·4
Aberdeen	15,662	11,604	— 4,058	— 25·9	+ 158·8
Hampshire	15,584	15,154	— 430	— 2·8	+ 12·6
Northampton	12,262	12,529	+ 267	+ 2·2	— 13·8
Gloucester	10,613	11,424	+ 811	+ 7·6	+ 0·1
Nottingham	9,426	10,774	+ 1,348	+ 14·3	+ 6·2
Devon	9,973	10,529	+ 556	+ 5·6	+ 27·4
Edinburgh	9,552	10,124	+ 572	+ 6·0	+ 22·3

Half-timers decreased, but there were substantial additions in the other age and sex classes except female adults, with regard to whom the comparison of the two years is prejudiced by the discrepancy in the fish-curing returns.

AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN WORKSHOPS, 1896 AND 1897.

Age and Sex.	Numbers Employed.		Increase or Decrease.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1896 compared with 1895.
	Second Annual Return, 1896.	Third Annual Return, 1897.	No.	Per cent.	
CHILDREN—					
Half timers under 14 ... } M.	1,544	1,340	— 204	— 13·2	+ 4·7
} F.	1,572	1,397	— 175	— 11·1	+ 8·2
YOUNG PERSONS—					
Full-timers under 18 ... } M.	63,919	67,710	+ 3,791	+ 5·9	+ 15·7
} F.	100,063	104,321	+ 4,258	+ 4·3	+ 12·4
ADULTS—					
Over 18 } M.	237,987	251,628	+ 13,641	+ 5·7	+ 21·7
} F.	250,480	250,380	— 100	— 0·0	+ 22·3
Total	655,565	676,776	+ 21,211	+ 3·2	+ 19·7
Males	303,450	320,678	+ 17,228	+ 5·7	+ 20·3
Females	352,115	356,098	+ 3,983	+ 1·1	+ 19·2

The trades in which there was an increase of more than one thousand in persons employed are shown in the next table.

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN CERTAIN WORKSHOP INDUSTRIES, 1896 AND 1897.

Industry.	Numbers Employed.		Increase.		Percentage of Increase in 1896 compared with 1895.
	1896.	1897.	No.	Per cent.	
Clothing	338,536	351,622	13,086	3·9	11·7
Furniture, &c.	41,547	49,375	7,828	18·8	22·6
Machines, appliances, conveyances, tools	57,778	64,909	7,131	12·3	19·6
Jewellery, plate, fine instruments, fancy articles, games	26,744	29,965	3,221	12·0	15·6
Wood	16,827	19,863	3,036	18·0	18·4
Clay, stone, &c.	10,573	11,784	1,211	11·5	13·3

No returns are received from the great majority of “men’s workshops,” that is, workshops in which men only are employed. The number of returns of this kind was about 16,500 (with more than 50,000 men employed) for 1896, and more than 19,500 (with 62,000 men) for 1897. They are not included in the ordinary workshop statistics.

ALL WORKS.

The data given above relate to textile factories, non-textile factories, and workshops separately. Summarising these, and applying them to factories and workshops as a whole :—

1. The total numbers employed increased 1·9 per cent., from 4,398,983 in 1896 to 4,483,800 in 1897 ; the recorded increase in 1895-6 having been 7·2 per cent.

Year.	Factories, Workshops, or Departments.	Persons Employed.
1895... ..	144,008	4,103,485
1896... ..	160,948	4,398,983
1897... ..	178,756	4,483,800

2. There was an increase of 2·6 per cent. in the numbers employed in England and Wales, and an apparent decrease of 1·3 per cent. in Scotland, and 0·1 per cent. in Ireland, in both cases attributable to the incompleteness of the 1897 returns respecting one industry (fish-curing).

THIRD ANNUAL RETURN OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN 1897.

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ANNUAL RETURN OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1897.

Compiled from Returns supplied by Occupiers under s. 34 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895.

Table 1.

GENERAL SUMMARY

of Persons Employed in Factories and Workshops.

Classes.	Factories or Work- shops or Depart- ments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 years of age.		Total Number of Persons Employed.			Total Persons Employed.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)
TEXTILE FACTORIES.												
England and Wales	9,168	54	17,829	21,490	64,639	121,902	248,087	360,052	330,555	503,444	833,999	
Scotland	1,176	1	2,018	2,804	8,535	22,453	31,149	77,039	41,702	102,296	143,998	
Ireland	539	2	2,227	2,669	5,545	8,228	16,822	38,076	24,594	48,973	73,567	
United Kingdom ..	10,883	57	22,074	26,963	78,719	152,583	296,058	475,167	396,851	654,713	1,051,564	1,077,687
United Kingdom (1896)	9,891	60	24,302	28,954	82,383	153,862	306,166	482,030	412,841	664,846	1,077,687	
NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES.												
England and Wales	66,369	1,381	3,848	1,580	271,626	118,141	1,599,513	278,914	1,874,987	398,635	2,273,622	2,273,622
Scotland	8,334	105	581	230	36,826	19,708	265,629	45,849	303,036	65,787	368,823	368,823
Ireland	4,356	331	93	67	8,207	6,301	71,542	26,805	79,842	33,173	113,015	113,015
United Kingdom ..	79,059	1,817	4,522	1,877	316,659	144,150	1,936,684	351,568	2,257,865	497,595	2,755,460	2,755,460
United Kingdom (1896)	69,388	1,871	5,092	2,149	301,910	134,592	1,880,031	341,957	2,187,033	478,698	2,665,731	2,665,731
WORKSHOPS (under 1878 Factory Act).												
England and Wales	73,015	3,323	1,074	911	57,808	87,531	210,552	198,858	269,434	287,300	556,734	556,734
Scotland	11,459	328	215	359	7,696	11,646	31,275	38,707	39,186	50,712	89,898	89,898
Ireland	4,340	642	51	127	2,206	5,144	9,801	12,815	12,058	18,086	30,144	30,144
United Kingdom ..	88,814	4,293	1,340	1,397	67,710	104,321	251,628	250,380	320,678	356,098	676,776	676,776
United Kingdom (1896)	81,669	5,624	1,544	1,572	63,919	100,063	237,987	250,480	303,450	352,115	655,565	655,565
GRAND TOTALS.												
All Textile Factories in the United Kingdom.	10,883	57	22,074	26,963	78,719	152,583	296,058	475,167	396,851	654,713	1,051,564	1,077,687
All Non-Textile Factories in the United Kingdom.	79,059	1,817	4,522	1,877	316,659	144,150	1,936,684	351,568	2,257,865	497,595	2,755,460	2,755,460
All Workshops (under the 1878 Factory Act) in the United Kingdom.	88,814	4,293	1,340	1,397	67,710	104,321	251,628	250,380	320,678	356,098	676,776	676,776
Grand Total of all Works	178,756	6,167	27,936	30,237	463,088	401,054	2,484,370	1,077,115	2,975,394	1,508,406	4,483,800	4,483,800
Grand Total of all Works (1896)	160,948	7,555	30,938	32,675	448,212	388,517	2,424,174	1,074,467	2,903,324	1,495,559	4,398,883	4,398,883

Table 2.—United Kingdom.—Persons Employed in 1896 and 1897 in Textile and Non-Textile Factories and Workshops, respectively, in each County.

Compiled from Returns supplied by Occupiers under s. 34 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895.

Counties.	Factories and Workshops (or Departments).		Persons Employed in							
			Textile Factories.		Non-Textile Factories.		Workshops.		All Factories and Workshops (under 1878 Factory Act).	
(1.)	1897. (2.)	1896. (3.)	1897. (4.)	1896. (5.)	1897. (6.)	1896. (7.)	1897. (8.)	1896. (9.)	1897. (10.)	1896. (11.)
Anglesey ...	155	137	31	34	751	700	215	195	997	929
Bedford ...	987	904	—	—	6,383	5,514	6,788	6,310	13,171	11,824
Berkshire ...	992	879	—	—	12,110	11,410	3,896	3,384	16,006	14,794
Brecknock ...	199	194	54	56	661	573	358	366	1,073	995
Buckingham ...	592	512	11	37	10,313	9,707	2,962	2,824	13,286	12,568
Cambridge ...	580	510	66	70	4,177	4,068	1,519	1,508	5,762	5,646
Cardigan ...	386	374	276	290	598	588	485	479	1,359	1,357
Cardmarthen ...	731	711	699	619	7,829	7,895	1,200	1,291	9,728	9,805
Carnarvon ...	562	552	152	145	1,891	1,877	1,259	1,209	3,302	3,231
Chester ...	3,443	3,195	43,182	43,392	60,936	62,828	8,480	8,171	112,598	114,391
Cornwall ...	1,262	1,225	506	512	5,324	6,060	5,093	4,792	10,923	11,364
Cumberland ...	1,047	956	2,212	2,084	14,958	15,347	2,201	2,167	19,371	19,595
Denbigh ...	578	565	161	196	3,379	3,952	1,150	1,211	4,690	5,355
Derby ...	1,972	1,793	20,324	22,178	43,630	42,396	3,894	4,200	67,848	68,774
Devon ...	2,721	2,574	2,356	2,319	24,002	22,316	10,529	9,973	36,887	34,608
Dorset ...	1,062	1,018	827	724	3,820	3,640	3,347	3,586	7,994	7,950
Durham ...	2,534	2,284	1,760	1,672	90,039	86,484	7,420	6,959	99,219	95,115
Essex ...	2,137	1,844	3,288	3,155	43,912	41,389	6,408	5,950	53,608	50,494
Flint ...	362	341	243	167	4,152	3,741	562	555	4,957	4,463
Glamorgan ...	3,044	2,887	235	228	47,958	45,823	7,266	7,262	54,859	53,313
Gloucester ...	2,922	2,578	5,830	6,203	43,173	42,862	11,424	10,613	60,427	59,678
Hampshire ...	4,109	3,864	199	203	29,307	28,223	15,154	15,584	44,660	44,010
Hereford ...	285	246	3	3	1,710	1,603	715	586	2,423	2,192
Hertford ...	799	675	277	246	8,503	7,528	2,990	2,644	11,770	10,418
Huntingdon ...	177	158	—	—	1,828	1,622	362	348	2,190	1,970
Kent ...	2,161	1,783	225	201	39,790	38,200	7,074	6,276	47,089	44,677
Lancaster ...	24,330	22,166	434,609	439,643	384,352	383,007	77,372	74,198	896,333	896,848
Leicester ...	1,865	1,647	24,909	24,579	47,077	44,117	8,278	7,932	80,254	76,628
Lincoln ...	2,127	2,002	88	111	22,639	22,322	6,596	6,623	29,273	29,056
London ...	22,474	19,727	2,776	2,888	341,615	324,077	154,942	140,694	499,333	467,659
Merioneth ...	231	222	84	84	478	416	286	261	848	761
Middlesex ...	1,106	827	27	52	20,497	17,875	3,398	2,817	23,922	20,744
Monmouth ...	843	729	41	45	15,200	15,052	1,704	1,702	16,945	16,799
Montgomery ...	359	350	786	784	865	731	491	548	2,142	2,033
Norfolk ...	2,009	1,800	2,304	1,892	18,776	19,161	8,917	8,837	29,997	29,590
Northampton ...	2,113	2,033	128	139	30,138	26,706	12,529	12,262	42,795	39,107
Northumberland ...	1,686	1,544	307	325	48,753	48,463	7,334	7,420	56,394	56,203
Nottingham ...	2,361	2,154	18,434	18,633	38,348	37,729	10,774	9,426	67,556	65,788
Oxford ...	588	553	734	656	4,432	4,309	1,608	1,756	6,774	6,721
Pembroke ...	449	436	151	166	3,370	2,940	1,133	1,111	4,654	4,217
Radnor ...	100	84	16	18	170	150	169	187	355	355
Rutland ...	40	40	—	—	210	250	94	80	304	330
Shropshire ...	1,150	1,001	660	649	10,644	10,518	3,014	2,539	14,318	13,706
Somerset ...	2,054	1,900	4,687	4,778	25,281	23,143	7,196	7,054	37,164	34,975
Stafford ...	7,329	6,784	5,211	5,799	183,918	177,017	23,145	23,153	212,274	205,969
Suffolk ...	1,681	1,409	1,921	2,175	15,044	14,687	5,829	5,793	22,794	22,655
Surrey ...	1,764	1,298	82	104	9,599	8,591	6,315	5,006	15,996	13,701
Sussex ...	1,383	1,166	47	4	8,533	7,885	5,764	5,071	14,344	12,960
Warwick ...	7,459	6,679	5,110	5,174	156,008	147,722	31,326	29,406	192,444	182,302
Westmorland ...	315	281	711	808	3,085	2,754	605	625	4,401	4,187
Wiltshire ...	1,039	951	2,423	2,679	16,837	15,972	2,811	2,640	22,071	21,291
Worcester ...	2,310	1,993	7,070	7,524	40,551	39,676	8,351	7,257	55,972	54,457
York, E. Riding	2,103	1,861	234	221	23,449	21,910	7,051	6,222	30,734	28,353
" N. "	1,404	1,296	238	220	35,337	33,392	4,175	4,434	39,750	38,546
" W. "	20,081	17,601	237,344	251,777	257,882	245,671	42,776	38,316	588,002	585,784
England & Wales	148,552	133,293	833,999	856,661	2,273,622	2,193,089	556,734	521,813	3,664,355	3,571,563
Aberdeen ...	1,996	1,793	6,604	6,847	17,542	19,112	11,604	15,662	35,750	41,621
Argyll ...	332	314	87	92	1,390	1,251	834	863	2,311	2,206
Ayr ...	1,483	1,393	9,103	9,373	18,009	16,761	4,403	4,515	31,515	30,649
Banff ...	423	373	165	259	1,040	925	1,918	2,112	3,123	3,296
Berwick ...	124	86	293	313	303	265	642	711	1,238	1,289
Bute ...	95	90	15	17	157	149	310	291	482	457
Caithness ...	230	204	34	35	406	279	1,782	3,238	2,222	3,552
Clackmannan ...	212	186	4,097	4,249	2,573	2,359	474	448	7,144	7,056
Dumbarton ...	343	329	491	459	28,828	30,365	1,023	984	30,347	31,808
Dumfries ...	420	369	1,163	1,493	1,108	1,209	1,351	1,116	3,622	3,818
Edinburgh ...	1,836	1,557	2,402	2,561	37,749	35,857	10,124	9,552	50,275	47,970
Elgin ...	296	248	291	297	1,199	760	1,082	1,184	2,572	2,241
Fife ...	967	807	12,580	13,208	10,859	10,320	2,613	2,343	26,052	25,871
Forfar ...	1,424	1,306	49,483	50,460	18,324	17,724	5,010	5,619	72,817	73,803
Haddington ...	147	113	21	21	431	413	529	508	931	942

—continued.

Table 2—continued. United Kingdom.—Persons Employed in 1896 and 1897 in Textile and Non-Textile Factories and Workshops, respectively, in each County—continued.

Counties.	Factories and Workshops (or Departments).		Persons Employed in							
			Textile Factories.		Non-Textile Factories.		Workshops.		All Factories and Workshops (under 1878 Factory Act).	
			1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)
71. Inverness ...	284	302	191	201	2,239	2,074	845	1,334	3,275	3,600
72. Kincardine ...	193	178	344	398	795	765	732	946	1,871	2,109
73. Kinross ...	40	39	301	266	52	146	89	89	442	501
74. Kirkcudbright ...	207	194	1,090	1,156	837	1,175	485	467	2,412	2,798
75. Lanark ...	5,866	5,405	21,195	22,864	155,628	151,319	28,658	28,618	205,481	202,801
76. Linlithgow ...	226	177	—	—	4,923	4,788	766	630	5,689	5,418
77. Nairn ...	45	44	—	—	79	69	77	93	156	162
78. Orkney and Shetland.	180	198	—	—	237	176	2,810	3,905	3,047	4,081
79. Peebles ...	78	70	1,953	2,130	92	84	222	223	2,267	2,437
80. Perth ...	644	550	4,225	4,231	6,258	5,841	1,715	1,568	12,198	11,640
81. Renfrew ...	1,421	1,317	17,809	15,542	42,529	44,310	4,157	4,513	64,495	64,365
82. Ross and Cromarty.	226	266	37	42	333	294	1,330	3,545	1,700	3,881
83. Roxburgh ...	260	228	4,411	5,206	598	552	1,140	1,118	6,149	6,876
84. Selkirk ...	177	158	4,691	4,565	714	651	362	449	5,767	5,665
85. Stirling ...	535	458	801	951	13,062	12,942	2,061	1,949	15,924	15,842
86. Sutherland ...	56	62	37	34	121	75	222	656	380	765
87. Wigtown ...	203	170	84	84	408	433	523	436	1,015	953
Scotland ...	20,969	18,984	143,998	147,354	368,823	363,443	89,898	99,685	602,719	610,482
88. Antrim ...	2,267	2,237	40,681	40,754	37,136	37,270	8,281	9,387	86,093	87,411
89. Armagh ...	379	321	9,983	9,766	4,111	3,842	968	926	15,062	14,534
90. Carlow ...	73	63	16	13	350	263	119	109	485	385
91. Cavan ...	118	100	52	46	416	356	223	203	691	604
92. Clare ...	98	94	34	41	118	97	239	411	391	549
93. Cork ...	864	784	1,861	1,891	6,937	6,041	2,979	3,991	11,777	11,923
94. Donegal ...	200	202	71	77	659	647	680	941	1,410	1,665
95. Down ...	698	659	11,931	11,989	18,849	17,074	1,366	1,411	32,146	30,474
96. Dublin ...	1,190	1,104	1,132	1,219	21,009	21,219	6,648	6,356	28,789	28,794
97. Fermanagh ...	86	77	51	52	596	546	168	165	815	763
98. Galway ...	135	134	45	48	478	402	405	621	928	1,071
99. Kerry ...	180	188	56	61	601	532	466	1,891	1,123	2,484
100. Kildare ...	67	63	20	—	427	407	223	196	670	603
101. Kilkenny ...	142	127	36	37	607	619	177	155	820	811
102. King's County ...	89	88	638	609	540	452	140	148	1,318	1,209
103. Leitrim ...	22	19	—	—	3	3	101	108	104	111
104. Limerick ...	257	217	26	26	3,891	3,255	877	851	4,794	4,132
105. Londonderry ...	502	491	381	450	7,634	7,931	1,759	1,861	9,774	10,242
106. Longford ...	37	35	6	7	79	54	109	91	194	152
107. Louth ...	134	132	1,389	1,430	1,563	1,574	465	522	3,417	3,528
108. Mayo ...	84	76	148	146	146	120	200	219	494	485
109. Meath ...	67	58	162	216	89	94	154	118	405	428
110. Monaghan ...	136	119	21	27	454	459	202	208	677	694
111. Queen's County ...	77	64	10	4	392	375	147	112	549	491
112. Rosecommon ...	70	57	37	34	139	134	127	107	303	275
113. Sligo ...	65	46	24	26	275	176	308	241	607	443
114. Tipperary ...	242	222	71	19	945	984	438	475	1,454	1,478
115. Tyrone ...	389	361	3,927	3,916	1,508	1,626	988	993	6,423	6,535
116. Waterford ...	166	151	341	344	1,368	1,119	460	416	2,169	1,879
117. West Meath ...	66	61	369	373	186	126	171	201	726	700
118. Wexford ...	268	256	38	40	1,058	1,020	438	484	1,534	1,544
119. Wicklow ...	67	65	10	11	451	382	118	149	579	542
Ireland ...	9,235	8,671	73,567	73,672	113,015	109,199	30,144	34,067	216,726	216,938
England & Wales	148,552	133,293	833,999	856,661	2,273,622	2,193,089	556,734	521,813	3,664,355	3,571,563
Scotland ...	20,969	18,984	143,998	147,354	368,823	363,443	89,898	99,685	602,719	610,482
Ireland ...	9,235	8,671	73,567	73,672	113,015	109,199	30,144	34,067	216,726	216,938
United Kingdom...	178,756	160,948	1,051,564	1,077,687	2,755,460	2,665,731	676,776	655,565	4,483,800	4,398,983

ble 3.—United Kingdom.—Persons Employed in 1897 in Textile Factories:
COUNTY and MATERIAL or FABRIC.

Counties.		No. of Factories or Depart- ments. (All Textile Indus- tries.)	Number of Persons Employed in the several Industries.								
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	Cotton.	Wool, Worsted, and Shoddy.	Silk.	Horse- hair.	Lace.	Hosiery.	Elastic.	Flax, Hemp, Jute, and China Grass.	Cocoanut Fibre.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)
Arlesey ...	18	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barnard ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bedfordshire ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berkshire ...	23	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birmingham ...	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bradford ...	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Brighton ...	107	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	66
Bristol ...	160	—	—	699	—	—	—	16	—	10	—
Buckingham ...	57	—	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burton ...	320	34,446	—	610	8,025	—	—	7	—	—	—
Cambridge ...	14	373	—	48	—	—	—	27	—	89	12
Canterbury ...	37	728	—	712	—	—	—	143	—	58	—
Cardiff ...	31	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	629	—
Cardigan ...	282	10,701	—	607	1,092	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlisle ...	27	—	—	1,197	—	4,667	2,530	652	—	75	—
Carmarthen ...	19	39	—	—	—	879	95	—	—	185	—
Carmarthen ...	13	—	—	111	—	—	—	—	—	677	—
Carmarthen ...	16	358	—	774	—	—	315	—	—	671	—
Carmarthen ...	10	—	—	3	1,745	—	—	—	—	757	425
Carmarthen ...	51	—	—	209	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen ...	92	1,355	—	199	—	—	34	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen ...	7	—	—	3,539	178	—	36	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen ...	*	—	—	80	11	—	149	359	—	250	—
Carmarthen ...	*	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	108	—
Carmarthen ...	*	—	—	238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen ...	*	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	6	33
Carmarthen ...	3,132	411,803	—	13,805	3,009	—	—	—	—	213	—
Carmarthen ...	237	755	—	2,750	68	303	800	145	4,430	—	300
Carmarthen ...	*	—	—	—	—	—	19,238	2,098	—	33	—
Carmarthen ...	38	157	—	201	1,033	201	—	—	—	897	221
Carmarthen ...	43	—	—	84	—	—	10	56	—	—	—
Carmarthen ...	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen ...	11	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Carmarthen ...	60	—	—	727	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen ...	23	—	—	191	1,801	124	59	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen ...	*	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	161
Carmarthen ...	12	—	—	33	—	—	—	128	—	—	—
Carmarthen ...	386	1,972	—	73	445	—	30	—	244	—	—
Carmarthen ...	20	—	—	726	8	8,955	6,961	28	—	—	—
Carmarthen ...	62	—	—	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen ...	*	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen ...	6	—	—	655	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen ...	69	—	—	1,791	851	125	5	—	—	—	

—continued.

Table 3—continued. United Kingdom.—Persons Employed in 1897 in Textile Factories:
COUNTY and MATERIAL or FABRIC—continued.

Counties.	No. of Factories or Depart- ments. (All Textile Indus- tries.)	Number of Persons Employed in the several Industries.								
		Cotton.	Wool, Worsted, and Shoddy.	Silk.	Horse- hair.	Lace.	Hosiery.	Elastic.	Flax, Hemp, Jute, and China Grass.	Coc- F
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)
67. Elgin	15	34	257	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68. Fife	84	14	85	—	—	—	—	—	12,481	—
69. Forfar	203	10	42	—	17	—	—	—	49,414	—
70. Haddington	*	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71. Inverness	15	—	191	—	—	—	—	—	267	—
72. Kincardine	13	30	47	—	—	—	—	—	118	—
73. Kinross	6	—	183	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74. Kirkcudbright	12	—	1,090	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75. Lanark	141	14,040	3,162	1,630	484	212	559	—	1,108	—
76. Linlithgow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
77. Nairn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78. Orkney and Shetland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. Peebles	24	—	1,953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80. Perth	62	522	826	—	—	—	39	—	2,838	—
81. Renfrew	66	11,335	1,608	614	73	—	609	—	3,570	—
82. Ross and Cromarty	9	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. Roxburgh	67	—	3,267	—	—	—	1,144	—	—	—
84. Selkirk	80	—	4,623	—	—	—	68	—	—	—
85. Stirling	17	90	711	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
86. Sutherland	*	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. Wigtown	8	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88. Antrim	173	267	389	—	—	—	128	—	39,897	—
89. Armagh	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,983	—
90. Carlow	6	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91. Cavan	*	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
92. Clare	9	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
93. Cork	57	19	1,181	—	—	—	4	—	657	—
94. Donegal	*	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95. Down	66	12	34	—	—	—	224	—	11,661	—
96. Dublin	15	—	412	66	—	—	183	—	471	—
97. Fermanagh	*	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98. Galway	6	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. Kerry	15	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. Kildare	*	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101. Kilkenney	*	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102. King's County	*	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	635	—
103. Leitrim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104. Limerick	8	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	381	—
105. Londonderry	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
106. Longford	*	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
107. Louth	8	304	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,085	—
108. Mayo	*	—	90	—	—	—	58	—	—	—
109. Meath	6	—	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110. Monaghan	*	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
111. Queen's County	*	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
112. Roscommon	*	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. Sligo	*	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
114. Tipperary	6	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115. Tyrone	28	129	135	—	—	—	—	—	3,663	—
116. Waterford	10	104	108	—	—	—	—	—	129	—
117. West Meath	6	—	369	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
118. Wexford	12	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
119. Wicklow	*	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
England and Wales. { 1897	9,168	496,848	233,019	34,327	1,444	15,325	31,259	4,222	14,888	—
{ 1896	8,374	503,352	249,292	33,574	1,429	15,138	31,158	4,473	15,792	—
Scotland ... { 1897	1,176	29,540	29,218	2,244	574	2,122	4,319	—	75,981	—
{ 1896	1,111	28,948	31,392	2,224	618	1,950	4,155	—	78,067	—
Ireland ... { 1897	539	835	3,507	66	—	—	597	—	68,562	—
{ 1896	406	620	3,757	52	—	—	639	—	68,604	—
United Kingdom { 1897	10,883	527,223	265,744	36,637	2,018	17,447	36,175	4,222	159,431	—
{ 1896	9,891	532,920	284,441	35,850	2,047	17,088	35,952	4,473	162,463	—

Table 4.—United Kingdom.—Textile Factories.—Persons Employed, 1897:

COUNTY, AGE, and SEX.

Compiled from Returns supplied by Occupiers under s. 34 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895.

Counties.	No. of Factories or Departments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 Years of Age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 Years of Age.		Total Number of Persons Employed.			Total in 1896.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.	M. and F.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)
Leasey ...	18	—	—	—	4	—	27	—	31	—	31	34
Lancashire ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lancashire ...	23	—	—	—	8	1	38	7	46	8	54	56
Lancashire ...	*	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	—	11	11	37
Lancashire ...	*	—	—	—	10	10	22	24	32	34	66	70
Lancashire ...	107	—	2	2	29	18	166	59	197	79	276	290
Lancashire ...	160	2	2	3	71	41	420	162	493	206	699	619
Lancashire ...	57	—	—	—	22	11	104	15	126	26	152	145
Lancashire ...	320	2	902	1,484	3,375	6,206	11,922	19,343	16,199	26,983	43,182	43,392
Lancashire ...	14	—	—	—	33	105	90	278	123	383	506	512
Lancashire ...	37	—	—	3	127	392	480	1,210	607	1,605	2,212	2,084
Lancashire ...	31	—	6	—	24	5	114	12	144	17	161	196
Lancashire ...	282	3	250	366	1,586	3,701	6,158	8,263	7,994	12,330	20,324	22,178
Lancashire ...	27	1	55	68	221	267	664	1,081	940	1,416	2,356	2,319
Lancashire ...	19	—	13	5	105	106	247	351	365	462	827	724
Lancashire ...	13	—	—	—	119	449	356	836	475	1,285	1,760	1,672
Lancashire ...	16	—	—	19	269	865	520	1,615	789	2,499	3,288	3,155
Lancashire ...	10	—	—	—	19	59	64	101	83	160	243	167
Lancashire ...	51	1	1	1	11	40	95	87	107	128	235	228
Lancashire ...	92	—	3	17	448	878	1,628	2,856	2,079	3,751	5,830	6,203
Lancashire ...	7	—	—	—	30	63	71	35	101	98	199	203
Lancashire ...	*	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	3	3
Lancashire ...	*	—	5	10	47	84	56	75	108	169	277	246
Lancashire ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lancashire ...	*	—	—	—	44	2	70	109	114	111	225	201
Lancashire ...	3,132	2	10,572	12,760	34,110	64,009	125,195	187,963	169,877	264,732	434,609	439,643
Lancashire ...	237	—	91	222	1,190	4,993	6,291	12,122	7,572	17,337	24,909	24,579
Lancashire ...	*	—	—	—	—	6	2	30	2	36	38	111
Lancashire ...	88	—	—	—	252	355	973	1,196	1,225	1,551	2,776	2,888
Lancashire ...	43	2	—	—	12	—	67	5	79	5	84	84
Lancashire ...	*	—	—	—	4	—	21	2	25	2	27	52
Lancashire ...	11	—	—	—	3	14	22	2	25	16	41	45
Lancashire ...	60	1	—	—	58	56	285	387	343	443	786	784
Lancashire ...	23	—	—	—	66	357	267	1,614	333	1,971	2,304	1,892
Lancashire ...	*	—	—	—	—	35	9	84	9	119	128	139
Lancashire ...	12	—	—	—	2	7	41	257	43	264	307	325
Lancashire ...	386	6	17	13	949	2,347	7,548	7,560	8,514	9,920	18,434	18,633
Lancashire ...	20	—	—	—	65	90	274	305	339	395	734	656
Lancashire ...	62	—	—	—	35	1	112	3	147	4	151	166
Lancashire ...	*	—	—	—	1	2	6	7	7	9	16	18
Lancashire ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lancashire ...	6	—	2	2	71	89	244	252	317	343	660	649
Lancashire ...	69	1	88	86	489	543	1,674	1,807	2,251	2,436	4,687	4,778
Lancashire ...	81	1	36	69	364	755	1,522	2,465	1,922	3,289	5,211	5,799
Lancashire ...	24	—	8	—	204	119	1,024	566	1,236	685	1,921	2,175
Lancashire ...	7	—	—	—	8	8	47	19	55	27	82	104
Lancashire ...	*	1	—	—	7	—	40	—	47	—	47	4
Lancashire ...	252	3	4	15	109	1,006	1,136	2,840	1,249	3,861	5,110	5,174
Lancashire ...	19	—	8	2	30	113	240	318	278	433	711	808
Lancashire ...	58	3	3	10	164	186	894	1,166	1,061	1,362	2,423	2,679
Lancashire ...	50	—	69	89	616	830	2,619	2,847	3,304	3,766	7,070	7,524
Lancashire ...	7	—	—	—	44	40	51	99	95	139	234	221
Lancashire ...	6	—	4	—	18	20	117	79	139	99	238	220
Lancashire ...	3,210	25	5,687	6,294	19,166	32,614	74,052	99,531	98,905	138,439	237,344	251,777
Lancashire ...	71	—	10	86	375	1,514	1,191	3,428	1,576	5,028	6,604	6,847
Lancashire ...	11	—	—	—	1	8	27	51	28	59	87	92
Lancashire ...	130	1	166	116	588	1,821	2,282	4,130	3,036	6,067	9,103	9,373
Lancashire ...	15	—	—	—	33	11	69	52	102	63	165	259
Lancashire ...	9	—	—	—	31	33	86	143	117	176	293	313
Lancashire ...	*	—	—	—	—	3	2	10	2	13	15	17
Lancashire ...	5	—	—	—	6	6	21	1	27	7	34	35
Lancashire ...	48	—	70	55	359	895	1,097	1,621	1,526	2,571	4,097	4,249
Lancashire ...	7	—	—	—	14	154	87	236	101	390	491	459
Lancashire ...	28	—	—	—	93	149	391	530	484	679	1,163	1,493
Lancashire ...	21	—	—	1	96	551	486	1,268	582	1,820	2,402	2,561
Lancashire ...	15	—	—	—	30	49	96	116	126	165	291	297
Lancashire ...	84	—	88	169	491	2,146	2,286	7,400	2,865	9,715	12,580	13,208
Lancashire ...	203	—	1,484	1,697	3,793	5,847	10,445	26,217	15,722	33,761	49,483	50,460
Lancashire ...	*	—	—	—	1	1	15	4	16	5	21	21

—continued.

Table 4.—continued. United Kingdom.—Textile Factories.—Persons Employed, 1897 :
COUNTY, AGE, and SEX—continued.

Counties.	No. of Fac- tories or Depart- ments.	Out- standing Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 Years of Age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 Years of Age.		Total Number of Persons Employed.				Total in 189
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.	M. and F.	
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)
71. Inverness ...	15	—	—	—	6	12	71	102	77	114	191	—	—
72. Kincardine ...	13	—	—	—	36	94	59	155	95	249	344	—	—
73. Kinross ...	6	—	6	2	25	54	67	147	98	203	301	—	—
74. Kirkcudbright ...	12	—	—	—	90	106	323	571	413	677	1,090	1	—
75. Lanark... ..	141	—	19	30	657	3,849	3,454	13,186	4,130	17,065	21,195	22	—
76. Linlithgow ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
77. Nairn ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78. Orkney and Shetland.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. Peebles... ..	24	—	—	1	169	193	728	862	897	1,056	1,953	2	—
80. Perth ...	62	—	46	50	261	524	891	2,453	1,198	3,027	4,225	4	—
81. Renfrew ...	66	—	128	597	524	3,591	3,040	9,929	3,692	14,117	17,809	15	—
82. Ross and Cromarty.	9	—	—	—	5	3	20	9	25	12	37	—	—
83. Roxburgh ...	67	—	1	—	410	449	1,630	1,921	2,041	2,370	4,411	5	—
84. Selkirk ...	80	—	—	—	403	258	1,986	2,044	2,389	2,302	4,691	4	—
85. Stirling ...	17	—	—	—	23	121	254	403	277	524	801	—	—
86. Sutherland ...	*	—	—	—	3	3	19	12	22	15	37	—	—
87. Wigtown ...	8	—	—	—	12	8	26	38	38	46	84	—	—
88. Antrim ...	173	1	1,482	1,927	2,849	4,609	7,574	22,240	11,905	28,776	40,681	40	—
89. Armagh ...	68	—	258	242	793	1,006	2,946	4,738	3,997	5,986	9,983	9	—
90. Carlow ...	6	—	—	—	—	1	10	5	10	6	16	—	—
91. Cavan ...	*	—	—	—	4	—	27	21	31	21	52	—	—
92. Clare ...	9	—	—	—	4	1	22	7	26	8	34	—	—
93. Cork ...	57	—	—	22	150	223	584	882	734	1,127	1,861	—	—
94. Donegal ...	*	—	—	—	8	10	29	24	37	34	71	—	—
95. Down ...	66	—	358	355	1,127	1,318	3,158	5,615	4,643	7,288	11,931	11	—
96. Dublin ...	15	1	1	—	85	210	326	510	412	720	1,132	1	—
97. Fermanagh ...	*	—	—	—	6	6	25	14	31	20	51	—	—
98. Galway ...	6	—	—	—	1	5	21	18	22	23	45	—	—
99. Kerry ...	15	—	—	—	1	7	27	21	28	28	56	—	—
100. Kildare ...	*	—	—	—	1	1	7	11	8	12	20	—	—
101. Kilkenney ...	*	—	—	—	2	6	7	21	9	27	36	—	—
102. King's Co. ...	*	—	6	9	42	67	209	305	257	381	638	—	—
103. Leitrim ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104. Limerick ...	8	—	—	—	1	—	18	7	19	7	26	—	—
105. Londonderry ...	*	—	—	—	29	61	62	229	91	290	381	—	—
106. Longford ...	*	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	6	—	6	—	—
107. Louth ...	8	—	33	24	105	201	259	767	397	992	1,389	1	—
108. Mayo ...	*	—	—	6	12	52	23	55	35	113	148	—	—
109. Meath ...	6	—	—	—	8	15	76	63	84	78	162	—	—
110. Monaghan ...	*	—	—	—	2	5	6	8	8	13	21	—	—
111. Queen's Co. ...	*	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	3	7	10	—	—
112. Roscommon ...	*	—	—	—	3	2	21	11	24	13	37	—	—
113. Sligo ...	*	—	—	—	3	—	10	11	13	11	24	—	—
114. Tipperary ...	6	—	—	—	4	5	41	21	45	26	71	—	—
115. Tyrone ...	28	—	85	83	256	372	1,033	2,098	1,374	2,553	3,927	—	—
116. Waterford ...	10	—	4	1	10	17	92	217	106	235	341	—	—
117. West Meath ...	6	—	—	—	36	28	164	141	200	169	369	—	—
118. Wexford ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	29	9	29	9	38	—	—
119. Wicklow ...	*	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	10	—	10	—	—
England & Wales	9,168	54	17,829	21,490	64,639	121,902	248,087	360,052	330,555	503,444	833,999	856	—
Scotland ...	1,176	1	2,018	2,804	8,535	22,453	31,149	77,039	41,702	102,296	143,998	147	—
Ireland ...	539	2	2,227	2,669	5,545	8,228	16,822	38,076	24,594	48,973	73,567	73	—
United Kingdom (1897) ...	10,883	57	22,074	26,963	78,719	152,583	296,058	475,167	396,851	654,713	1,051,564	1,077	—
United Kingdom (1896) ...	9,891	60	24,302	28,954	82,383	153,862	306,156	482,030	412,841	664,846	1,077,687	—	—

Table 5.—United Kingdom.—Textile Factories.—Persons Employed in 1897 in Processes in which ARTIFICIAL HUMIDITY is used.

Compiled from Returns supplied by Occupiers under s. 34 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895.

COUNTY	No. of Returns received. (All Industries.)	Number of Persons Employed in the several Industries in which Artificial Humidity is used.						
		Cotton Spinning, &c.	Cotton Weaving, &c.	Wool Spinning, &c.	Worsted Spinning, &c.	Silk Spinning, &c.	Flax Spinning, &c.	Flax Weaving, &c.
Chester	24	1,045	5,474	—	72	53	—	—
Cumberland	*	42	—	—	—	—	48	—
Derby	*	—	1,166	33	159	—	—	—
Durham	*	—	—	—	513	—	—	—
Gloucester	*	227	689	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster	505	6,669	97,272	—	154	—	341	—
Nottingham	*	—	—	14	—	190	—	—
Stafford	*	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Warwick	*	—	—	—	108	—	—	—
York, West Riding	51	731	1,682	38	4,204	11	49	—
Ayr	*	—	—	—	—	—	1,216	—
Forfar	*	—	—	—	—	—	35	—
Lanark	*	—	—	47	—	—	—	—
Perth	*	—	162	—	—	—	—	—
Renfrew	*	—	—	—	—	—	320	—
Antrim	66	—	—	—	—	—	10,460	5,821
Armagh	23	—	—	—	—	—	2,062	2,468
Cork	*	—	—	—	—	—	194	70
Down	21	—	—	—	—	—	2,096	912
Dublin	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	186
Londonderry	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	319
Louth	*	—	—	—	—	—	173	375
Tyrone	7	—	—	—	—	—	620	469
ENGLAND and WALES	592	8,714	106,283	85	5,210	276	438	—
SCOTLAND	8	—	162	47	—	—	1,571	—
IRELAND	125	—	—	—	—	—	15,605	10,620
UNITED KINGDOM	725	8,714	106,445	132	5,210	276	17,614	10,620

Table 6. — United Kingdom. — Textile Factories. —

Compiled from returns supplied by Occupier

Materials and Processes.	Factories or Departments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)
I. 1-7. COTTON	3,637	3	12,297	15,246	40,034	79,580
I.—1. All Spinning and incidental processes	1,395	1	5,637	4,394	21,881	30,030
I.—2. <i>With artificial humidity</i>	60	—	199	179	1,161	1,430
I.—3. <i>Without artificial humidity</i>	1,335	1	5,438	4,215	20,730	28,600
I.—4. All Weaving and incidental processes	2,008	2	6,585	10,742	17,643	48,116
I.—5. <i>With artificial humidity</i>	468	—	2,344	4,502	6,431	17,696
I.—6. <i>Without artificial humidity</i>	1,520	2	4,241	6,240	11,212	30,420
I.—7. Dressing, finishing, and miscellaneous processes.	234	—	75	110	510	1,434
II. 1-6. WOOL	3,274	26	942	718	8,618	11,379
II.—1. All Spinning and incidental processes	1,290	9	730	448	4,915	3,966
II.—2. <i>With artificial humidity</i>	*	—	—	—	9	27
II.—3. <i>Without artificial humidity</i>	1,286	9	730	448	4,906	3,939
II.—4. Weaving and incidental processes ..	1,251	9	187	231	2,293	6,539
II.—5. Sorting of Wool, Goat hair, Camel hair, &c.	176	—	—	18	77	40
II.—6. Dressing, finishing, and miscellaneous processes.	557	8	25	21	1,333	834
III. 1-5. WORSTED	1,034	5	4,072	4,905	11,884	22,571
III.—1. All Spinning and incidental processes	551	4	3,849	4,774	9,068	19,006
III.—2. <i>With artificial humidity</i>	34	—	260	310	721	1,448
III.—3. <i>Without artificial humidity</i>	517	4	3,589	4,464	8,347	17,558
III.—4. Weaving and incidental processes ..	415	1	223	129	2,570	3,297
III.—5. Dressing, finishing, and miscellaneous processes.	68	—	—	2	246	268
IV. 1-4. SHODDY	498	5	109	109	748	1,410
IV.—1. Spinning and incidental processes ..	112	1	68	19	381	271
IV.—2. Weaving and incidental processes ..	104	2	41	89	184	788
IV.—3. Rag sorting, dusting, grinding, car- bonizing, &c.	204	1	—	1	110	317
IV.—4. Dressing, finishing, and miscellaneous processes.	78	1	—	—	73	34
V. 1-5. SILK	593	6	337	801	1,972	6,685
V.—1. All Spinning and incidental processes	172	1	302	692	1,345	3,810
V.—2. <i>With artificial humidity</i>	5	—	—	1	12	59
V.—3. <i>Without artificial humidity</i>	167	1	302	691	1,333	3,751
V.—4. Weaving and incidental processes ..	362	5	34	103	500	2,424
V.—5. Dressing, finishing, and miscellaneous processes.	59	—	1	6	127	451
VI. 1-3. HORSEHAIR	54	1	5	4	120	228
VI.—1. Spinning and incidental processes ..	13	—	—	—	44	107
VI.—2. Weaving and incidental processes ..	18	1	4	4	51	43
VI.—3. Dressing, finishing, and miscellaneous processes.	23	—	1	—	25	78
VII. LACE	417	9	110	103	1,581	1,692
VIII. HOSIERY	386	1	90	214	1,381	7,876
IX. ELASTIC	56	—	2	23	272	871
X. 1-7. FLAX	560	1	2,908	3,515	7,206	14,059
X.—1. All Spinning and incidental processes	212	—	2,777	3,178	5,200	7,579
X.—2. <i>With artificial humidity</i>	68	—	1,102	1,322	1,412	3,361
X.—3. <i>Without artificial humidity</i>	144	—	1,675	1,356	3,788	4,218
X.—4. All Weaving and incidental processes	307	1	130	330	1,858	6,369
X.—5. <i>With artificial humidity</i>	66	—	21	30	390	1,229
X.—6. <i>Without artificial humidity</i>	241	1	109	300	1,468	5,140
X.—7. Dressing, finishing, and miscellaneous processes.	41	—	1	7	148	111
XI. 1-3. HEMP	141	—	84	42	1,413	1,017
XI.—1. Spinning and incidental processes ..	113	—	84	42	1,322	940
XI.—2. Weaving and incidental processes ..	14	—	—	—	18	31
XI.—3. Dressing, finishing, and miscellaneous processes.	14	—	—	—	73	46
XII. 1-3. JUTE	186	—	1,104	1,283	3,106	5,041
XII.—1. Spinning and incidental processes ..	77	—	1,072	1,096	2,478	3,010
XII.—2. Weaving and incidental processes ..	96	—	32	187	597	2,002
XII.—3. Dressing, finishing, and miscellaneous processes.	13	—	—	—	31	29
XIII. CHINA GRASS, Spinning	—	—	—	—	2	25
XIV. 1-2. COCOA-NUT FIBRE	44	—	14	—	382	149
XIV.—1. Weaving and incidental processes ..	42	—	14	—	363	149
XIV.—2. Dressing, finishing, and miscellaneous processes.	*	—	—	—	19	—

Persons Employed, 1897: INDUSTRY, AGE, and SEX.

under s. 34 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895.

Persons above 18 years of age.		TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.			Total in 1896.	Materials and Processes.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.	M. and F.	
(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	
147,245	232,821	199,576	327,647	527,223	532,920	I. 1-7. COTTON.
70,701	78,392	98,219	112,816	211,035	212,463	I.—1. All Spinning and incidental processes.
2,764	2,991	4,114	4,600	8,714	No record.	I.—2. With artificial humidity.
67,937	75,401	94,105	108,216	202,321	No record.	I.—3. Without artificial humidity.
73,970	149,375	98,198	208,233	306,431	314,541	I.—4. All Weaving and incidental processes.
34,726	50,746	33,501	72,944	106,445	No record.	I.—5. With artificial humidity.
49,244	98,629	64,697	135,289	199,986	No record.	I.—6. Without artificial humidity.
2,574	5,054	3,159	6,598	9,757	3,916	I.—7. Dressing, finishing, and miscellaneous processes.
44,486	49,934	54,046	62,031	116,077	131,685	II. 1-6. WOOL.
15,925	7,982	21,570	12,396	33,966	46,037	II.—1. All Spinning and incidental processes
39	57	48	84	132	No record.	II.—2. With artificial humidity.
15,886	7,925	21,522	12,312	33,834	No record.	II.—3. Without artificial humidity.
17,178	36,716	19,658	43,486	63,144	71,342	II.—4. Weaving and incidental processes.
2,111	269	2,188	317	2,505	14,306	II.—5. Sorting of Wool, Goat hair, Camel hair, &c.
9,272	4,977	10,630	5,832	16,462		II.—6. Dressing, finishing, and miscellaneous processes.
35,062	56,939	51,918	34,415	135,433	142,450	III. 1-5. WORSTED.
16,841	28,720	29,758	52,500	82,258	85,222	III.—1. All Spinning and incidental processes.
587	1,884	1,568	3,642	5,210	No record.	III.—2. With artificial humidity.
16,254	26,836	23,190	48,558	77,048	No record.	III.—3. Without artificial humidity.
16,826	26,838	19,619	30,264	49,883	54,794	III.—4. Weaving and incidental processes.
1,395	1,381	1,641	1,651	3,292	2,434	III.—5. Dressing, finishing, and miscellaneous processes.
5,357	6,591	6,214	8,020	14,234	10,306	IV. 1-4. SHODDY.
1,651	693	2,100	983	3,083	1,887	IV.—1. Spinning and incidental processes.
1,055	3,815	1,280	4,692	5,972	3,568	IV.—2. Weaving and incidental processes.
1,958	1,730	2,068	2,048	4,116	4,851	IV.—3. Rag sorting, dusting, grinding, carbonizing, &c.
693	263	766	297	1,063		IV.—4. Dressing, finishing, and miscellaneous processes.
8,579	18,263	10,888	25,749	36,637	35,850	V. 1-5. SILK.
3,823	8,331	5,470	12,883	13,353	17,908	V.—1. All Spinning and incidental processes.
70	134	82	276	346	No record.	V.—2. With artificial humidity.
3,753	8,247	5,388	12,639	18,077	No record.	V.—3. Without artificial humidity.
3,732	9,000	4,266	11,527	15,793	16,318	V.—4. Weaving and incidental processes.
1,024	882	1,152	1,339	2,491	1,624	V.—5. Dressing, finishing, and miscellaneous processes.
648	1,013	773	1,245	2,018	2,047	VI. 1-3. HORSEHAIR.
160	373	204	480	684	769	VI.—1. Spinning and incidental processes.
314	486	369	538	902	1,007	VI.—2. Weaving and incidental processes.
174	154	200	232	432	271	VI.—3. Dressing, finishing, and miscellaneous processes.
8,793	5,168	10,484	6,963	17,447	17,088	VII. LACE.
8,454	18,160	9,925	26,250	36,175	35,952	VIII. HOSIERY.
1,330	1,724	1,604	2,618	4,222	4,473	IX. ELASTIC.
22,487	55,929	32,601	73,503	106,104	108,871	X. 1-7. FLAX.
11,800	26,075	19,777	36,832	56,609	57,380	X.—1. All Spinning and incidental processes.
1,435	8,462	3,949	13,662	17,614	No record.	X.—2. With artificial humidity.
10,365	17,593	15,828	23,167	38,995	No record.	X.—3. Without artificial humidity.
9,762	29,424	11,750	36,123	47,873	49,987	X.—4. All Weaving and incidental processes.
1,662	7,288	2,073	8,547	10,620	No record.	X.—5. With artificial humidity.
8,100	22,136	9,677	27,576	37,253	No record.	X.—6. Without artificial humidity.
925	430	1,074	548	1,622	1,504	X.—7. Dressing, finishing, and miscellaneous processes.
2,689	4,341	4,186	5,400	9,586	10,584	XI. 1-3. HEMP.
2,479	4,154	3,885	5,136	9,021	9,816	XI.—1. Spinning and incidental processes.
104	103	122	134	256	205	XI.—2. Weaving and incidental processes.
106	84	179	130	309	563	XI.—3. Dressing, finishing, and miscellaneous processes.
9,355	23,766	13,565	30,090	43,655	43,008	XII. 1-3. JUTE.
5,167	12,261	8,717	16,367	25,084	24,968	XII.—1. Spinning and incidental processes.
4,033	11,441	4,662	13,630	18,292	17,853	XII.—2. Weaving and incidental processes.
155	64	186	93	279	187	XII.—3. Dressing, finishing, and miscellaneous processes.
20	39	22	64	86	Included in flax.	XIII. CHINA GRASS, Spinning.
1,553	569	1,949	718	2,667	2,453	XIV. 1-2. COCOA-NUT FIBRE.
1,502	568	1,979	717	2,596	2,364	XIV.—1. Weaving and incidental processes.
51	1	70	1	71	89	XIV.—2. Dressing, finishing, and miscellaneous processes

NON-TEXTILE

Table 7.—United Kingdom.—Persons Employed in 1897

Compiled from Returns supplied by Occupiers under

Counties.	No. of Factories or Depart- ments. (All Non- Textile Indus- tries.)	Number of Persons Employed											
		I. Flax Scutch- ing.	II. Gas.	III. Elec- tricity; Genera- tion of.	IV. India- rubber and Gutta percha.	V. Wood.	VI. Leather.	VII. Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Jet.	VIII. Clay, Stone, &c.	IX. Glass.	X. Metals; Extrac- tion of.	XI. Metals; Founding and Conversion of.	XII. Metals Gall- vanizing and Fin- ishing, &c.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)
1. Anglesey	74	—	11	7	—	135	5	—	16	—	8	18	—
2. Bedford	302	—	173	9	—	332	108	—	579	—	—	423	174
3. Berkshire	423	—	80	15	—	729	67	—	790	—	2	125	—
4. Brecknock	88	—	9	—	—	78	40	—	113	—	—	71	—
5. Buckingham	275	—	55	—	—	447	26	—	1,027	—	—	57	—
6. Cambridge	307	—	126	9	—	257	210	—	277	—	—	72	—
7. Cardigan	144	—	4	4	—	82	49	—	—	—	—	32	—
8. Carmarthen	267	—	63	—	—	260	34	—	344	—	551	5,068	30
9. Carnarvon	246	—	40	10	—	354	30	—	98	—	—	57	—
10. Chester	1,618	—	1,108	44	298	1,742	769	—	1,587	—	256	2,052	390
11. Cornwall	476	—	98	—	—	299	93	—	111	—	604	471	—
12. Cumberland	599	—	238	17	—	668	387	—	430	—	2,087	4,088	30
13. Denbigh	279	—	65	4	—	294	290	—	923	—	52	314	11
14. Derby	1,054	—	751	50	20	1,523	423	—	3,884	—	1,113	10,027	47
15. Devon	1,115	—	573	67	—	1,470	778	—	1,047	—	—	435	120
16. Dorset	382	—	265	27	—	273	30	—	485	—	—	199	—
17. Durham	1,404	—	1,022	30	—	3,482	65	—	3,195	3,264	3,148	17,980	445
18. Essex	1,096	—	5,761	44	1,393	1,398	124	54	2,502	118	12	692	6
19. Flint	192	—	26	—	—	105	4	—	510	—	316	595	90
20. Glamorgan	1,362	—	652	91	—	2,213	75	—	1,684	—	3,695	19,298	4
21. Gloucester	1,391	—	1,033	102	—	2,682	516	31	794	284	132	1,726	130
22. Hampshire	1,222	—	755	65	—	2,288	247	—	980	—	—	461	—
23. Hereford	168	—	52	—	—	210	121	—	244	—	—	23	—
24. Hertford	406	—	402	—	—	701	195	—	420	—	—	93	—
25. Huntingdon	105	—	—	—	—	119	—	—	622	—	—	32	—
26. Kent	1,075	—	419	52	39	1,212	692	—	7,194	—	—	799	—
27. Lancaster	10,566	—	6,512	714	6,338	16,804	2,870	78	8,691	9,846	3,580	24,089	2,322
28. Leicestershire	1,031	—	919	121	516	1,345	222	95	1,358	—	224	845	2
29. Lincoln	1,087	—	325	1	—	1,646	452	—	976	—	1,083	1,219	—
30. London	8,187	—	12,778	1,362	2,267	11,260	4,209	590	4,167	2,807	743	5,748	1,740
31. Merioneth	101	—	—	—	—	127	37	—	23	—	—	1	—
32. Middlesex	496	—	1,196	—	837	1,008	54	41	1,888	57	109	67	—
33. Monmouth	467	—	165	34	30	831	21	—	604	268	674	7,161	20
34. Montgomery	751	—	9	1	—	96	52	—	40	—	—	85	—
35. Norfolk	758	—	321	90	18	1,039	91	—	180	—	—	1,252	—
36. Northampton	758	—	300	17	—	729	930	—	508	—	442	741	—
37. Northumberland	808	—	494	63	—	1,102	280	—	1,744	319	663	4,742	20
38. Nottingham	1,104	—	794	26	190	1,469	878	—	434	7	391	1,381	4
39. Oxford	315	—	11	25	—	404	—	—	154	—	—	43	—
40. Pembroke	141	—	32	—	—	90	27	—	32	—	—	49	—
41. Radnor	44	—	—	2	—	37	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
42. Rutland	23	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
43. Shropshire	544	—	143	5	—	948	165	—	2,064	5	287	2,130	—
44. Somerset	996	—	388	41	—	1,227	821	—	1,446	—	204	444	—
45. Stafford	3,418	—	1,720	76	3	3,312	927	—	50,613	2,920	2,315	35,869	2,96
46. Suffolk	702	58	169	5	—	755	338	—	369	—	—	405	—
47. Surrey	551	—	635	53	—	963	793	—	940	9	—	267	3
48. Sussex	564	—	275	89	—	883	129	—	560	—	—	290	1
49. Warwick	3,946	—	1,883	113	1,869	1,825	577	367	1,739	1,605	407	16,354	6,61
50. Westmorland	191	—	37	6	—	227	43	2	89	—	—	40	—
51. Wiltshire	459	—	181	—	91	396	182	—	330	—	—	287	—
52. Worcester	929	—	324	43	240	815	642	4	1,840	378	446	4,415	83
53. York, East Riding	880	45	127	28	2	1,621	867	—	759	360	—	640	—
54. " North "	707	—	533	28	—	1,053	107	4	538	—	6,126	9,288	13
55. " West "	10,336	69	4,373	278	48	7,106	3,868	1,106	5,269	6,398	803	39,913	1,03
56. Aberdeen	815	—	314	29	—	1,025	7	—	2,387	—	—	476	7
57. Argyll	112	—	24	1	—	143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58. Ayr	539	—	118	15	21	996	154	—	1,259	—	1,080	2,373	—
59. Banff	135	—	—	—	—	92	—	—	70	—	—	—	—
60. Berwick	14	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61. Bute	23	—	16	—	—	54	—	—	15	—	—	5	—
62. Caithness	52	—	5	—	—	67	—	—	131	—	—	316	—
63. Clackmannan	88	—	—	—	—	68	72	—	275	255	—	1,669	—
64. Dumbarton	135	—	1,017	—	—	336	3	—	299	—	—	—	—
65. Dumfries	145	—	37	2	—	252	56	—	70	—	90	6	—
66. Edinburgh	759	—	—	8	3,007	788	445	—	539	666	—	1,930	14
67. Elgin	118	—	—	—	—	112	14	—	50	—	—	19	—
68. Fife	392	—	91	—	—	654	42	—	867	—	—	411	—
69. Forfar	611	—	80	9	17	1,296	198	—	89	—	—	752	18
70. Haddington	40	—	—	—	—	2	33	—	122	—	—	3	—
71. Inverness	112	—	22	3	—	173	—	—	19	—	80	119	—
72. Kincardine	51	—	—	—	—	73	21	—	245	—	—	77	—
73. Kinross	13	—	—	—	—	18	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
74. Kirkcudbright	82	—	—	—	—	160	—	—	209	—	—	21	—
75. Lanark	2,551	—	1,264	302	1,650	4,330	881	37	5,800	1,081	2,726	28,205	1,13
76. Linlithgow	87	—	—	—	—	252	34	—	836	—	—	636	—
77. Nairn	19	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78. Orkney and Shetland	23	—	—	—	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. Peebles	16	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	64	—
80. Perth	282	—	89	—	—	446	36	—	129	110	—	—	—
81. Renfrew	706	—	343	—	99	1,080	283	—	1,159	—	11	2,318	30

FACTORIES.

Non-Textile Factories: COUNTY and INDUSTRY.

34 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895.

several Classes of Industry.

XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	Counties.
Machines, Engines, Boilers, &c.	Chemicals, &c.	Furniture, &c.	Food.	Drink.	Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars.	Print, Bleach, Dye Works.	Clothing.	Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instru- ments, Fancy Articles, Games.	Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c.	Explosives.	Mis- cellaneous.	
(15.)	(16.)	(17.)	(18.)	(19.)	(20.)	(21.)	(22.)	(23.)	(24.)	(25.)	(26.)	(1.)
308	42	—	46	24	30	—	—	—	16	—	85	1. Anglesey.
2,087	11	11	171	394	—	280	—	—	697	—	47	2. Bedford.
1,616	14	92	5,384	849	54	31	887	—	802	—	362	3. Berkshire.
36	14	14	39	42	—	—	313	—	105	—	38	4. Brecknock.
3,795	81	995	328	300	—	11	62	—	2,095	—	354	5. Buckingham.
553	93	16	632	396	4	1	731	51	1,028	—	156	6. Cambridge.
144	—	6	97	28	—	1	335	6	90	—	61	7. Cardigan.
549	176	93	113	84	13	18	—	—	185	—	226	8. Carmarthen.
274	11	4	190	66	18	4	—	19	216	—	519	9. Carnarvon.
20,766	5,874	671	3,927	898	399	4,474	9,555	323	1,992	—	3,805	10. Chester.
1,512	119	14	462	155	—	3	411	—	395	—	111	11. Cornwall.
2,135	133	60	1,642	433	61	375	363	—	863	402	111	12. Cumberland.
460	92	—	202	278	—	—	—	—	270	—	105	13. Denbigh.
13,990	521	283	565	585	106	3,813	2,104	35	3,186	19	557	14. Derby.
8,534	581	735	1,580	870	122	297	2,800	44	2,755	—	1,185	15. Devon.
1,080	29	13	411	605	—	—	—	—	309	—	94	16. Dorset.
46,376	3,289	319	1,795	1,102	179	110	83	151	3,211	2	793	17. Durham.
12,075	6,381	118	3,181	1,856	3	278	1,895	831	1,797	1,685	1,447	18. Essex.
951	847	—	84	125	—	—	—	—	475	—	17	19. Flint.
11,846	997	273	1,249	943	20	123	136	254	1,916	—	1,691	20. Glamorgan.
7,097	2,015	1,497	5,752	1,679	1,235	387	8,538	542	4,370	—	2,631	21. Gloucester.
14,048	181	196	848	1,750	98	139	3,302	25	2,976	327	605	22. Hampshire.
245	3	9	176	264	—	23	63	—	277	—	—	23. Hereford.
657	194	159	292	978	—	43	430	190	2,953	33	763	24. Hertford.
533	30	1	106	116	—	4	17	—	248	—	—	25. Huntingdon.
16,349	939	92	1,215	2,024	30	336	397	29	6,491	884	597	26. Kent.
12,596	18,962	7,828	15,592	8,914	5,803	52,672	25,222	3,418	23,092	333	23,077	27. Lancaster.
4,808	236	116	883	457	1,623	2,304	28,049	736	1,550	—	643	28. Leicesters.
4,880	721	87	1,641	946	198	31	42	31	1,056	—	399	29. Lincoln.
74,190	12,572	10,407	26,754	13,297	7,548	2,415	26,832	15,757	79,793	1,332	23,041	30. London.
58	—	3	36	32	—	—	—	—	86	—	75	31. Merioneth.
6,143	676	101	1,565	878	2	142	—	375	1,295	667	2,858	32. Middlesex.
3,157	142	68	350	337	31	—	—	3	479	—	533	33. Monmouth.
89	—	2	103	56	—	18	205	—	69	—	40	34. Montgomery.
2,787	365	207	1,828	1,715	72	35	4,948	165	2,170	—	1,493	35. Norfolk.
2,465	5	80	396	929	6	5	21,406	56	999	—	124	36. Northampton.
30,467	1,634	538	799	736	760	63	817	91	2,115	—	1,118	37. Northumberland.
8,951	722	741	695	1,413	2,862	4,390	5,526	668	3,194	—	3,579	38. Nottingham.
780	8	103	202	569	6	134	494	4	1,354	—	74	39. Oxford.
2,736	3	30	84	50	—	6	—	—	231	—	—	40. Pembroke.
83	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	41. Radnor.
45	—	1	23	40	—	—	70	—	14	—	—	42. Rutland.
3,201	101	250	329	356	124	9	94	—	377	—	29	43. Shropshire.
2,553	689	707	791	1,121	2,023	129	8,324	22	2,770	—	1,597	44. Somerset.
6,145	2,087	6,782	1,334	5,954	35	616	7,497	420	3,031	3,015	6,285	45. Stafford.
4,482	610	39	924	1,113	100	56	3,677	24	1,355	69	4,466	46. Suffolk.
1,492	206	332	877	51	291	63	—	178	1,728	404	309	47. Surrey.
2,694	147	28	479	1,184	2	272	3,792	25	1,437	—	231	48. Sussex.
10,731	1,051	12,140	2,295	1,817	641	100	570	14,718	7,180	99	17,915	49. Warwick.
630	8	146	69	70	71	155	867	—	414	329	398	50. Westmorland.
2,073	15	41	787	537	2	203	2,635	16	441	—	262	51. Wiltshire.
5,104	1,468	2,589	3,549	768	50	26	93	601	1,015	2	2,336	52. Worcester.
9,248	4,739	496	1,320	531	18	69	434	107	1,449	2	987	53. York, East Riding.
1,514	487	99	2,373	473	—	—	—	95	—	—	864	54. " North "
17,137	4,901	5,699	6,060	5,441	1,115	20,294	25,802	9,895	12,463	347	8,461	55. " West "
3,091	613	308	3,012	425	62	283	242	134	3,504	1	1,554	56. Aberdeen.
389	6	—	38	504	8	—	—	—	77	173	27	57. Argyll.
5,001	656	1,146	505	267	39	567	2,145	201	348	1,028	61	58. Ayr.
87	50	14	209	430	—	17	—	—	67	—	4	59. Banff.
36	—	—	6	2	—	3	—	—	238	—	—	60. Berwick.
13	—	—	16	11	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	61. Bute.
30	10	20	67	33	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	62. Caithness.
238	55	17	47	689	—	172	—	—	246	—	103	63. Clackmannan.
3,739	145	—	76	67	—	6,129	—	—	327	—	21	64. Dumbarton.
159	15	—	185	62	—	22	—	5	143	—	4	65. Dumfries.
6,083	2,260	827	3,345	2,428	343	89	270	257	12,259	76	1,935	66. Edinburgh.
153	48	31	80	578	—	11	—	—	71	—	32	67. Elgin.
2,069	74	506	380	318	64	924	193	102	1,516	—	2,633	68. Fife.
5,585	129	500	1,750	386	101	3,070	1,651	148	1,182	—	1,193	69. Forfar.
67	11	—	31	125	7	—	—	—	30	—	—	70. Haddington.
1,211	23	83	111	233	—	10	—	—	142	—	6	71. Inverness.
99	14	—	193	48	—	—	16	—	9	—	—	72. Kincardine.
6	—	—	7	4	—	6	—	—	9	—	—	73. Kinross.
76	26	17	61	14	—	127	51	—	40	—	31	74. Kirkcudbright.
3,928	3,993	4,076	7,951	1,636	2,528	5,628	11,894	821	11,212	—	4,430	75. Lanark.
319	2,153	6	26	214	—	2	50	—	338	—	57	76. Linlithgow.
2	—	—	23	31	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	77. Nairn.
12	—	15	—	41	—	11	—	—	46	—	5	78. Orkney and Shetland.
687	64	15	260	300	6	3,402	191	—	27	—	52	79. Peebles.
1,071	597	1,203	3,535	315	14	6,607	354	214	359	—	1,074	80. Perth.
									1,866	—		81. Renfrew.

—continued.

Table 7—continued. United Kingdom.—Persons Employed in 18

Counties.	No. of Factories or Depart- ments. (All Non- Textile Indus- tries.)	Number of Persons Employed											
		I. Flax Scutch- ing.	II. Gas.	III. Elec- tricity ; Genera- tion of.	IV. India- rubber and Gutta- percha.	V. Wood.	VI. Leather.	VII. Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Jet.	VIII. Clay, Stone, &c.	IX. Glass.	X. Metals ; Extrac- tion of.	XI. Metals ; Founding and Conversion of.	XII. Met Gr vani Fin ing.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)
82. Ross and Cromarty	64	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
83. Roxburgh	53	—	17	—	—	6	12	—	—	—	—	15	—
84. Selkirk	41	—	—	—	—	25	171	—	—	—	—	34	—
85. Stirling	184	—	—	3	—	352	—	—	456	—	92	7,060	—
86. Sutherland	13	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	58	—	—	—	—
87. Wigtown	60	—	—	—	—	38	7	—	50	—	5	5	—
88. Antrim	1,039	805	660	110	—	1,477	—	—	943	23	—	888	—
89. Armagh	158	221	57	1	—	163	9	—	40	—	—	15	—
90. Carlow	39	—	7	5	—	31	—	—	12	—	—	29	—
91. Cavan	63	204	—	—	—	53	—	—	65	—	—	—	—
92. Clare	22	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
93. Cork	326	12	187	47	—	453	29	—	48	—	—	28	—
94. Donegal	128	459	—	—	—	20	—	—	25	—	—	2	—
95. Down	357	959	1	3	—	163	—	—	762	—	—	371	—
96. Dublin	525	—	534	73	—	1,377	60	—	197	373	—	555	—
97. Fermanagh	53	109	—	—	—	46	—	—	123	—	—	—	—
98. Galway	61	—	13	8	—	41	—	—	21	—	—	—	—
99. Kerry	80	—	—	5	—	97	—	—	8	—	—	19	—
100. Kildare	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154	—	—	—	—
101. Kilkenny	100	—	—	—	—	31	20	—	60	—	—	3	—
102. King's Co.	40	—	4	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
103. Leitrim	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104. Limerick	133	—	—	—	—	125	79	—	32	—	—	38	—
105. Londonderry	295	769	28	13	—	189	8	—	105	—	—	110	—
106. Longford	10	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	41	—	—	—	—
107. Louth	70	18	34	—	—	112	—	—	43	—	—	110	—
108. Mayo	37	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
109. Meath	22	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
110. Monaghan	88	302	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
111. Queen's Co.	38	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
112. Roscommon	33	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
113. Sligo	30	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
114. Tipperary	107	—	—	—	—	104	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
115. Tyrone	210	773	—	1	—	126	—	—	72	—	—	4	—
116. Waterford	75	—	54	—	—	59	27	—	56	—	—	23	—
117. West Meath	20	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
118. Wexford	143	—	28	—	—	57	17	—	26	—	—	73	—
119. Wicklow	28	—	—	12	—	16	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
England and Wales .. { 1897	66,369	172	48,431	3,372	14,199	82,368	24,970	2,372	117,200	28,645	30,424	223,015	18,5
.. { 1896	58,378	119	46,752	2,863	14,147	75,647	27,204	1,561	109,840	27,413	29,906	213,175	17,
Scotland { 1897	8,334	—	3,437	372	4,794	13,030	2,475	37	15,188	2,112	4,084	47,116	2,2
.. { 1896	7,158	—	3,087	254	4,480	12,624	2,445	11	12,773	1,910	4,232	46,468	1,
Ireland { 1897	4,356	4,634	1,607	278	—	4,954	268	—	2,859	414	—	2,288	—
.. { 1896	3,852	4,626	1,863	212	—	4,870	278	—	2,658	435	—	1,754	—
United Kingdom .. { 1897	79,059	4,806	53,475	4,522	18,993	100,352	27,713	2,409	135,247	31,171	34,508	272,419	20,8
.. { 1896	69,388	4,745	51,702	3,329	18,627	93,141	29,927	1,572	125,271	29,768	34,138	261,397	18,

Several Classes of Industry.

[illegible]

Table 8.—United Kingdom.—Non-Textile Factories.—Persons Employed, 1898.
COUNTY, AGE, and SEX.

Compiled from Returns supplied by Occupiers under s. 34 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895.

Counties.	No. of Fac- tories or Depart- ments.	Out- standing Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 Years of Age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 Years of Age.		Total Number of Persons Employed.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)
1. Anglesey ...	74	2	—	—	104	4	639	4	743	8	751
2. Bedford ...	302	15	2	—	868	255	4,582	676	5,452	931	6,383
3. Berkshire ...	423	5	—	1	1,699	354	9,347	709	11,046	1,064	12,110
4. Brecknock ...	88	1	1	—	76	14	495	75	572	89	661
5. Buckingham ...	275	13	19	1	1,285	450	7,552	1,006	8,856	1,457	10,313
6. Cambridge ...	307	13	2	—	460	169	2,874	672	3,336	841	4,177
7. Cardigan ...	144	4	1	—	69	10	494	24	564	34	598
8. Carmarthen ...	267	5	2	—	1,128	245	5,944	510	7,074	755	7,829
9. Carnarvon ...	246	6	14	—	238	7	1,599	33	1,851	40	1,891
10. Chester ...	1,618	26	255	142	6,588	2,340	45,077	6,534	51,920	9,016	60,936
11. Cornwall ...	476	13	1	—	955	150	3,779	439	4,735	589	5,324
12. Cumberland ...	599	6	1	—	1,804	857	11,372	924	13,177	1,781	14,958
13. Denbigh ...	279	5	—	—	493	31	2,747	108	3,240	139	3,379
14. Derby ...	1,054	16	131	51	5,622	1,774	33,151	2,901	38,904	4,726	43,630
15. Devon ...	1,115	34	17	35	2,419	943	17,488	3,100	19,924	4,078	24,002
16. Dorset ...	382	8	4	1	495	30	3,211	79	3,710	110	3,820
17. Durham ...	1,404	38	8	—	11,013	780	75,759	2,479	86,780	3,259	90,039
18. Essex ...	1,096	30	29	—	4,859	1,052	35,499	2,473	40,387	3,525	43,912
19. Flint ...	192	1	—	—	498	25	3,468	161	3,966	186	4,152
20. Glamorgan ...	1,362	33	8	1	5,343	983	38,283	2,740	43,634	3,724	47,358
21. Gloucester ...	1,391	40	12	18	5,342	3,715	26,281	7,805	31,635	11,588	43,173
22. Hampshire ...	1,222	63	6	—	2,878	781	22,915	2,727	25,799	3,508	29,307
23. Hereford ...	168	10	12	—	170	23	1,408	97	1,590	120	1,710
24. Hertford ...	406	17	1	21	1,113	585	5,843	940	6,957	1,546	8,503
25. Huntingdon ...	105	5	—	—	222	12	1,475	119	1,697	131	1,828
26. Kent ...	1,075	19	79	—	4,749	719	31,497	2,746	36,325	3,465	39,790
27. Lancaster ...	10,566	149	1,953	481	48,652	18,283	274,407	40,576	325,012	59,340	384,352
28. Leicester ...	1,031	18	161	106	6,352	4,593	27,069	8,796	33,582	13,495	47,077
29. Lincoln ...	1,087	37	9	1	2,427	391	19,022	789	21,458	1,181	22,639
30. London ...	8,187	195	32	9	36,984	21,314	224,113	59,163	261,129	80,486	341,615
31. Merioneth ...	101	4	—	—	79	2	395	2	474	4	478
32. Middlesex ...	496	9	12	—	2,416	826	15,295	1,948	17,723	2,774	20,497
33. Monmouth ...	467	7	4	—	1,712	248	12,675	561	14,391	809	15,200
34. Montgomery ...	157	1	5	1	76	51	590	142	671	194	865
35. Norfolk ...	791	28	7	—	2,378	1,523	11,874	2,994	14,259	4,517	18,776
36. Northampton ...	758	15	219	232	3,412	2,462	19,758	4,055	23,389	6,749	30,138
37. Northumberland ...	808	13	3	—	5,985	1,075	39,032	2,638	45,020	3,733	48,753
38. Nottingham ...	1,104	14	36	10	4,633	4,600	19,986	9,083	24,655	13,693	38,348
39. Oxford ...	315	4	3	1	523	261	3,127	517	3,653	779	4,432
40. Pembroke ...	141	7	2	—	266	—	3,092	10	3,360	10	3,370
41. Radnor ...	44	—	1	—	14	—	154	1	169	1	170
42. Rutland ...	23	1	—	—	42	2	165	1	207	3	210
43. Shropshire ...	544	16	2	1	1,587	152	8,488	414	10,077	567	10,644
44. Somerset ...	996	37	16	14	2,339	2,850	14,101	5,461	16,956	8,325	25,281
45. Stafford ...	3,418	64	281	195	23,477	12,157	119,117	28,691	142,875	41,043	183,918
46. Suffolk ...	702	27	19	6	1,598	661	9,905	2,855	11,522	3,522	15,044
47. Surrey ...	551	15	3	—	1,197	173	7,641	585	8,841	758	9,599
48. Sussex ...	564	14	8	—	993	73	7,244	215	8,245	288	8,533
49. Warwick ...	3,946	85	62	13	17,514	13,046	93,434	31,939	111,010	44,998	156,008
50. Westmorland ...	191	3	35	9	357	194	2,171	319	2,563	522	3,085
51. Wiltshire ...	459	23	1	1	1,814	346	13,925	750	15,740	1,097	16,837
52. Worcester ...	929	26	11	8	5,054	2,647	26,559	6,272	31,624	8,927	40,551
53. York, E. Riding ...	880	11	2	4	2,646	692	18,858	1,247	21,506	1,943	23,449
54. " N. Riding ...	707	11	4	1	3,423	523	30,191	1,195	33,618	1,719	35,337
55. " W. Riding ...	10,336	119	352	216	32,686	12,688	184,346	27,594	217,384	40,498	257,882
56. Aberdeen ...	815	13	42	10	1,939	1,018	11,702	2,831	13,633	3,859	17,542
57. Argyll ...	112	1	3	—	104	14	1,229	40	1,336	54	1,390
58. Ayr ...	539	14	31	8	2,366	496	13,944	1,164	16,341	1,668	18,009
59. Banff ...	135	3	2	—	96	3	856	83	954	86	1,040
60. Berwick ...	14	1	—	—	38	20	188	57	226	77	303
61. Bute ...	23	—	—	—	24	—	129	4	153	4	157
62. Caithness ...	52	—	—	—	33	—	373	—	406	—	406
63. Clackmannan ...	88	—	3	—	348	61	2,003	158	2,354	219	2,573
64. Dumbarton ...	135	—	112	77	2,329	1,064	22,249	2,997	24,690	4,138	28,828
65. Dumfries ...	145	3	—	—	170	39	853	46	1,023	85	1,108
66. Edinburgh ...	759	5	7	—	3,582	3,028	24,276	6,856	27,865	9,884	37,749
67. Elgin ...	118	5	2	—	100	5	1,053	39	1,155	44	1,199
68. Fife ...	392	8	199	26	1,501	546	7,557	1,030	9,257	1,602	10,859
69. Forfar ...	611	3	23	1	1,726	846	13,529	2,199	15,278	3,046	18,324
70. Haddington ...	40	—	—	—	59	1	365	6	424	7	431

Table 8—continued. United Kingdom.—Non-Textile Factories.—Persons Employed, 1897:
COUNTY, AGE, and SEX—continued.

Counties.	No. of Fac- tories or Depart- ments.	Out- standing Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 Years of Age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 Years of Age.		Total Number of Persons Employed.			Total in 1896.*
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.	
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)
Armagh ...	112	2	1	—	142	27	2,006	63	2,149	90	2,239	2,074
Cardiff ...	51	2	—	—	114	26	567	88	681	114	795	765
Cross ...	13	—	1	—	6	2	41	2	48	4	52	146
Kendal ...	82	2	—	—	81	22	657	77	738	99	837	1,175
Mark ...	2,551	20	43	47	14,205	9,774	110,918	20,641	125,166	30,462	155,628	151,319
Lithgow ...	87	—	3	1	557	213	3,807	342	4,367	556	4,923	4,788
rn ...	19	—	—	—	10	2	66	1	76	3	79	69
ney and ...	23	1	—	—	22	—	208	7	230	7	237	176
etland ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
bles ...	15	—	—	—	17	2	70	3	87	5	92	84
h ...	282	11	1	1	552	556	3,447	1,701	4,000	2,258	6,258	5,841
freew ...	706	9	106	55	4,535	1,531	31,995	4,307	36,636	5,893	42,529	44,310
as and ...	64	1	—	—	26	2	301	4	327	6	333	294
omarty ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
burgh ...	53	—	—	—	75	5	479	39	554	44	598	552
irk ...	41	—	—	—	71	2	531	110	602	112	714	651
ing ...	184	—	2	4	1,936	400	9,784	936	11,722	1,340	13,062	12,942
erland ...	13	—	—	—	7	1	106	7	113	8	121	75
town ...	60	1	—	—	55	2	340	11	395	13	408	433
im ...	1,039	47	22	7	2,930	2,725	19,787	11,665	22,739	14,397	37,136	37,270
agh ...	158	28	8	2	184	412	1,423	2,082	1,615	2,496	4,111	3,842
ow ...	39	—	2	—	29	—	318	1	349	1	350	263
n ...	63	15	—	—	32	5	323	56	355	61	416	356
e ...	22	2	1	1	8	—	101	7	110	8	118	97
... ..	326	14	4	—	469	240	5,121	1,103	5,594	1,343	6,937	6,041
gal ...	128	29	7	5	43	21	481	102	531	128	659	647
n ...	357	29	22	37	1,253	651	14,670	2,216	15,945	2,904	18,849	17,074
in ...	525	17	—	1	1,847	953	14,927	3,281	16,774	4,235	21,009	21,219
anagh ...	53	6	—	—	57	64	252	223	309	287	596	546
ay ...	61	3	1	—	33	—	387	57	421	57	478	402
y ...	80	4	1	1	19	12	517	51	537	64	601	532
are ...	25	3	—	—	14	—	411	2	425	2	427	407
unny ...	100	6	—	—	39	3	544	21	583	24	607	619
's Co. ...	40	4	—	—	37	2	492	9	529	11	540	452
im ...	*	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	3
rick ...	133	11	—	1	244	263	2,075	1,308	2,319	1,572	3,891	3,255
onderry ...	295	26	3	3	311	786	2,600	3,931	2,914	4,720	7,634	7,931
ford ...	10	1	—	—	3	—	73	3	76	3	79	54
n ...	70	7	12	4	122	4	1,386	35	1,520	43	1,563	1,574
... ..	37	2	—	—	10	—	136	—	146	—	146	120
a ...	22	1	—	—	6	—	82	1	88	1	89	94
ghan ...	88	6	—	—	59	9	309	77	368	86	454	459
's Co. ...	33	13	—	—	11	—	371	10	382	10	392	375
ommon ...	33	3	6	2	7	—	119	5	132	7	139	134
... ..	30	2	—	—	16	2	247	10	263	12	275	176
rary ...	107	10	1	—	53	72	690	129	744	201	945	984
ne ...	210	29	3	3	106	31	1,109	256	1,218	290	1,508	1,626
rford ...	75	3	—	—	127	26	1,125	90	1,252	116	1,368	1,119
Meath ...	20	1	—	—	11	11	129	35	140	46	186	126
ord ...	143	5	—	—	98	—	945	15	1,043	15	1,058	1,020
low ...	28	4	—	—	29	9	389	24	418	33	451	382
& WALES	66,369	1,381	3,848	1,580	271,626	118,141	1,599,513	278,914	1,874,987	398,635	2,273,622	2,193,089
... ..	8,334	105	581	230	36,826	19,708	265,629	45,849	303,036	65,787	368,823	363,443
... ..	4,356	331	93	67	8,207	6,301	71,542	26,805	79,842	33,173	113,015	109,199
INGDOM }	79,059	1,817	4,522	1,877	316,659	144,150	1,936,684	351,568	2,257,865	497,595	2,755,460	2,665,731
Kingdom }	69,388	1,871	5,092	2,149	301,910	134,592	1,880,031	341,957	2,187,033	478,698	2,665,731	—

Table 9.—United Kingdom.—Non-Textile Factories.—Persons Employed, 1898.
INDUSTRY, AGE, and SEX.

Compiled from Returns supplied by Occupiers under s. 34 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895.

Industry.	No. of Factories or Departments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 years of age.		TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.			M. and F.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)
I. Flax Scutching	598	129	20	17	309	152	2,867	1,441	3,196	1,610	4,806	
II. Gas	690	10	—	—	550	—	52,908	17	53,458	17	53,475	
III. Electricity, Generation of.	461	15	1	—	207	7	4,255	52	4,463	59	4,522	
IV. India-rubber and Gutta-percha.	151	—	5	2	1,285	1,752	10,023	5,926	11,313	7,680	18,993	
V. Wood. (Sawmills: Carpenters) ..	6,664	135	62	18	13,327	198	86,245	502	99,634	718	100,352	
VI. 1-3. Leather.	906	6	12	4	2,650	236	23,840	971	26,502	1,211	27,713	
VI.—1. Tanners	508	4	3	4	1,647	160	15,870	654	17,520	818	18,338	No
VI.—2. Fellmongers	87	—	—	—	248	29	1,779	136	2,027	165	2,192	
VI.—3. Curriers	311	2	9	—	755	47	6,191	181	6,955	228	7,183	
VII. Ivory, Bone, Shell and Jet.	228	2	—	—	285	258	1,359	507	1,644	765	2,409	
VIII. 1-7. Clay, Stone, &c. ..	3,553	79	481	213	16,337	8,458	87,674	22,084	104,492	30,755	135,247	
VIII.—1. Quarries, claypits, &c., not more than 20 ft. deep.	14	1	—	1	30	—	242	—	272	—	272	
VIII.—2. Marble and stone masons.	522	7	—	—	997	8	10,348	66	11,345	77	11,422	
VIII.—3. Lime	61	3	—	—	56	2	885	6	941	8	949	
VIII.—4. Cement	102	3	—	—	261	2	3,936	31	4,197	33	4,230	
VIII.—5. Bricks and tiles, not being ornamental tiles.	1,719	46	186	—	7,121	378	37,046	2,302	44,353	2,680	47,033	
VIII.—6. China and earthenware: All works.	1,135	19	295	213	7,872	8,068	35,217	19,676	43,384	27,957	71,341	
VIII.—7. Ditto: Works under Special Rules only.	543	2	276	207	6,211	7,200	26,607	17,347	33,094	24,754	57,848	No
IX. 1-2. Glass	456	6	117	4	7,502	560	20,961	2,027	28,580	2,591	31,171	
IX.—1. Glass making	227	4	116	4	6,804	352	18,075	1,518	24,995	1,874	26,869	
IX.—2. Glass-cutting, bending, embossing and staining.	229	2	1	—	698	208	2,886	509	3,585	717	4,302	
X. 1-10. Metals, Extraction of.	330	—	9	—	1,471	42	32,799	187	34,279	229	34,508	
X.—1. Calcining and stamping in mineral dressing floors.	8	—	—	—	15	4	46	14	61	18	79	No
X.—2. Other processes in dressing floors.	2	—	—	—	25	1	40	8	65	9	74	
X.—3. Tin streams	43	—	—	—	99	29	231	91	330	120	450	
X.—4. Smelting of iron ..	121	—	9	—	867	5	23,115	25	23,991	30	24,021	
X.—5. „ lead	30	—	—	—	98	—	1,697	6	1,795	6	1,801	
X.—6. „ copper	39	—	—	—	251	—	4,938	9	5,189	9	5,198	
X.—7. „ tin	11	—	—	—	1	1	161	10	162	11	173	No
X.—8. „ zinc	14	—	—	—	46	—	788	—	834	—	834	
X.—9. „ other metals	50	—	—	—	57	2	1,578	23	1,635	25	1,660	
X.—10. Other extraction of metals.	10	—	—	—	12	—	205	1	217	1	218	

Table 9--continued. United Kingdom.—Non-Textile Factories.—Persons Employed, 1897:
INDUSTRY, AGE, and SEX—continued.

Industry.	No. of Factories or Departments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 years of age.		TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.			Total in 1896.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.	M. and F.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)
1-9. Metals, Founding and Conversion of.	4,575	97	66	5	35,453	2,587	228,096	6,212	263,615	8,804	272,419	261,397
KL-1. Founding of iron ..	1,951	27	35	1	15,308	499	85,817	1,166	101,160	1,666	102,826	90,260
KL-2. " lead ..	58	—	—	—	70	3	889	31	959	34	993	873
KL-3. " copper ..	6	—	—	—	9	—	169	—	178	—	178	127
KL-4. " zinc.. ..	*	—	—	—	5	—	64	—	69	—	69	53
KL-5. Mixing and casting of brass, gun metal, bell metal, white metal, delta metal, phosphor bronze, and manilla mixture.	1,943	63	16	—	4,936	994	19,507	2,070	24,459	3,064	27,523	27,977
KL-6. Founding of other metals.	9	—	—	—	24	—	87	5	111	5	116	27
L-7. Rolling of copper and yellow metal.	40	—	1	—	635	113	4,099	333	4,735	446	5,181	
L-8. Rolling of other metals (except iron).	20	—	—	—	86	7	527	36	613	43	656	142,080
L-9. Conversion of iron into steel, &c. (Iron mills).	545	7	14	4	14,380	971	116,937	2,571	131,331	3,546	134,877	
1-7. Metals, Galvanizing, Finishing, &c.	742	4	4	—	3,654	824	13,987	2,404	17,645	3,228	20,873	18,909
L-1. Enamelling of iron plates (with use of lead, arsenic, or antimony).	14	—	—	—	19	9	383	278	402	287	689	
L-2. Other enamelling of iron plates.	6	—	—	—	17	32	75	98	92	130	222	
L-3. Tinning and enamelling of iron hollow-ware (with use of lead or arsenic).	29	—	—	—	33	19	185	94	218	113	331	3,041
L-4. Tinning and enamelling of metal (other than iron) hollow-ware and cooking utensils (with use of lead or arsenic).	*	—	—	—	2	2	3	1	5	3	8	
L-5. Other tinning and enamelling of metal hollow-ware and cooking utensils.	24	—	—	—	57	45	203	66	260	111	371	
L-6. Galvanizing and corrugating metals.	76	—	—	—	434	29	3,137	124	3,571	153	3,724	5,174
L-7. Brass finishing ..	590	4	4	—	3,092	688	10,001	1,743	13,097	2,431	15,528	10,694
1-26. Machines, Appliances, Conveyances, Tools.	14,899	269	498	45	104,317	9,642	693,486	22,275	798,301	31,962	830,263	813,325 (excluding Class XIII.-13, and part of 21).
L-1. Machines, engines and engineering (other than classes specified below).	5,318	137	361	32	48,534	1,180	317,703	2,731	366,598	3,943	370,541	498,098 (including Classes XIII.-2, 5, 10, 13, 17, and part of 9).
L-2. Electrical engineering	221	5	1	—	2,916	819	12,482	1,335	15,399	2,154	17,553	No record.
L-3. Electric accumulator works.	15	1	—	—	136	—	613	2	749	2	751	546
L-4. Ship and boat building	584	11	13	—	13,653	89	128,044	309	141,710	398	142,108	132,465
L-5. Coaches, carriages, waggon, &c.	795	11	7	—	6,912	216	56,135	630	63,054	846	63,900	No comparable record.
L-6. Saddlery and harness	112	—	—	—	493	360	2,453	905	2,946	1,265	4,211	4,291
L-7. Cycles	391	46	10	—	5,851	1,527	29,023	3,464	34,884	4,991	39,875	36,405
L-8. Other vehicles ..	39	1	1	—	178	74	1,034	244	1,213	318	1,531	1,190
L-9. Agricultural implement making.	328	5	—	—	1,478	16	8,907	40	10,385	56	10,441	No record.
L-10. Blacksmiths ..	1,130	25	4	—	1,276	7	7,842	42	9,122	49	9,171	"

Table 9—continued. United Kingdom.—Non-Textile Factories.—Persons Employed, 1897
INDUSTRY, AGE, and SEX—continued.

Industry.	No. of Factories or Departments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 years of age.		TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS EMPLOYED.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)
XIII. 1-26. Machines, Appliances, Conveyances, Tools—continued.											
XIII.—11. File making	320	1	1	—	582	116	3,008	322	3,591	438	4,029
XIII.—12. Saw and tool making ..	462	3	—	1	2,017	215	10,339	671	12,356	887	13,243
XIII.—13. Pins and needles	109	1	5	4	339	809	1,556	1,774	1,900	2,587	4,487
XIII.—14. Cutlers	2,434	8	5	—	1,716	531	9,693	1,402	11,414	1,933	13,347
XIII.—15. Mathematical, scientific, surgical instruments.	161	1	—	1	660	259	2,603	596	3,263	856	4,119
XIII.—16. Gas - holders, boilers, and other apparatus partly manufactured in the open air.	71	—	—	—	610	—	4,642	—	5,252	—	5,252
XIII.—17. Other boiler making ..	325	3	—	—	1,824	—	13,778	1	15,602	1	15,603
XIII.—18. Iron and metal tube works in which furnaces are used.	125	—	—	1	3,193	96	16,027	230	19,220	327	19,547
XIII.—19. Wire drawing	151	2	6	—	962	135	6,767	254	7,735	389	8,124
XIII.—20. Chains, anchors, grapnels, and cables.	128	—	1	—	764	222	4,164	455	4,929	677	5,606
XIII.—21. Nails, screws, rivets ..	281	2	61	6	2,954	2,080	9,258	5,013	12,273	7,099	19,372
XIII.—22. Locks, latches, keys ..	108	—	4	—	532	286	2,310	439	2,846	725	3,571
XIII.—23. Making of other industrial appliances.	92	—	14	—	418	56	1,819	116	2,251	172	2,423
XIII.—24. Plumbing, heating, gasfitting, ventilating, sanitary, water appliances.	516	3	4	—	3,216	538	16,438	1,228	19,658	1,766	21,424
XIII.—25. Small arms, swords, &c.	82	2	—	—	614	7	5,910	48	6,524	55	6,579
XIII.—26. Ordnance	11	1	—	—	2,489	4	20,938	24	23,427	28	23,455
XIV. 1-13. Chemicals, &c. ..											
XIV.—1. Alkali	82	1	—	—	760	8	12,639	23	13,389	31	13,420
XIV.—2. Bichromate	*	—	—	—	10	—	807	5	817	5	822
XIV.—3. White lead	25	—	—	—	15	—	1,499	563	1,514	563	2,077
XIV.—4. Red and orange lead	12	—	—	—	—	—	133	—	133	—	133
XIV.—5. Yellow lead	*	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	18	—	18
XIV.—6. Paints, colours, and extraction of arsenic.	354	7	1	—	552	76	5,066	324	5,619	400	6,019
XIV.—7. Varnish	70	—	—	—	81	22	817	52	898	74	972
XIV.—8. Lucifer matches ..	25	—	2	—	425	1,067	643	2,015	1,070	3,082	4,152
XIV.—9. Soap and candles ..	279	3	15	11	2,390	824	7,917	1,906	10,322	2,741	13,063
XIV.—10. Oil and oilcake ..	308	—	—	—	645	43	10,890	67	11,535	110	11,645
XIV.—11. Artificial manure ..	306	6	2	—	354	13	7,580	381	7,936	394	8,330
XIV.—12. Other manure works	34	—	—	—	12	—	1,063	7	1,075	7	1,082
XIV.—13. Other chemicals, dyes, drugs, &c.	841	10	5	11	1,847	1,027	21,846	2,400	23,698	3,438	27,136
XV. 1-3. Furniture, &c. ..											
XV.—1. Making up of furniture hangings.	13	1	—	—	26	71	136	225	162	296	458
XV.—2. Metal furniture and utensils.	465	5	17	—	3,401	1,814	13,079	4,571	16,497	6,385	22,882
XV.—3. Other cabinet and furniture making and upholstery.	1,966	55	57	8	6,309	1,383	29,998	3,756	36,364	5,147	41,511

Table 9—continued. United Kingdom.—Non-Textile Factories.—Persons Employed, 1897:
INDUSTRY, AGE, and SEX—continued.

Industry.	No. of Factories or Departments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 years of age.		TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS EMPLOYED.			Total in 1896.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.	M. and F.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)
1-13. Food	10,488	437	181	151	11,441	13,219	82,451	30,938	94,073	44,308	138,381	130,530
VI-1. Bread, biscuits, confectionery.	1,391	27	103	64	5,737	7,974	24,364	12,241	30,204	20,279	50,483	45,798
VI-2. Corn, flour, and grist mills.	5,991	273	39	39	1,289	179	24,869	604	26,197	822	27,019	27,660
VI-3. Cocoa, chocolate ..	54	2	—	—	507	1,877	2,275	3,829	2,782	5,706	8,488	7,915
VI-4. Salt	65	—	—	—	320	63	3,294	247	3,614	310	3,924	10,028
VI-5. Sugar	50	—	—	—	475	46	5,039	34	5,514	80	5,594	
VI-6. Preserved meats ..	55	1	—	—	217	274	1,198	1,419	1,415	1,693	3,108	11,923
VI-7. Preserved fruits ..	160	8	24	42	260	887	2,458	6,341	2,742	7,270	10,012	
VI-8. Fish curing and preserving.	32	1	—	—	47	155	512	927	559	1,082	1,641	2,832
VI-9. Provender other than oil-cake.	808	24	2	1	219	26	3,142	106	3,363	133	3,496	3,056
VI-10. Pork pies	19	3	—	—	13	7	94	17	107	24	131	21,318
VI-11. Cream, butter, and cheese.	411	28	3	2	184	24	2,130	586	2,317	612	2,929	
VI-12. Condensed milk ..	18	—	—	—	135	359	661	568	796	927	1,723	19,833
VI-13. Other foods	1,434	70	10	3	2,038	1,348	12,415	4,019	14,463	5,370	19,833	
1-5. Drink	5,441	153	51	3	7,540	832	72,561	5,138	80,152	5,973	86,125	82,359
II-1. Brewing and malting..	2,076	65	11	—	2,346	27	47,603	247	49,960	274	50,234	61,511
II-2. Distilling	196	1	—	—	110	6	7,138	104	7,248	110	7,358	
II-3. Beer-bottling	511	8	4	—	1,612	300	2,510	602	4,126	902	5,028	20,174
II-4. Aerated waters	2,600	75	35	3	3,397	479	14,622	3,812	18,054	4,294	22,348	
II-5. Other drinks	58	4	1	—	75	20	688	373	764	393	1,157	674
Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars.	500	7	24	38	2,120	9,557	6,819	11,991	8,963	21,586	30,549	28,331
1-7. Print, Bleach, Dye Works.	2,907	35	1,147	278	14,480	7,496	87,136	23,144	102,763	30,918	133,681	138,769
X-1. Calico printing.. ..	106	—	475	57	3,082	789	14,352	1,819	17,909	2,665	20,574	20,581
X-2. Other print works ..	62	—	147	91	583	239	2,030	531	2,760	861	3,621	2,885
X-3. Open-air bleaching ..	21	—	2	—	67	28	561	170	630	198	828	73,752
X-4. Turkey-red dyeing ..	14	—	66	14	534	714	2,121	2,079	2,721	2,807	5,528	
X-5. Job dyeing	143	—	13	—	159	354	1,403	1,363	1,575	1,717	3,292	53,531
X-6. Other bleaching and dyeing.	1,463	20	370	48	5,571	2,478	37,320	7,744	43,261	10,270	53,531	
X-7. Calendering, finishing, hooking, lapping, or making-up and packing yarn or cloth.	1,098	15	74	68	4,484	2,894	29,349	9,438	33,907	12,400	46,307	41,551
1-11. Clothing	2,469	32	617	636	17,290	36,890	77,637	106,539	95,544	144,065	239,609	228,064
X-1. Furriers	12	—	2	—	22	39	506	412	530	451	981	No record.
X-2. Tailoring	301	2	27	88	1,806	9,153	8,476	25,684	10,309	34,925	45,234	44,187
X-3. Straw hats and bonnets	10	—	—	—	16	43	254	502	270	545	815	19,805
X-4. Other hats and caps ..	176	1	76	98	1,493	1,978	8,771	7,656	10,340	9,732	20,072	
X-5. Millinery, mantle, cor-set and dress making.	222	5	1	56	494	4,689	2,111	16,060	2,606	20,805	23,411	23,895 (Including part of Class XX-6.)
X-6. Aprons, pinafores, blouses.	99	2	—	6	55	1,634	271	4,668	326	6,308	6,634	No record.
X-7. Shirt and linen collar making.	198	—	—	21	582	5,210	2,099	19,100	2,681	24,331	27,012	23,759
X-8. Glove making (other than textile).	29	—	—	6	239	443	1,239	1,076	1,478	1,525	3,003	No record.

Table 9—*continued*. United Kingdom.—Non-Textile Factories.—Persons Employed, 1897
INDUSTRY, AGE, and SEX—*continued*.

Industry.	No. of Factories or Departments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 years of age.		TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)
XX. 1-11. Clothing—<i>continued</i>.											
XX.—9. Boots and shoes ..	1,121	15	484	305	12,100	9,183	51,826	16,877	64,410	26,365	91,775
XX.—10. Handkerchiefs ..	125	6	21	38	155	1,631	635	7,617	811	9,286	10,097
XX.—11. Other articles of clothing.	176	1	6	18	328	2,887	1,449	6,887	1,783	9,792	11,575
XXI. 1-10. Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games.	1,485	23	17	32	6,610	7,537	26,216	13,379	32,843	20,948	53,791
XXI.—1. Jewellery ..	162	3	2	2	767	758	2,598	1,351	3,367	2,111	5,478
XXI.—2. Gold and silver plate ..	109	2	—	—	460	285	2,156	561	2,616	846	3,462
XXI.—3. Electro plate ..	503	4	4	1	1,635	1,771	6,607	3,680	8,246	5,452	13,698
XXI.—4. Clocks and watches ..	69	—	—	—	293	485	1,731	943	2,024	1,428	3,452
XXI.—5. Musical instruments ..	149	2	1	—	1,191	121	5,557	176	6,749	297	7,046
XXI.—6. Photographic apparatus.	60	1	—	—	353	113	981	351	1,334	464	1,798
XXI.—7. Articles for athletic purposes (other than boating, riding, cycling), games, toys.	106	—	4	1	343	219	1,919	407	2,266	627	2,893
XXI.—8. Fancy boxes ..	120	3	2	28	1,015	3,055	2,205	4,267	3,222	7,350	10,572
XXI.—9. Artificial flowers ..	*	—	—	—	2	54	19	362	21	416	437
XXI.—10. Other fancy articles ..	206	8	4	—	551	676	2,443	1,281	2,998	1,957	4,955
XXII. 1-18. Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c.	12,118	166	401	186	36,529	24,233	134,221	45,479	171,151	69,898	241,049
XXII.—1. Paper making ..	300	4	69	62	3,019	2,109	19,086	9,138	22,174	11,309	33,483
XXII.—2. Ink ..	58	2	—	—	46	18	616	85	662	103	765
XXII.—3. Printing of newspapers	897	7	48	3	2,200	197	16,317	628	18,565	828	19,393
XXII.—4. Machine ruling ..	346	2	13	3	636	873	1,115	538	1,764	1,414	3,178
XXII.—5. Bookbinding ..	1,811	28	12	15	2,944	6,877	11,705	13,985	14,661	20,877	35,538
XXII.—6. Other letterpress printing.	6,741	87	124	24	19,133	5,524	62,807	8,097	82,064	13,645	95,709
XXII.—7. Lithographic printing	1,045	27	11	—	4,451	2,619	10,140	2,840	14,602	5,459	20,061
XXII.—8. Copper plate printing	33	—	—	—	46	10	154	14	200	24	224
XXII.—9. Engraving and photographic processes.	168	4	—	—	631	208	2,727	611	3,358	819	4,177
XXII.—10. Die sinking ..	27	1	—	—	31	11	120	16	151	27	178
XXII.—11. Type-founding ..	44	—	—	—	500	59	1,335	144	1,835	203	2,038
XXII.—12. Stereotype-founding ..	150	—	—	—	197	4	1,162	22	1,359	26	1,385
XXII.—13. Paper staining ..	51	1	101	14	1,149	338	2,834	390	4,184	742	4,926
XXII.—14. Paper colouring and enamelling.	21	—	14	20	136	212	461	394	611	626	1,237
XXII.—15. Cardboard ..	59	1	—	20	302	404	834	621	1,136	1,045	2,181
XXII.—16. Envelope making ..	78	—	—	—	307	1,291	896	2,865	1,203	4,156	5,359
XXII.—17. Paper-box making ..	177	1	8	23	377	2,474	908	3,596	1,293	6,093	7,386
XXII.—18. Other articles of stationery, &c.	112	1	1	2	424	1,005	904	1,495	1,329	2,502	3,831
XXIII. 1-5. Explosives ..	73	—	2	—	806	1,006	6,837	3,213	7,645	4,219	11,864
XXIII.—1. Gunpowder ..	25	—	2	—	333	65	3,273	426	3,608	491	4,099
XXIII.—2. Explosives in which di-nitro-benzole is used.	5	—	—	—	6	4	130	43	136	47	183

Table 9—continued. United Kingdom.—Non-Textile Factories.—Persons Employed, 1897:
INDUSTRY, AGE, and SEX—continued.

Industry.	No. of Factories or Departments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 years of age.		TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.			Total in 1896.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.	
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)
1-5. Explosives—continued.												
XIII.—3. Fireworks	27	—	—	—	60	23	114	98	174	121	295	No record.
XIII.—4. Percussion caps and cartridges.	27	—	—	—	178	791	2,036	2,400	2,214	3,191	5,405	5,081
XIII.—5. Other explosives ..	14	—	—	—	229	123	1,284	246	1,513	389	1,882	1,968 (Including Class XXIII.—3.)
1-19. Miscellaneous ..	4,549	124	708	215	15,679	12,316	70,175	30,847	86,562	43,378	129,940	135,517 (Including Class XIII.—13, and part of 21.)
IV.—1. Coopers	259	4	—	—	831	7	5,264	67	6,095	74	6,169	5,453
IV.—2. Packing-case makers..	227	5	2	—	1,297	265	4,487	268	5,786	533	6,319	No record.
IV.—3. Basket makers	13	—	—	—	12	40	107	54	119	94	213	"
IV.—4. Rope making	127	1	226	94	784	230	1,266	543	2,276	867	3,143	3,777
IV.—5. Sails and tarpaulins ..	87	—	31	—	527	63	1,882	523	2,440	586	3,026	1,655
IV.—6. Lace warehouses	34	1	—	7	110	682	577	1,577	687	2,266	2,953	3,142
IV.—7. Fustian cutting	218	6	14	33	186	1,169	1,695	3,208	1,895	4,410	6,305	6,791
IV.—8. Umbrellas	57	—	7	7	257	607	879	1,992	1,143	2,606	3,749	No record.
IV.—9. Rag sorting, dusting, grinding, &c., for non-textile purposes.	24	1	—	—	11	104	158	716	169	820	989	993
IV.—10. Buttons other than bone (Class VII.).	24	—	—	1	51	441	480	1,492	531	1,934	2,465	No record.
IV.—11. Brush making	173	2	7	—	777	791	2,921	1,640	3,705	2,431	6,136	5,707
IV.—12. Glue	29	—	—	—	69	12	457	194	526	206	732	943
IV.—13. Firewood cutting ..	355	19	31	5	533	202	1,699	778	2,263	985	3,248	2,837
IV.—14. Miscellaneous articles for buildings, roads, and similar constructions.	514	21	4	—	780	81	8,711	312	9,495	393	9,888	8,549
IV.—15. Miscellaneous articles, mainly of wood.	245	5	—	—	995	347	2,875	616	3,870	963	4,833	9,096 (Including Class XXIV.—2.)
V.—16. " leather	103	4	20	—	288	251	1,847	645	2,155	896	3,051	2,729
V.—17. " metal	727	27	42	12	3,601	3,102	13,452	7,003	17,095	10,117	27,212	46,776 (Including Class XIII.—13, and part of 21, and Class XXIV.—10.)
V.—18. " paper	248	3	60	47	469	1,527	1,144	2,827	1,673	4,401	6,074	4,250
V.—19. Other miscellaneous articles.	1,055	25	264	9	4,101	2,395	20,274	6,392	24,639	8,796	33,435	33,419 (Including Classes XXIV.—3 and 8.)

W O R K.

Table 10.—United Kingdom.—Persons Employed in

Compiled from Returns supplied by Occupiers and

Counties.	No. of Workshops or Departments. (All Workshop Industries.)	Number of Persons Employed											
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.
		Cotton, Wool, &c.	Gas.	Electricity; Generation of	India-rubber and Gutta-percha.	Wood.	Leather.	Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Jet.	Clay, Stone, &c.	Glass.	Metals; Extraction of.	Metals; Founding and Conversion of.	Metals; Galvanizing, Finishing, &c.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)
1. Anglesey ...	63	5	—	—	—	17	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
2. Bedford ...	685	5	—	—	—	124	82	—	134	—	—	—	—
3. Berkshire ...	569	25	—	—	1	249	2	—	353	9	—	—	—
4. Brecknock ...	88	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Buckingham ...	316	—	—	—	—	127	—	—	101	—	—	—	—
6. Cambridge ...	272	15	—	—	—	135	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
7. Cardigan ...	135	17	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Carmarthen ...	304	251	—	—	—	30	—	—	23	—	—	—	—
9. Carnarvon ...	259	18	—	—	—	74	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
10. Chester ...	1,505	176	—	—	18	588	2	—	697	—	—	2	—
11. Cornwall ...	772	59	3	—	—	628	45	—	130	—	—	—	—
12. Cumberland ...	411	52	—	—	—	66	3	—	7	—	—	—	—
13. Denbigh ...	268	3	—	—	—	66	6	—	19	—	—	—	—
14. Derby ...	636	157	—	—	—	137	—	—	38	—	—	—	—
15. Devon ...	1,579	84	2	—	15	667	22	—	174	—	—	—	—
16. Dorset ...	661	—	4	—	—	303	—	—	228	—	—	—	—
17. Durham ...	1,117	91	—	—	—	315	—	—	76	—	—	—	—
18. Essex ...	1,025	63	—	—	20	311	14	48	534	67	—	—	—
19. Flint ...	160	—	—	—	—	86	3	—	8	—	—	—	—
20. Glamorgan ...	1,631	117	—	—	—	190	—	—	34	—	—	—	—
21. Gloucester ...	1,439	19	—	—	48	391	27	—	217	11	—	—	—
22. Hampshire ...	2,880	1	—	4	—	1,207	74	—	1,418	—	—	—	—
23. Hereford ...	115	4	—	—	—	35	—	—	29	—	—	—	—
24. Hertford ...	389	24	—	—	—	139	3	—	157	—	—	—	—
25. Huntingdon ...	72	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	38	—	—	—	—
26. Kent ...	1,083	14	44	—	—	509	—	—	385	—	—	—	—
27. Lancaster ...	10,632	2,465	—	6	683	2,484	258	—	1,123	237	—	—	—
28. Leicester ...	597	1,825	—	—	—	55	—	—	96	—	—	2	—
29. Lincoln ...	1,039	20	—	—	—	401	75	—	219	—	—	—	—
30. London ...	14,199	593	—	—	196	1,372	243	140	422	262	—	3	29
31. Merioneth ...	87	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
32. Middlesex ...	609	21	—	—	—	169	—	—	170	—	—	—	—
33. Monmouth ...	365	—	—	—	—	88	—	—	62	—	—	—	—
34. Montgomery ...	142	35	—	—	—	31	12	—	9	—	—	—	—
35. Norfolk ...	1,195	71	—	—	7	616	—	—	449	—	—	—	—
36. Northampton ...	1,354	3	—	—	—	344	198	—	83	—	—	—	—
37. Northumberland ...	866	220	—	—	9	194	—	—	12	39	—	—	—
38. Nottingham ...	871	1,013	—	—	—	80	11	—	159	—	—	—	—
39. Oxford ...	253	58	—	—	—	61	11	—	65	—	—	—	—
40. Pembroke ...	246	7	—	—	—	134	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
41. Radnor ...	52	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
42. Rutland ...	17	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
43. Shropshire ...	600	54	—	—	—	256	9	—	104	9	—	—	—
44. Somerset ...	989	327	26	—	—	388	61	—	204	—	—	—	—
45. Stafford ...	3,830	48	—	—	—	919	69	—	410	140	—	—	19
46. Suffolk ...	955	385	—	—	13	526	3	—	395	—	—	—	—
47. Surrey ...	1,206	—	—	—	—	440	15	—	377	3	—	—	—
48. Sussex ...	816	9	—	—	—	187	—	—	524	—	—	—	—
49. Warwick ...	3,261	415	—	—	206	346	52	613	200	118	—	8	53
50. Westmorland ...	105	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51. Wiltshire ...	522	36	—	—	—	270	14	—	217	—	—	—	—
52. Worcester ...	1,331	432	—	—	—	390	1	—	44	6	—	—	11
53. York, East Riding	1,216	30	—	—	—	357	21	—	330	—	—	—	—
54. " North "	691	106	—	—	—	292	20	—	228	—	—	—	—
55. " West "	6,535	1,847	—	—	—	1,444	108	16	313	74	—	—	2
56. Aberdeen ...	1,110	25	—	—	1	122	—	—	139	—	—	—	—
57. Argyll ...	209	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58. Ayr ...	814	268	—	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59. Banff ...	273	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60. Berwick ...	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61. Bute ...	69	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62. Caithness ...	173	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63. Clackmannan ...	76	36	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64. Dumbarton ...	201	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65. Dumfries ...	247	31	—	—	—	7	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
66. Edinburgh ...	1,056	66	—	—	—	52	28	3	11	14	—	—	—
67. Elgin ...	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

HOPS.

97 in Workshops: COUNTY and INDUSTRY.

of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895.

several Classes of Industry.

XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	
Chineries, Blanching, Inventories, Mills, Tools.	Chemicals &c.	Furniture, &c.	Food.	Drink.	Job- dyeing and Cleaning.	Clothing.	Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games.	Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c.	Explosives.	Mis- cellaneous.	Counties.
(15.)	(16.)	(17.)	(18.)	(19.)	(20.)	(21.)	(22.)	(23.)	(24.)	(25.)	(1.)
11	—	2	8	—	—	154	—	—	—	—	1. Anglesey.
211	—	100	50	17	—	5,901	5	32	—	127	2. Bedford.
515	11	249	297	22	—	1,735	63	34	—	331	3. Berkshire.
87	—	—	27	—	—	213	10	—	—	14	4. Brecknock.
212	—	1,537	36	5	—	832	—	—	—	112	5. Buckingham.
187	—	63	80	7	—	922	4	—	—	90	6. Cambridge.
48	—	33	28	—	—	322	—	—	—	8	7. Cardigan.
68	5	70	37	11	—	649	—	8	—	48	8. Carmarthen.
160	—	52	84	6	—	708	1	—	—	136	9. Carnarvon.
858	34	401	1,054	17	—	4,205	43	17	—	368	10. Chester.
787	3	175	558	—	2	2,488	42	—	—	173	11. Cornwall.
88	7	155	152	2	—	1,625	8	21	—	15	12. Cumberland.
143	—	56	141	5	—	680	13	3	—	15	13. Denbigh.
325	19	130	263	12	—	2,263	32	—	—	518	14. Derby.
576	14	596	454	36	3	6,342	53	37	—	454	15. Devon.
542	2	200	406	—	—	1,182	43	26	—	411	16. Dorset.
706	29	606	682	25	—	4,403	92	72	19	270	17. Durham.
705	60	195	511	12	—	3,463	9	4	27	354	18. Essex.
69	—	8	96	4	—	285	—	—	—	3	19. Flint.
783	36	392	652	88	—	4,430	34	79	—	419	20. Glamorgan.
804	61	1,316	900	41	5	6,486	77	168	26	783	21. Gloucester.
291	71	1,055	1,879	23	11	6,098	185	228	—	559	22. Hampshire.
86	6	57	25	—	—	460	11	—	—	2	23. Hereford.
243	14	66	61	113	—	2,003	24	10	—	133	24. Hertford.
47	—	5	13	—	—	171	5	4	—	43	25. Huntingdon.
180	10	276	543	14	—	3,692	188	17	—	198	26. Kent.
546	700	5,711	5,725	630	—	40,450	1,549	1,127	—	7,603	27. Lancaster.
302	29	373	55	26	—	4,986	68	218	—	243	28. Leicesters.
172	12	352	655	137	—	2,394	8	10	—	1,141	29. Lincoln.
139	1,097	13,980	4,841	143	83	93,240	15,505	3,839	60	12,488	30. London.
13	—	2	13	—	—	187	—	—	—	2	31. Merioneth.
485	118	34	245	—	—	1,894	53	58	—	146	32. Middlesex.
218	9	53	113	10	—	1,114	3	—	—	34	33. Monmouth.
86	—	6	16	—	—	273	—	—	—	23	34. Montgomery.
806	59	554	1,458	17	—	4,163	77	51	—	589	35. Norfolk.
543	9	157	145	10	—	10,516	—	186	—	335	36. Northampton.
505	124	915	913	42	—	3,809	180	83	—	285	37. Northumberland.
459	18	501	274	47	—	3,460	224	105	12	4,411	38. Nottingham.
159	—	36	57	5	—	1,048	40	23	—	45	39. Oxford.
224	—	63	65	1	—	584	—	—	—	40	40. Pembroke.
43	—	4	32	—	—	81	—	—	—	—	41. Radnor.
3	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	42. Rutland.
547	35	166	243	32	—	1,447	15	—	—	97	43. Shropshire.
726	72	672	485	11	—	3,582	77	132	—	428	44. Somerset.
015	127	1,122	1,309	86	5	5,264	248	247	—	2,941	45. Stafford.
797	—	299	604	50	8	2,327	7	—	—	415	46. Suffolk.
994	37	276	819	—	—	3,081	61	106	—	106	47. Surrey.
659	32	253	527	9	—	3,028	109	127	—	298	48. Sussex.
873	158	4,270	506	230	1	6,387	6,236	1,179	25	5,968	49. Warwick.
35	—	77	36	—	—	370	—	—	—	40	50. Westmorland.
457	10	260	239	13	—	1,114	6	22	—	153	51. Wiltshire.
677	23	466	365	16	1	2,727	83	20	83	906	52. Worcester.
785	20	565	880	56	—	2,929	89	6	—	983	53. York, East Riding.
409	36	382	551	18	—	1,930	34	18	—	151	54. " North "
829	237	4,070	1,829	122	46	20,939	1,571	222	145	2,942	55. " West "
371	14	366	6,222	13	1	3,263	318	99	—	650	56. Aberdeen.
60	—	37	229	—	—	432	—	8	—	24	57. Argyll.
279	8	298	795	—	—	2,471	43	86	—	56	58. Ayr.
41	—	28	1,093	4	—	547	20	10	—	172	59. Banff.
25	—	3	370	—	—	222	8	4	—	10	60. Berwick.
44	—	14	75	—	—	93	—	36	—	—	61. Bute.
26	—	13	1,254	—	—	281	14	7	—	184	62. Caithness.
10	—	23	48	35	—	287	15	2	—	14	63. Clackmannan.
31	—	23	194	—	—	635	18	7	—	—	64. Dumbarton.
92	—	54	164	—	—	962	5	10	—	17	65. Dumfries.
335	5	631	1,126	6	—	6,673	222	247	6	690	66. Edinburgh.
36	—	22	443	—	—	478	25	17	—	61	67. Elgin.

—continued.

Table 10.—*continued.*—United Kingdom.—Persons Employed

Counties.	No. of Workshops or Departments. (All Workshop Industries.)	Number of Persons Employed											
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.
(1.)	(2.)	Cotton, Wool, &c.	Gas.	Electricity; Generation of.	India-rubber, and Gutta-percha.	Wood.	Leather.	Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Jet.	Clay Stone &c.	Glass.	Metals; Extraction of.	Metals; Founding and Conversion of.	Metals; Galvanizing, Finishing &c.
(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)	(15.)	(16.)
68. Fife ...	491	9	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69. Forfar ...	610	104	—	—	—	84	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
70. Haddington ...	105	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71. Inverness ...	157	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
72. Kincardine ...	129	40	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73. Kinross ...	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74. Kirkcudbright ...	113	12	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75. Lanark ...	3,174	707	—	—	196	221	30	—	71	193	—	—	204
76. Linlithgow ...	139	24	—	—	—	6	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
77. Nairn ...	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78. Orkney and Shetland.	157	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. Peebles ...	39	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80. Perth ...	300	—	—	—	1	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81. Renfrew ...	649	408	—	—	1	204	5	—	7	—	—	—	3
82. Ross and Cromarty.	153	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. Roxburgh ...	140	212	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
84. Selkirk ...	56	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85. Stirling ...	334	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
86. Sutherland ...	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. Wigtown ...	135	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
88. Antrim ...	1,055	145	—	—	2	232	—	—	80	—	—	—	—
89. Armagh ...	153	20	—	—	—	1	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
90. Carlow ...	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91. Cavan ...	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
92. Clare ...	67	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
93. Cork ...	481	2	—	—	—	5	14	—	35	6	—	—	—
94. Donegal ...	68	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95. Down ...	275	4	—	—	—	43	—	—	38	—	—	—	—
96. Dublin ...	650	21	—	—	44	59	—	—	109	32	—	—	8
97. Fermanagh ...	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98. Galway ...	68	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. Kerry ...	85	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. Kildare ...	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	—	—	—	—
101. Kilkenny ...	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102. King's Co. ...	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
103. Leitrim ...	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104. Limerick ...	116	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
105. Londonderry ...	204	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
106. Longford ...	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
107. Louth ...	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
108. Mayo ...	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
109. Meath ...	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110. Monaghan ...	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
111. Queen's Co. ...	38	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
112. Roscommon ...	33	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. Sligo ...	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
114. Tipperary ...	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115. Tyrone ...	151	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
116. Waterford ...	81	29	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
117. West Meath ...	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
118. Wexford ...	113	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	21	—	—	—	—
119. Wicklow ...	35	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
England and Wales. { 1897	73,015	11,221	79	10	1,216	18,436	1,464	817	11,107	987	—	19	1,384
{ 1896	66,541	11,727	33	18	1,137	15,678	1,518	885	10,091	933	—	33	1,476
Scotland ... { 1897	11,459	2,255	—	—	199	1,052	80	3	269	207	—	—	216
{ 1896	10,715	2,682	—	—	176	811	80	3	86	172	—	—	228
Ireland ... { 1897	4,340	415	—	—	46	375	14	—	408	38	—	—	8
{ 1896	4,413	263	—	—	40	338	16	—	396	47	—	—	12
United Kingdom. { 1897	88,814	13,891	79	10	1,461	19,863	1,558	820	11,784	1,232	—	19	1,608
{ 1896	81,669	14,672	33	18	1,353	16,827	1,614	888	10,573	1,152	—	33	1,716

897 in Workshops: COUNTY and INDUSTRY—continued.

veral Classes of Industry.

I.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	
nes, ces, y- s, s.	Chemicals &c.	Furniture, &c.	Food.	Drink.	Job- dyeing and Cleaning.	Clothing.	Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instru- ments, Fancy Articles, Games.	Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c.	Explosives.	Mis- cellaneous.	Counties.
(16.)	(17.)	(18.)	(19.)	(20.)	(21.)	(22.)	(23.)	(24.)	(25.)	(1.)	
8	—	169	595	5	—	1,514	53	52	—	108	68. Fife.
32	—	228	981	3	—	2,560	147	279	—	376	69. Forfar
36	—	13	129	—	—	304	10	—	—	5	70. Haddington
14	—	12	225	—	—	534	23	16	—	20	71. Inverness.
19	—	—	404	—	—	218	7	2	—	16	72. Kincardine.
42	—	23	17	—	—	69	3	—	—	—	73. Kinross.
77	161	2,259	2,337	—	—	279	—	—	—	1	74. Kirkcudbright.
3	—	6	152	—	—	16,101	1,317	744	—	2,940	75. Lanark.
5	—	—	19	—	—	554	4	—	—	—	76. Linlithgow
8	—	24	2,480	—	—	49	4	—	—	—	77. Nairn.
6	—	—	52	—	—	228	3	3	—	34	78. Orkney and Shet- land.
3	—	32	331	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	79. Peebles.
20	5	193	525	—	—	1,170	57	7	—	27	80. Perth.
9	—	11	1,062	—	—	2,043	48	80	—	215	81. Renfrew.
0	—	27	149	—	—	204	9	—	—	33	82. Ross and Cromarty.
2	—	—	64	—	—	606	14	5	—	51	83. Roxburgh.
1	—	115	324	2	—	237	1	—	—	6	84. Selkirk.
8	—	—	157	—	—	1,290	36	23	—	102	85. Stirling.
2	—	12	80	—	—	49	—	—	—	8	86. Sutherland.
	—	—	—	—	—	366	2	1	—	—	87. Wigtown.
6	12	496	324	86	4	5,442	192	246	—	494	88. Antrim.
1	—	25	43	—	—	700	24	—	—	37	89. Armagh.
9	—	—	12	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	90. Carlow.
3	—	—	17	—	—	167	—	—	—	—	91. Cavan.
6	24	113	179	12	—	211	1	—	—	2	92. Clare.
2	—	—	95	—	—	2,249	13	1	—	130	93. Cork.
4	—	29	66	—	—	551	—	—	—	—	94. Donegal.
7	19	443	90	77	—	1,018	—	—	—	104	95. Down.
5	—	—	—	—	—	4,177	114	191	—	637	96. Dublin.
8	—	—	1	—	—	163	—	—	—	—	97. Fermanagh.
8	—	10	23	—	—	290	—	—	—	34	98. Galway.
3	—	—	—	—	—	334	—	—	—	—	99. Kerry.
5	—	—	—	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	100. Kildare.
3	—	—	16	—	—	152	—	—	—	—	101. Kilkenny.
1	—	—	—	—	—	121	—	—	—	—	102. King's Co.
6	—	65	114	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	103. Leitrim.
2	1	30	41	—	—	571	—	—	—	20	104. Limerick.
7	—	—	8	—	—	1,574	—	41	—	—	105. Londonderry.
5	—	37	17	—	—	101	—	—	—	—	106. Longford.
6	—	—	14	5	—	390	—	—	—	4	107. Louth.
6	—	—	9	—	—	176	—	—	—	—	108. Mayo.
9	—	—	1	—	—	139	—	—	—	—	109. Meath.
6	—	—	4	61	—	185	—	—	—	10	110. Monaghan.
3	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	111. Queen's Co.
4	—	22	—	3	—	114	—	—	—	—	112. Roscommon.
7	—	—	24	—	—	259	—	—	—	—	113. Sligo.
5	—	12	—	—	—	407	—	—	—	—	114. Tipperary.
5	—	21	47	—	—	880	5	—	—	13	115. Tyrone.
6	—	2	—	—	—	308	—	—	—	22	116. Waterford.
9	—	20	18	—	—	169	—	—	—	—	117. West Meath.
6	—	—	1	—	—	316	—	—	—	—	118. Wexford.
	—	—	—	—	—	105	—	—	—	—	119. Wicklow
3,344	43,414	32,037	2,171	165	285,102	27,190	8,539	397	48,397	1897	} England and Wales.
2,925	36,471	29,473	2,788	193	271,429	24,079	8,479	282	49,332	1896	
193	4,636	22,184	68	1	44,869	2,426	1,745	6	5,824	1897	} Scotland.
131	3,846	34,478	51	—	44,417	2,303	1,517	—	5,678	1896	
56	1,325	1,169	244	4	21,651	349	479	—	1,557	1897	} Ireland.
49	1,230	4,575	158	—	22,690	362	431	—	1,541	1896	
3,593	49,375	55,390	2,483	170	351,622	29,965	10,763	403	55,778	1897	} United Kingdom.
3,105	41,547	68,526	2,997	193	338,536	26,744	10,427	282	56,551	1896	

Table 11.—United Kingdom.—Workshops.—Persons Employed, 1897 :
COUNTY, AGE, and SEX.

Compiled from Returns supplied by Occupiers under s. 34 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895.

Counties.	No. of Workshops or Departments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 Years of Age.		Total Number of Persons Employed.		M. and F.	M.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	
1. Anglesey ...	63	1	1	—	18	60	59	77	78	137	215	
2. Bedford ...	685	40	2	10	474	769	2,080	3,453	2,556	4,232	6,788	
3. Berkshire ...	569	44	4	8	468	754	1,704	958	2,176	1,720	3,895	
4. Brecknock ...	88	4	—	1	53	64	153	87	206	152	358	
5. Buckingham ...	316	38	13	11	455	315	1,780	388	2,248	714	2,962	
6. Cambridge ...	272	18	3	—	151	387	442	536	596	923	1,519	
7. Cardigan ...	135	2	—	2	74	101	195	113	269	216	485	
8. Carmarthen ...	304	9	1	3	181	306	409	300	591	609	1,200	
9. Carnarvon ...	259	6	3	1	162	214	588	291	753	506	1,259	
10. Chester ...	1,505	47	32	23	1,075	1,484	3,582	2,284	4,689	3,791	8,480	
11. Cornwall ...	772	50	7	2	761	866	1,984	1,473	2,752	2,341	5,093	
12. Cumberland ...	411	10	1	3	242	540	766	649	1,009	1,192	2,201	
13. Denbigh ...	268	11	1	4	168	244	429	304	598	552	1,150	
14. Derby ...	636	20	12	6	398	715	1,309	1,454	1,719	2,175	3,894	
15. Devon ...	1,579	93	12	11	1,278	1,943	3,711	3,574	5,001	5,523	10,529	
16. Dorset ...	661	40	14	11	569	472	1,631	650	2,214	1,133	3,347	
17. Durham ...	1,117	18	1	6	866	1,588	2,760	2,199	3,627	3,793	7,420	
18. Essex ...	1,025	55	6	13	725	1,347	2,242	2,075	2,973	3,435	6,408	
19. Flint ...	160	4	2	1	70	126	223	140	295	267	562	
20. Glamorgan ...	1,631	54	5	12	799	1,931	2,323	2,196	3,127	4,139	7,266	
21. Gloucester ...	1,439	134	14	9	1,287	1,763	4,469	3,882	5,770	5,654	11,424	
22. Hampshire ...	2,880	153	27	15	2,421	2,053	7,054	3,584	9,502	5,652	15,154	
23. Hereford ...	115	15	1	1	85	133	268	227	354	361	715	
24. Hertford ...	389	33	3	11	295	572	1,013	1,096	1,311	1,679	2,990	
25. Huntingdon ...	72	5	1	—	58	83	140	80	199	163	362	
26. Kent ...	1,083	37	5	6	777	1,304	2,821	2,161	3,603	3,471	7,074	
27. Lancaster ...	10,632	306	229	162	7,841	12,464	28,711	27,965	36,781	40,591	77,372	
28. Leicester ...	597	26	92	48	883	1,124	3,808	2,323	4,783	3,495	8,278	
29. Lincoln ...	1,039	33	12	3	1,126	923	2,848	1,684	3,986	2,610	6,596	
30. London ...	14,199	656	121	128	10,134	22,186	50,852	71,521	61,107	93,835	154,942	
31. Merioneth ...	87	5	1	—	37	54	105	89	143	143	286	
32. Middlesex ...	609	40	2	3	307	729	1,049	1,308	1,358	2,040	3,398	
33. Monmouth ...	365	12	3	5	158	501	552	485	713	991	1,704	
34. Montgomery ...	142	7	1	2	86	83	198	121	285	206	491	
35. Norfolk ...	1,195	98	9	10	1,288	1,317	3,732	2,561	5,029	3,888	8,917	
36. Northampton ...	1,354	185	134	123	1,501	2,147	5,337	3,287	6,972	5,557	12,529	
37. Northumberland ...	866	19	7	13	710	1,096	2,993	2,515	3,710	3,624	7,334	
38. Nottingham ...	871	12	8	6	883	2,106	3,086	4,685	3,977	6,797	10,774	
39. Oxford ...	253	4	2	2	148	325	603	528	753	855	1,608	
40. Pembroke ...	246	9	4	2	266	192	407	262	677	456	1,133	
41. Radnor ...	52	2	—	—	26	26	76	41	102	67	169	
42. Rutland ...	17	—	—	—	9	16	37	32	46	48	94	
43. Shropshire ...	600	19	4	3	455	421	1,374	757	1,833	1,181	3,014	
44. Somerset ...	989	107	44	35	1,041	1,028	3,165	1,883	4,250	2,946	7,196	
45. Stafford ...	3,830	164	39	19	3,544	3,044	10,769	5,730	14,352	8,793	23,145	
46. Suffolk ...	955	59	6	12	873	857	2,429	1,652	3,308	2,521	5,829	
47. Surrey ...	1,206	61	9	8	735	1,029	2,524	2,010	3,268	3,047	6,315	
48. Sussex ...	816	36	8	4	674	1,018	2,085	1,975	2,767	2,997	5,764	
49. Warwick ...	3,261	143	36	20	3,544	4,607	12,818	10,301	16,398	14,928	31,326	
50. Westmorland ...	105	4	2	2	77	87	251	186	330	275	605	
51. Wiltshire ...	522	40	9	3	467	421	1,347	564	1,823	988	2,811	
52. Worcester ...	1,331	89	9	10	996	1,354	3,255	2,727	4,260	4,091	8,351	
53. York, E. Riding	1,216	18	9	4	951	1,048	3,008	2,031	3,968	3,083	7,051	
54. " N. "	691	24	4	5	578	627	1,827	1,134	2,409	1,766	4,175	
55. " W. "	6,535	204	99	109	4,560	6,567	17,171	14,270	21,830	20,946	42,776	
56. Aberdeen ...	1,110	55	16	22	883	862	3,549	6,272	4,448	7,156	11,604	
57. Argyll ...	209	7	9	5	98	72	438	212	545	289	834	
58. Ayr ...	814	2	10	17	607	688	1,678	1,403	2,295	2,108	4,403	
59. Banff ...	273	14	12	3	250	128	564	961	826	1,092	1,918	
60. Berwick ...	101	2	6	7	56	82	209	282	271	371	642	
61. Bute ...	69	2	1	1	46	20	168	74	215	95	310	
62. Caithness ...	173	25	6	1	105	66	430	1,174	541	1,241	1,782	
63. Clackmannan ...	76	4	—	4	53	90	187	140	240	234	474	
64. Dumbarton ...	201	1	5	2	80	170	383	388	468	560	1,028	
65. Dumfries ...	247	2	2	5	157	229	518	440	677	674	1,351	
66. Edinburgh ...	1,056	19	34	32	693	1,561	3,764	4,100	4,491	5,633	10,124	
67. Elgin ...	163	7	—	8	113	76	398	487	511	571	1,082	
68. Fife ...	491	14	14	18	372	442	999	768	1,385	1,228	2,613	
69. Forfar ...	610	9	28	21	442	644	1,832	2,043	2,302	2,708	5,010	
70. Haddington ...	105	4	3	9	78	69	241	129	322	207	529	

Table 11—continued. United Kingdom.—Workshops.—Persons Employed, 1897:
COUNTY, AGE, and SEX—continued.

Counties.	No. of Workshops or Departments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 Years of Age.		Total Number of Persons Employed.			Total in 1896.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.	M. and F.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)
Armagh ...	157	33	3	8	67	76	360	331	430	415	845	1,334
Cardiff ...	129	4	—	3	82	68	248	331	330	402	732	946
Cross ...	21	—	—	2	19	12	39	17	58	31	89	89
Cudbright ...	113	1	—	—	78	80	203	124	281	204	485	467
Derby ...	3,174	29	25	94	2,069	4,519	9,804	12,147	11,898	16,760	28,658	28,618
Edinburgh ...	139	—	5	5	72	165	279	240	356	410	766	630
Ennis ...	26	—	—	1	10	11	23	27	38	39	77	93
Gloucester and ...	157	20	—	2	103	60	554	2,091	657	2,153	2,810	3,905
Gloucester ...	39	—	1	5	31	31	84	70	116	106	222	223
Gloucester ...	300	10	—	32	200	243	661	579	861	854	1,715	1,568
Gloucester ...	649	5	30	15	429	496	1,640	1,547	2,099	2,058	4,157	4,513
Gloucester and ...	153	43	1	—	58	30	379	862	438	892	1,330	3,545
Gloucester ...	140	3	1	6	115	157	522	339	638	502	1,140	1,118
Gloucester ...	56	1	—	3	31	67	137	124	168	194	362	449
Gloucester ...	334	7	2	27	209	420	718	685	929	1,132	2,061	1,940
Gloucester ...	39	4	1	—	10	6	53	162	64	158	222	656
Gloucester ...	135	1	—	1	80	66	208	168	288	235	523	436
Gloucester ...	1,055	68	2	5	785	1,087	3,122	3,280	3,909	4,372	8,281	9,337
Gloucester ...	153	15	3	—	103	172	356	334	462	506	968	926
Gloucester ...	28	14	—	—	7	14	42	56	49	70	119	109
Gloucester ...	52	9	3	—	13	38	82	87	98	125	223	203
Gloucester ...	67	11	1	—	12	64	70	92	83	156	239	411
Gloucester ...	481	111	2	30	208	604	983	1,152	1,193	1,786	2,979	3,991
Gloucester ...	68	26	6	7	22	155	50	440	78	602	680	941
Gloucester ...	275	28	14	1	159	235	489	468	662	704	1,366	1,411
Gloucester ...	650	51	5	47	362	958	2,291	2,985	2,658	3,990	6,648	6,356
Gloucester ...	30	5	—	1	10	40	47	70	57	111	163	135
Gloucester ...	63	26	1	1	21	88	95	199	117	288	405	621
Gloucester ...	85	51	2	2	38	119	132	173	172	294	466	1,891
Gloucester ...	41	11	3	2	10	27	95	86	108	115	223	196
Gloucester ...	38	7	—	—	19	26	70	62	89	88	177	155
Gloucester ...	46	15	—	—	4	37	27	72	31	109	140	148
Gloucester ...	21	5	—	—	2	40	3	56	5	96	101	108
Gloucester ...	116	16	—	—	57	134	318	368	375	502	877	851
Gloucester ...	204	20	—	—	123	229	478	929	601	1,158	1,759	1,861
Gloucester ...	25	6	—	3	3	27	30	46	33	76	109	91
Gloucester ...	56	4	—	—	15	144	115	191	130	335	465	522
Gloucester ...	43	7	—	3	6	63	24	104	30	170	200	219
Gloucester ...	39	7	—	10	3	50	43	48	46	108	154	118
Gloucester ...	47	10	—	—	8	75	12	107	20	182	202	208
Gloucester ...	38	11	—	—	6	30	83	28	89	58	147	112
Gloucester ...	33	13	—	—	8	21	31	67	39	88	127	107
Gloucester ...	32	6	—	—	33	63	91	121	124	184	308	241
Gloucester ...	129	35	—	3	21	99	73	242	94	344	438	475
Gloucester ...	151	14	1	—	70	214	213	490	284	704	988	993
Gloucester ...	81	7	2	3	30	118	136	171	168	292	460	416
Gloucester ...	40	10	1	4	8	45	51	62	60	111	171	201
Gloucester ...	113	11	4	5	38	88	134	169	176	262	438	484
Gloucester ...	35	12	1	—	2	40	15	60	18	100	118	149
England & Wales	73,015	3,323	1,074	911	57,808	87,531	210,552	198,858	269,434	287,300	556,734	521,813
London ...	11,459	328	215	359	7,696	11,646	31,275	38,707	39,186	50,712	89,898	99,685
Scotland ...	4,340	642	51	127	2,206	5,144	9,801	12,815	12,058	18,086	30,144	34,067
United Kingdom	88,814	4,293	1,340	1,397	67,710	104,321	251,628	250,380	320,678	356,098	676,776	655,565
United Kingdom	81,669	5,624	1,544	1,572	63,919	100,063	237,987	250,480	303,450	352,115	655,565	—

Table 12—continued. United Kingdom.—Workshops.—Persons Employed, 1897 :
INDUSTRY, AGE, and SEX—continued.

Industry.	Workshops or Departments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 years of age.		TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS EMPLOYED.			Total in 1896.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.	M. and F.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)
1-8. Metals ; Galvaniz- ing, Finishing, &c.	110	2	—	—	343	70	1,082	113	1,425	183	1,608	1,716
XII.—1. Enamelling of iron plates (with use of lead, arsenic, or anti- mony).	*	—	—	—	4	—	10	—	14	—	14	109
XII.—2. Other enamelling of iron plates.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
XII.—3. Tinning and enamelling of iron hollow-ware (with use of lead or arsenic).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
XII.—4. Tinning and enamelling of metal (other than iron) hollow-ware and cooking utensils (with use of lead or arsenic).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
XII.—5. Other tinning and enamelling of metal hollow-ware and cooking utensils.	*	—	—	—	6	—	27	—	33	—	33	502
XII.—6. Galvanizing metals ..	15	—	—	—	79	9	306	23	385	32	417	
XII.—7. Corrugating ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,105
XII.—8. Brass finishing ..	92	2	—	—	254	61	739	90	993	151	1,144	
1-25. Machines, Appli- ances, Conveyances, Tools.	9,259	603	83	9	14,377	1,969	43,493	4,978	57,953	6,956	64,909	57,778 Excluding Classes XIII.—13 and (part of) 21.
II.—1. Machines, engines and engineering (other than classes specified below).	259	16	2	—	476	123	1,973	144	2,451	267	2,718	9,409 Including Classes XIII.—2, 9, 10, 16, 17.
II.—2. Electrical engineering	39	3	—	—	106	19	219	28	325	47	372	No record.
II.—3. Electric accumulator works.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II.—4. Ship and boat building	244	18	—	—	586	10	1,794	16	2,380	26	2,406	2,504
II.—5. Coaches, carriages, waggons, &c.	1,333	73	3	—	2,766	17	10,703	62	13,472	79	13,551	12,235
II.—6. Saddlery and harness ..	1,356	102	7	—	1,982	415	5,077	1,308	7,066	1,723	8,789	8,497
II.—7. Cycles ..	746	66	5	—	1,234	116	2,537	226	3,776	342	4,118	2,856
II.—8. Other vehicles ..	70	—	—	—	111	73	598	225	709	298	1,007	861
II.—9. Agricultural implement making.	27	1	—	—	47	—	200	—	247	—	247	No record
II.—10. Blacksmiths ..	1,479	147	19	—	1,79	7	4,410	9	6,408	16	6,424	—
II.—11. File making ..	445	12	6	1	340	219	1,613	435	1,959	655	2,614	3,827
II.—12. Saw and tool making	131	4	1	1	219	60	924	117	1,144	178	1,322	
II.—13. Pins and needles ..	68	7	3	—	53	114	197	295	253	409	662	No record.
II.—14. Cutlers ..	143	1	—	—	165	105	720	229	885	334	1,219	1,003
II.—15. Mathematical, scien- tific, surgical instru- ments.	128	7	1	—	210	72	727	144	938	216	1,154	875
II.—16. Gas-holders, boilers, and other apparatus partly manufactured in the open air.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No record.
II.—17. Other boiler making ..	*	—	—	—	10	—	53	—	63	—	63	—
II.—18. Iron and metal tube works in which fur- naces are used.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II.—19. Wire drawing ..	*	—	—	—	16	6	23	4	39	10	49	52
II.—20. Chains, anchors, grap- nels, and cables.	536	12	—	6	305	308	927	853	1,232	1,167	2,399	3,755 Excluding part of Class XIII.—21.
II.—21. Nails, screws, rivets ..	384	53	5	1	158	169	677	608	840	778	1,618	2,187
II.—22. Locks, latches, keys ..	249	2	15	—	461	108	1,605	197	2,081	305	2,386	122
II.—23. Making of other indus- trial appliances.	28	2	—	—	59	6	207	10	266	16	282	—

—continued.

Table 12—continued. United Kingdom.—Workshops.—Persons Employed, 1897:

INDUSTRY, AGE, and SEX—continued.

Industry.	Workshops or Departments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 years of age.		TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)
XIII. 1-25. Machines, Appliances, Conveyances, Tools—continued.											
XIII.—24. Plumbing; heating, gas-fitting, ventilating, sanitary, water appliances.	1,479	73	7	—	2,935	17	7,844	40	10,786	57	10,843
XIII.—25. Small arms, swords, &c.	107	3	9	—	159	5	465	28	633	33	666
XIV. 1-12. Chemicals, &c. ..											
XIV.—1. Alkali	359	8	24	3	427	708	1,344	1,087	1,795	1,798	3,593
XIV.—2. Bichromate	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4	—	4
XIV.—3. White lead	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIV.—4. Red and orange lead	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIV.—5. Yellow lead	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIV.—6. Paints, colours and extraction of arsenic.	29	1	2	—	39	40	107	34	148	74	222
XIV.—7. Varnish	12	1	—	—	14	2	64	7	78	9	87
XIV.—8. Soap and candles ..	86	3	5	—	106	37	328	199	439	236	675
XIV.—9. Oil and oilcake ..	—	—	—	—	6	—	22	2	28	2	30
XIV.—10. Artificial manure ..	—	1	—	—	5	—	20	2	25	2	27
XIV.—11. Other manure works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIV.—12. Other chemicals; dyes, drugs, &c.	223	2	17	3	256	629	800	843	1,073	1,475	2,548
XV. 1-3. Furniture, &c. ..											
XV.—1. Making up of furniture hangings.	79	—	—	—	34	139	199	477	233	616	849
XV.—2. Metal furniture and utensils.	701	10	19	—	1,313	363	3,695	1,030	5,027	1,393	6,420
XV.—3. Other cabinet and furniture making and upholstery.	4,108	159	44	8	7,408	2,068	26,470	6,108	33,922	8,184	42,106
XVI. 1-13. Food											
XVI.—1. Bread, biscuits, confectionery.	9,278	364	223	28	5,683	1,898	21,512	3,799	27,418	5,725	33,143
XVI.—2. Corn, flour and grist mills.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XVI.—3. Cocoa, chocolate ..	7	—	—	—	13	49	17	37	30	86	116
XVI.—4. Salt	18	5	—	—	—	10	158	36	166	46	212
XVI.—5. Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XVI.—6. Preserved meats ..	25	—	—	—	10	20	150	241	160	261	421
XVI.—7. Preserved fruits ..	42	1	—	—	59	125	257	380	316	505	821
XVI.—8. Fish curing and preserving.	725	255	26	20	374	360	3,294	12,520	3,694	12,900	16,594†
XVI.—9. Provender (other than oilcake).	8	—	—	—	15	—	24	5	39	5	44
XVI.—10. Pork pies	24	1	—	—	4	7	28	19	32	26	58
XVI.—11. Cream, butter, cheese	—	—	—	—	6	—	15	11	21	11	32
XVI.—12. Condensed milk ..	—	—	—	—	25	8	37	1	62	9	71
XVI.—13. Other foods	303	11	2	—	384	527	1,124	1,841	1,510	2,368	3,878
XVII. 1-5. Drink											
XVII.—1. Brewing and malting	63	5	2	—	72	—	411	11	485	11	496
XVII.—2. Distilling	—	—	—	—	2	—	14	—	16	—	16
XVII.—3. Beer bottling	153	5	1	—	376	33	614	202	991	235	1,226
XVII.—4. Aerated waters ..	54	10	3	—	64	16	110	34	177	50	227
XVII.—5. Other drinks	73	3	6	—	90	36	267	119	363	155	518

† This number is far from complete. It has been found impossible to collect the returns in a large number of instances. The figures for 1896 were supplied by the information obtained in the course of the special enquiry. It is probable that they are subject to an error in the opposite direction, owing to the migration of fish-curers from place to place.

Table 12—continued. United Kingdom.—Workshops.—Persons Employed, 1897:

INDUSTRY, AGE, and SEX—continued.

Industry.	Workshops or Departments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 years of age.		TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.			Total in 1896.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.	M. and F.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)
Job Dyeing and Cleaning	27	2	—	—	7	23	79	61	86	84	170	193
I-11. Clothing	48,425	1,900	464	1,161	14,198	79,893	77,156	178,750	91,818	259,804	351,622	338,536
X.—1. Furriers	365	22	—	6	138	363	1,084	1,905	1,222	2,334	3,556	No record.
X.—2. Tailoring	10,294	364	130	115	7,052	8,656	44,913	29,033	52,095	37,804	89,899	85,459
X.—3. Straw hats and bonnets.	531	28	1	3	287	576	1,709	3,871	1,997	4,450	6,447	11,053
X.—4. Other hats and caps	266	18	5	9	227	795	1,836	2,461	2,168	3,265	5,433	168,488
X.—5. Millinery; mantle, corset and dress-making.	30,060	945	31	824	478	58,224	3,025	112,775	3,534	171,823	175,357	Including part of Class XIX-6.
X.—6. Aprons, pinafores, blouses.	302	9	—	9	60	1,168	279	3,268	339	4,445	4,784	No record.
X.—7. Shirt and linen collar making.	596	22	1	12	182	2,019	685	7,354	868	9,385	10,253	10,835
X.—8. Glove making..	58	6	—	3	114	211	596	406	710	620	1,330	No record.
X.—9. Boots and shoes	4,502	439	288	163	5,146	3,391	20,729	6,969	26,163	10,523	36,686	36,288
X.—10. Handkerchiefs	69	2	—	1	30	257	138	612	168	870	1,038	2,218
X.—11. Other articles of clothing.	1,382	45	8	16	484	4,233	2,062	10,036	2,554	14,285	16,839	24,195
10. Jewellery, Plate, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles, Games.	2,671	147	32	14	4,379	4,593	12,190	8,757	16,601	13,364	29,965	Including Classes XIX-1, 8, and part of 6.
X.—1. Jewellery	528	52	13	2	1,061	591	3,034	971	4,108	1,564	5,672	6,915
X.—2. Gold and silver plate	152	—	1	1	300	60	735	79	1,036	140	1,176	—
X.—3. Electro-plate	128	1	—	—	221	160	589	310	810	470	1,280	—
X.—4. Clocks and watches..	568	14	9	—	661	39	1,501	135	2,171	174	2,345	1,960
X.—5. Musical instruments	173	16	2	—	480	54	2,112	130	2,594	184	2,778	2,448
X.—6. Photographic apparatus.	15	1	—	—	24	27	88	45	112	72	184	160
X.—7. Articles for athletic purposes (other than boating, riding, cycling); games, toys.	110	—	—	—	319	332	670	303	989	635	1,624	1,795
X.—8. Fancy boxes	159	14	—	3	197	889	488	1,746	685	2,638	3,323	3,542
X.—9. Artificial flowers	113	13	—	8	79	908	285	2,019	364	2,935	3,299	2,285
X.—10. Other fancy articles	725	36	7	—	1,037	1,533	2,688	3,019	3,732	4,552	8,284	7,639
11. Paper, Printing, Stationery, &c.	1,066	32	9	14	1,257	2,099	3,192	4,192	4,458	6,305	10,763	10,427
X.—1. Ink	20	—	—	—	25	22	65	50	90	72	162	128
X.—2. Machine ruling	55	—	2	—	157	109	163	57	322	166	488	437
X.—3. Lithographic printing	85	7	2	—	189	103	410	204	601	307	908	—
X.—4. Copper-plate printing.	5	—	—	—	12	1	33	3	45	4	49	—
X.—5. Engraving and photographic processes.	585	20	2	—	525	535	1,666	1,273	2,193	1,803	4,001	5,262
X.—6. Die-sinking	10	—	—	—	16	9	42	22	58	31	89	—
X.—7. Paper colouring and enamelling.	8	—	—	—	7	28	33	38	40	66	106	208
X.—8. Cardboard	9	1	—	—	4	26	26	42	30	68	98	—
X.—9. Envelope making	13	—	—	—	12	101	25	191	37	292	329	3,838
X.—10. Paper box making	212	3	2	14	219	991	552	2,055	773	3,060	3,833	—
X.—11. Other articles of stationery, &c.	64	1	1	—	91	174	177	257	269	431	700	554

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Table 12—continued. United Kingdom.—Workshops.—Persons Employed, 1897 :
INDUSTRY, AGE, and SEX—continued.

Industry.	Workshops or Departments.	Outstanding Returns.	Children Employed as Half Timers.		Persons under 18 years of age Employed as Full Timers.		Persons above 18 years of age.		TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS EMPLOYED.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M. and F.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)
XXII. 1-4. Explosives	20	—	1	4	40	91	97	170	138	265	403
XXII.—1. Gunpowder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXII.—2. Explosives in which di-nitro-benzole is used.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXII.—3. Fireworks	13	—	1	4	33	55	80	85	114	144	258
XXII.—4. Other explosives ..	7	—	—	—	7	36	17	85	24	121	145
XXIII. 1-18. Miscellaneous ..	5,339	275	254	43	8,328	6,073	24,146	16,934	32,728	23,050	55,778
XXIII.—1. Coopers	302	19	2	—	411	1	1,828	3	2,241	4	2,245
XXIII.—2. Packing case makers	69	9	1	—	133	1	492	2	626	3	629
XXIII.—3. Basket makers ..	224	15	17	—	375	56	1,407	207	1,799	263	2,062
XXIII.—4. Rope making	553	25	159	14	1,435	351	2,021	826	3,615	1,191	4,806
XXIII.—5. Sails and tarpaulins..	174	5	2	—	512	23	1,169	190	1,683	213	1,896
XXIII.—6. Lace warehouses ..	193	1	—	5	142	1,155	715	2,471	857	3,631	4,488
XXIII.—7. Umbrellas	235	10	—	1	183	290	525	1,362	708	1,653	2,361
XXIII.—8. Rag sorting, dusting, grinding, &c., for non- textile purposes.	267	13	1	2	38	215	485	1,982	524	2,199	2,723
XXIII.—9. Buttons, other than bone (Class VII.).	14	—	—	—	18	168	119	448	157	616	753
XXIII.—10. Brush making ..	430	4	20	—	654	383	2,638	1,032	3,312	1,415	4,727
XXIII.—11. Glue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXIII.—12. Firewood cutting ..	230	24	20	1	280	72	485	278	785	351	1,136
XXIII.—13. Miscellaneous articles for buildings, roads and similar construc- tions.	165	18	—	1	312	9	1,133	65	1,445	75	1,520
XXIII.—14. Miscellaneous articles mainly of wood.	131	22	2	—	186	102	687	185	875	287	1,162
XXIII.—15. " " leather	284	7	—	—	504	643	1,908	1,147	2,412	1,790	4,202
XXIII.—16. " " metal	842	48	14	6	1,650	728	3,963	1,315	5,627	2,049	7,676
XXIII.—17. " " paper	321	9	5	11	252	650	807	1,858	1,064	2,519	3,583
XXIII.—18. Other miscellaneous articles.	905	46	11	2	1,243	1,226	3,764	3,563	5,018	4,791	9,809